

**STUDENTS' ABILITY
INCHANGING DIRECT TO INDIRECT SPEECH
(A CASE STUDY AT SMA NEGERI 5 MAKASSAR)**



A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Letters
Hasanuddin University
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
To Obtain a Sarjana Degree in English Department
By
Nur Aeni Arsani.
F 211 02 018
Faculty of Letters
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Makassar
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Skripsi

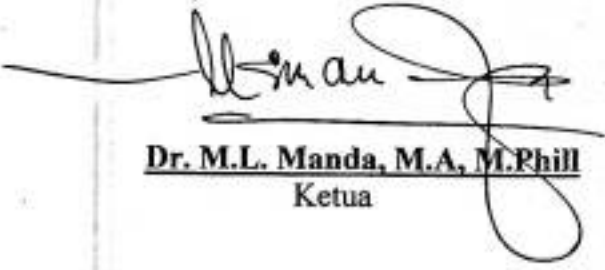
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FAKULTAS SASTRA

Pada hari ini, Jum'at 09 Juni 2006. Panitia Ujian Skripsi menerima baik skripsi yang berjudul :

**STUDENTS' ABILITY
IN CHANGING DIRECT TO INDIRECT SPEECH
(A CASE STUDY AT SMA NEGERI 5 MAKASSAR)**

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Jurusan Sastra Inggris Pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

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Konsultan I

6) Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum.

Konsultan II

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(Nur Aeni Arsani)

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ABSTRAK

Thesis ini tulis oleh Nur Aeni Arsani dengan judul "Students' Ability in Changing Direct to Indirect Speech (A Case Study at SMA Negeri 5 Makassar)" yang bertujuan untuk mengukur kemampuan siswa khususnya siswa kelas I dalam mengubah kalimat langsung menjadi kalimat tidak langsung dalam bahasa Inggris khususnya kalimat pernyataan dalam empat bentuk tenses yaitu: simple present, present continuous, present perfect dan simple past. Disamping itu juga bertujuan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi kemampuan siswa tersebut dalam mengubah kalimat tidak langsung ini.

Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, penulis menggunakan penelitian pustaka dan penelitian lapangan pada SMA Negeri 5 Makassar. Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan memberikan test. Test ini terbagi atas 2 bentuk yaitu pilihan ganda dan isian. Sedang untuk memperoleh informasi tambahan guna mengetahui faktor-faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi para siswa sehubungan dengan kemampuan mereka dalam mengubah bentuk kalimat tidak langsung, maka penulis juga membagikan angket.

Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif dalam menganalisis data dengan urutan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut: pertama, data dikelompokkan atas 2 bagian yaitu; data I dan data II. Data pertama merupakan bentuk test, dimana test ini terbagi atas 2 bentuk yaitu; test pilihan ganda dan test isian. Sedangkan data II merupakan jawaban yang diperoleh dari angket. Test pilihan ganda dan test isian selanjutnya dianalisis dengan menunjukkan jawaban yang benar dan yang salah dari para siswa disertai dengan alasannya. Kedua, skor yang diperoleh para siswa dari kedua bentuk test tersebut kemudian ditunjukkan dalam table. Langkah terakhir, penulis menganalisis angket sesuai dengan jawaban yang diberikan oleh para siswa.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa: pertama, pada kenyataannya para siswa belum mampu mengubah kalimat langsung menjadi kalimat tidak langsung dalam bahasa Inggris. Ini dapat terlihat dari hasil yang dicapai. Nilai tertinggi yaitu hanya 80 dan yang terendah yaitu 15. Nilai rata-ratanya adalah 39,9167, sehingga dapat dikategorikan kemampuan mereka masih sangat rendah. Kedua, para siswa belum mampu menggunakan bentuk tenses, kata ganti orang dan kata ganti milik serta kata keterangan dengan benar. Ketiga, faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kemampuan para siswa tersebut antara lain: kebiasaan, factor social dan ekonomi, suasana ruang kelas, tehnik mengajar dan faktor kewajiban.

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is an important thing that can not be separated from humans' life. When people do their daily activities, they need language as a tool of communication. Through language, they can interact with their surrounding; they can influence other people; and they also can share their idea, feeling and experience. As we know that English language is an international language; through this language people can communicate with another people who come from other country. Therefore, it is very important for us to learn English language. Even though English language has been taught from elementary school to university, students sometimes have difficulties and always make mistake in writing or speaking in English. This is because English language is different from Indonesian whether spelling, writing and the most important thing is grammar. In English, every aspects of grammar in a sentence has its own rule. So if the students want to make a good sentence, they have to make it based on the rule.

One of the grammatical aspects in English is indirect speech. Indirect speech is a kind of sentence which is used when a person wants to report what another person has said without changing the intent of that person. In Indonesian language, the change of indirect speech is not very significant but in English it has some rules

about how to change direct to indirect speech. The change of direct to indirect speech is different whether in form of statement, interrogative and imperative. Because of this, students sometimes have difficulties to change a sentence from direct form to indirect form so the students often make mistake in writing. So in this writer's research, the writer wants to measure the ability of the students at SMA Negeri 5 Makassar in changing direct to indirect speech.

1.2 Problem Identification

According to the title "The Students' ability In Changing Direct to Indirect Speech at SMA Negeri 5 Makassar", the writer tries to identify the problem, as follow:

1. The students have difficulties in changing direct to indirect sentence.
2. The students usually make mistakes in making indirect sentence.

1.3 Scope of Problem

In this case, the writer just focuses her problem on changing affirmative sentences in four tenses: the simple present, present continuous, present perfect and simple past.

1.4 Statement of Problem

Based on the problem identification above, the problem can be formulated, as follow:

1. How is the ability of the students to change direct into indirect speech?
2. What factors affect the students' ability in changing direct into indirect speech?

1.5 Objectives and significance of writing

Based on the identification of problem above, the aim of this research are:

1.5.1 Objectives of writing

1.5.1.1 To measure the students' ability in changing reported speech.

1.5.1.2 To find out the factors that effect students' ability in changing direct into indirect speech.

1.5.2 Significance of writing

It is expected that through this research, it will be helpful; for the teacher to improve the method of teaching reported speech, for students to increase their ability in reported speech and as a contribution for the next person who wants to do the same research.

1.6 Sequence of Chapters

Chapter one is the Introduction consisting of Background, Identification of Problem, Scope of Problem, Objectives and Significance of Writing and Sequence of Chapters.

Chapter two is the Review of Literature consisting of Previous Studies and Theoretical Background.

Chapter three is the Methodology consisting of Method for Collecting Data, Method for Analyzing Data and Population and Sample.

Chapter four is the Presentation and Data Analysis.

Chapter five is the Conclusions and Suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous studies

There are some people who wrote thesis connected with this subject:

The first is "Teaching direct and indirect speech in SMA Negeri 8 Ujung pandang" by A Suryani., (1990). She focuses her research on the study of teaching direct and indirect speech methodology at SMA.Negeri 8 Makassar.

Next second is "Penggunaan kalimat langsung dan kalimat tidak langsung dalam cerita pendek The Hitch Hiker by Roald Dahl" by Phileosa A A Pattinasarany, (1993). He focuses his research on the indirect speech in form of statement, interrogative, imperative and interjection based on the sort story "The Hitch Hiker."

The next is "Kalimat langsung dan kalimat tidak langsung dalam novel Animal farm versi Inggris dan novel Animal Farm versi Indonesia / Binatangisme" by Erwandono, (1998). He focuses his research on the direct and indirect speech in form of interrogative, statement and imperative.

The other is "Analisis kesalahan siswa dalam membentuk kalimat tanya langsung menjadi kalimat tanya tidak langsung bahasa Inggris" by Amely, (1996). She focuses her research on interrogative in the indirect speech in form of simple present tense, simple past tense and present perfect tense.

The last is "Kesulitan mahasiswa Indonesia mengubah direct speech menjadi indirect speech atau sebaliknya pada perguruan tinggi YPUP di Ujung Pandang" by Andi Diah, (1987). She focuses her research on students' difficulty in changing direct to indirect speech specially tenses, pronoun, adverb and interpretation.

The research that the writer would like to do is different from the former writings mentioned above. This is because the writer discusses indirect affirmative sentence, especially: simple past tense, simple present tense, present continuous tense and present perfect tense.

2.2 Theoretical Background

This part contains the theoretical background related to this writing:

2.2.1 Sentence

Before the writer gives an explanation about direct and indirect speech, writer wants to give definition of the sentence as follow:

- According to Hornby (in Amely Ed.1996:8), The sentence is the largest grammatical unit, consisting of phrases and/ or clauses, used to express a statement, question, command, etc.
- According to Laidlaw (in Erwandono Ed.1998:5), A sentence is a word or group of words compveying a completed thought and containing a subject and predicate.

Based on the definitions above, the writer draws conclusion of sentence that:

- 1 A sentence has to contain subject and predicate.
- 2 A sentence may consist of phrases or clauses.
- 3 A sentence is a grammatical unit which every parts in a sentence has relation one another.

2.2.2 Direct speech

According to Gregg (1985:104), "Direct or quoted speech records the exact words spoken by somebody. These exact words are enclosed in quotation marks".

According to Swan (in Erwandono Ed.1998:6),

When we want to quote somebody's word or thoughts, we can do it two ways, first of all, we can try to give the exact words that were said (or that we imagine were thought)...Usually the words quoted are introduced by one of the words say, think put before the quotation in writing, quotation marks (")are used.

To make the definitions above more clear the writer gives the example of direct sentence:

- Statement

Example:

Direct, She says, "I will be home for Christmas." (Widarso and Mariani,1994:172)

Direct, Tom said, "I am feeling ill." (Murphy,1987:94)

- Imperative

Example:

Direct, He said, "Ann, bring the book to the library!"(Widarso and Mariani,1994:176)

Direct, The teacher said to us, "Be more careful with your spelling," (Dixson,1950:83)

- Interrogative

Example:

Direct, Fifi asked, "Are you always happy?" (Widarso and Mariani,1994:177)

Direct, Ali asked," Are you Married?" (Azar,1992:369)

In conclusion, direct sentence is the exact word which is spoken by somebody and this sentence always is marked by quotation marks at the beginning and ending of the sentence.

2.2.3 Indirect speech

According to Lado (in Erwandono Ed.1998:9), Kalimat tidak langsung adalah kalimat yang diucapkan untuk melaporkan kata-kata si pembicara kepada orang lain.

According to Gregg (1985:105), "Indirect or reported speech is a report of what another person said. The narrative part introducing indirect speech usually includes the word *that*".

Based on the definition above, the writer draws conclusion about indirect speech. Indirect speech is the words that is said by speaker and than it is reported by someone to other person and there is no quotation marks in the indirect speech.

There are several forms of sentences in reported speech. They are imperative, interrogative and statement.

2.2.3.1 Imperative

This sentence is divided into two forms of sentences. They are positive and negative command.

a. Positive command

The positive command has pattern:

to + stem

(Widarso and Mariani,1994:176)

Example:

- Direct, He asked me," Sit down for a few minute."

Indirect, He asked me to sit down for a few minutes (Dixson,1950:83).

- Direct, He said," Go away."

Indirect, He asked them to go away.(Dixson,1950:83)

b. Negative command

The negative command has pattern:

not + to + stem

(Widarso and Mariani,1994:177)

Example:

- Direct, Doctor said, "Do not smoke so much."

Indirect, Doctor asked me not to smoke so much. (Dixon, 1950:83).

- Direct, He said, "Do not move."

Indirect, He told them not to move. (Widiastuti and Soejanto, 1986:10).

2.2.3.2 Question

There are two forms of questions:

a. Yes/ no question

It is the question which has to be answered with yes or no. In English, this form of question can be made with auxiliary verbs, such as: be, do, have, modals in all kinds of tenses. The auxiliary verbs are put at the beginning of question sentence. In the indirect speech "*whether*" or "*if*" is used after the reporting verb.

- Be

Example

Direct, Fifi asked, "Are you always happy?"

Indirect, Fifi asked if/whether I was always happy. (Widarso and Mariani, 1994:177).

Direct, Sam said to Jane, "Are you hungry?"

Indirect, Sam asked Jane if/whether she was hungry. (Azar, 1992:369).

- Do

Example:

Direct, He asked, "Do you speak English?"

Indirect, He asked me if/whether I spoke English. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:177).

Direct, Bill asked me, "Do you pass your examination?"

Indirect, Bill asked me if/whether I passed my examination. (Murphy,1987:95).

- Have

Example:

Direct, She asked, "Have you had breakfast?"

Indirect, She asked if/whether I had had breakfast. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:177).

Direct, Charlie asked me, "Has Margaret had a baby?"

Indirect, Charlie asked me if/whether Margaret had had a baby. (Murphy,1987:95)

- Can

Example:

Direct, She asked, "Can you drive a truck?"

Indirect, She asked if/whether I could drive a truck. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:177).

Direct, Marry said to me, "Can you go to the movie?"

Indirect, Marry asked to me if/whether I could go to the movie. (Dixson,1950:82).

In reported speech, this yes/ no questions uses the reporting verb *ask* and not *say* or *tell* .

b. Question words.

In interrogative form, question words usually begins with what, when, where, who, which, whose, why and how.

In reported speech, this interrogative form is changed into affirmative form.

- Who

Example:

Direct, He asked, "Who is Ismail Marsuki?"

Indirect, He asked me who Ismail Marsuki was.(Widarso and Mariani,1994:178).

Direct, Ed asked us, "Who is Jane?"

Indirect, Ed asked us who Jane was.(Azar,1992:372).

- What

Example:

Direct, She asked, "What is his nasionality?"

Indirect, She asked what his nationality was.(Widarso and Mariani,1994:178).

- When

Example:

Direct, They asked, "When did he die?"

Indirect, They asked when he had died.(Widarso and Mariani,1994:178).

Direct, Tim asked me, "When did you mail the letter?"

Indirect, Tim asked me when I had mailed the letter. (Azar,1992:372).

- Where

Example:

Direct, They asked," Where is he from?"

Indirect, They asked where he was from.(Widarso and Mariani,1994:178)

Direct, Tom asked me," Where do you live?"

Indirect, Tom asked me where I lived. (Azar,1992:372).

- Why

Example:

Direct, She asked, "Why is he famous ?"

Indirect, She asked why he was famous.(Widarso and Mariani
1994:178).

Direct, Carol asked," Why do you like spaghetti?"

Indirect, Carol asked me why I liked spaghetti.(Azar,1992:372).

- Which

Example:

Direct, He asked , "Which of his songs do you like best ?"

Indirect, He asked which of his songs I liked best.(Widarso and
Mariani,1994:178).

Direct, He asked me, "Which is your dormitory?"

Indirect,He asked me which my dormitory was. (Azar,1992:372).

- Whose

Example:

Direct, She asked, "Whose song book is it?"

Indirect, She asked whose song book it was. (Widarso and Mariani, 1994:178).

Direct, Teacher asked us, "Whose bag is this?"

Indirect, Teacher asked us whose bag that was. (Azar, 1992:370).

- How

Example:

Direct, He asked, "How can we get this song book?"

Indirect, He asked how we could get that song book. (Widarso and Mariani, 1994: 178).

Direct, She asked me, "How often do you go downtown?"

Indirect, She asked me how often I went downtown. (Azar, 1992:370).

If the introducing verb is *say*, it can be changed either to:

Ask

Inquire

Want to know

Wonder

Example:

Direct, He *said*, "Where is the station?"

Indirect, He *asked* (me) where the station was. (Soeharto and Soejanto, 1986:9).

2.2.3.3 Statement

In the indirect statement can be marked with the conjunction *that*, but *that* is sometimes omitted.

The change of direct into indirect speech must follow the rules as follows:

a. Changes of verb form, auxiliary verb, and tenses

The change of verb form, auxiliary verb and tenses depend on what forms are used in the direct speech.

- The simple present tense becomes the simple past

Example:

Direct, He said, "I never eat meat."

Indirect, He said (that) he never ate meat. (Widarso and Mariani, 1994:173).

Direct, He said, "I have to go back into the house."

Indirect, He said (that) he had to go back into the house. (Dixson, 1978:58).

- The present continuous tense becomes the past continuous tense

Example:

Direct, She said, "I am knitting."

Indirect, She said (that) she was knitting. (Widarso and Mariani, 1994:173).

Direct, He said, "It is going to snow here this evening."

Indirect, He said (that) it was going to snow there that evening. (Dixson, 1978:59).

- The present perfect becomes the past perfect

Example:

Direct, They said to me, "We have read your book."

Indirect, They said to me (that) they had read my books.(Widarso and Mariani,1994:173).

Direct, He said, "I have worked hard."

Indirect, He said (that) he had worked hard.(Azar,1992:367).

- The simple past becomes the past perfect

Example:

Direct, They said, "We saw a white tiger."

Indirect, They said (that) they had seen a white tiger.(Widarso and Mariani,1994:173).

Direct, She told me, "We enjoyed our trip around the island."

Indirect, She told me (that) they had enjoyed their trip around the island.(Dixson,1978:58).

- Future becomes condition

Example:

Direct, She said, "I will buy a toaster."

Indirect, She said (that) she would buy a toaster.(Widarso and Mariani,1994:173).

Direct, She said, "I will be on duty tomorrow."

Indirect, She said (that) she would be on duty the next day.(Dixson,1978:59).

- Can becomes could

Example:

Direct, He said, "I can work hard."

Indirect, He said (that) he could work hard. (Azar,1992:367).

Direct, He said, "I can come to the party on Friday."

Indirect, He said (that) he could come to the party on Friday.
(Murphy,1987:94).

- May becomes might

Example:

Direct, He said, "I may come late."

Indirect, He said (that) he might come late. (Dixson,1978:59).

Direct, He said, "I must work hard."

Indirect, He said (that) he might word hard. (Azar,1992:367).

- Have to/ must becomes had to

Example:

Direct, She said, "I have to finish my work."

Indirect, She said (that) she had to finish her work. (Azar,1992:367).

Direct, He said, "I have to help them."

Indirect, He said (that) he had to help them. (Dixson,1950:82).

Or

Direct, She said, "I must finish my work."

Indirect, She said (that) she had to finish her work. (Azar,1992:367).

Direct, The teacher said to student, "You must study hard."

Indirect, The teacher said to student (that) they had to study hard.
(Dixson:1950,82).

According to (Widarso and Mariani,1994:174-175): There are also some verb forms and auxiliary verbs which do not normally change, as:

- Could

Example:

Direct, She asked, "Could I use your phone?" (Polite request).

Indirect, She asked if she could use my phone. ((Widarso and Mariani,1994:174).

- Should

Example:

Direct, She said, "I should prepare my exam."

Indirect, She said (that) she should prepare her exam. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:174).

- Would

Example:

Direct, He said, "I would like to listen to Spyro Gyra's music."

Indirect, He said (that) he would like to listen to Spyro Gyra's music.
(Widarso and Mariani,1994:174).

- Had better

Example:

Direct, He said, "I had better buy the cassette."

Indirect, He said (that) he had better buy the cassette. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:174).

- Might

Example:

Direct, He said," I might as well go to the store."

Indirect, He said (that) he might as well go to the store.(Widarso and Mariani,1994:174).

- Must

Example:

Direct, He said to her," you must not break your promise." (negative command)

Indirect, He said to her (that) she must not break her promise. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:175).

- Used to

Example:

Direct, He said," Edison used to be an intelligent student at school."

Indirect, He said (that) Edison used to be an intelligent student at school. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:175).

- If *the introductory verb* in form of the present

Example:

Direct, She says, "I will be home for Christmas."

Indirect, She *says* (that) she will be home for Christmas. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:172).

- If the simple past tense is used in subjunctive

Example:

Direct, He said, "I *wish* I knew her address."

Indirect, He said (that) he *wished* he knew her address. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:174).

Based on the example above, we can draw a conclusion that the change of form of indirect speech is depending on what verb, auxiliary and tenses used in the direct speech but there are also the exception for some auxiliaries and verbs.

b. Changes of pronouns

In transforming the direct into indirect speech, the pronouns are usually changed. It has different functions based on inflection and meaning. Because of that the writer collects the written sources which have the connection with the changed of pronouns and it is formulated in the table. This can be seen in the table below:

Personal Pronoun

	Direct	Indirect
As subject	I	He, She
	You	I, She, He
	We	They
As object	Me	Him, Her
	Us	Them

- As Subject

Example:

Direct, Ann said, "I am hungry."

Indirect, Ann said (that) she was hungry. (Azar, 1992:366).

- As object

Example:

Direct, She said to us, "Do not wait for me."

Indirect, She told to us not to wait for her. (Dixson, 1950:83).

Possessive Pronoun

	Direct	Indirect
As Subject	My	His, Her
	Our	Their
As object	Mine	Him, Hers
	Ours	Their

- As subject

Example:

Direct, Tom said, "I need my pen."

Indirect, Tom said (that) he needed his pen. (Azar, 1992:366)

- As object

Example:

Direct, John said, "The pen on the table is mine."

Indirect, John said (that) the pen on the table was him. (Frank, 1972:77).

Demonstrative Pronoun

	Direct	Indirect
Singular	This	That
Plural	These	Those

- Singular

Example:

Direct, She asked, "Whose song book is this?"

Indirect, She asked whose song book that was. (Widarso and Mariani, 1994:178).

- Plural

Example:

Direct, He said, "I ate these apples."

Indirect, He said (that) he had eaten those apples. (Frank, 1972:77).

c. Changes of adverb of time and place

Besides the change of verbs, auxiliaries and pronouns, the adverb of time and place are also necessary to be changed from the direct into indirect speech, as

: - Adverb of place

Here becomes there

Direct, He said, " We will meet here again."

Indirect, He said (that) they would meet there again. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:176).

- Adverb of time

a. Yesterday becomes the day before

Direct, He said, " I won the lottery yesterday

Indirect, He said (that) he had won the lottery the day before. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:175).

b. Last week becomes the previous week

Direct, He said, " I bought a car last week."

Indirect, He said (that) he had bought a car the previous week (Murphy,1987:94).

c. A week ago becomes a week before

Direct, She said, " My uncle came a week ago."

Indirect, She said (that) her uncle had come a week before. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:175).

d. Today becomes that day

Direct, She said," We have a party today."

Indirect, She said (that) they had a party that day. (Widarso and Mariani,1994,175).

e. Now becomes then

Direct, She said," We are cleaning the living room now."

Indirect, She said (that) they were cleaning the living room then. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:175).

f. Tomorrow becomes the next/following day

Direct, She said," I will take a trip to Bali tomorrow."

Indirect, She said (that) she would take a trip to Bali the next/following day. (Widarso and Mariani,1994:175)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer presents and analyses the data obtained from the result of the test. The writer collects data by giving test and questionnaire to the students of SMA Negeri 5 Makassar, the writer uses method as follows:

3.1 Library research

The writer collects relevant theories and other information which can support the analysis of this writing. The theories and other information are obtained by reading some books and other relevant materials which related to the indirect speech.

3.2 Field research

This part is divided into two kinds of methods. They are:

3.2.1 Method of collecting data

The writer tries to collect the data by using technique of collecting data which is called questionnaire. Beside that, the writer also uses tests as the instrument. The tests divide in two types: multiple choice and essay test.

3.2.1.1 Multiple choice test (test 1)

This type of test consists of 20 items where score for each item is 2,5. Students should take this test by choosing one correct option from four options given (a, b, c and d).

3.2.1.2 Essay test (test II)

This type of test consists of 10 items where score for each correct item is 5. Students are asked to fill in the blank space in each sentence with the correct indirect form based on the rule so each becomes correct sentence.

3.2.1.3 Questionnaire

This questionnaire contents 20 items, the students have to choose the appropriate option based on their ability and other factors.

The questionnaire is used to discover the students' ability in changing direct into indirect speech, to discover the environmental factor that cause

3.2.2 Method of analyzing data

The writer uses descriptive method to analyze data by using the following procedures:

1. Analyzing the result of test I (multiple choice) and test II (essay test).

The writer presents the number of students' correct and wrong answers of each number. After that, the writer analyzes by giving the reason of correct and wrong answers.

The whole students' performance in test I and test II are put in the table.

This table describes the students' achievement and these achievements are classified into five levels by using a criteria, as follow:

Score 86-100 : Excellent

76-85 : Good

66-75 : Fair

56-65 : Poor

0-55 : Very Poor

To measure the mean score of students, the writer uses the formula, as follows:

$$m = \frac{Fx}{N}$$

This mean:

M = mean score

Fx = the sum of total score

N = number of students

Seopeno (In Ania Ed,1998:28)

2. Analyzing the result of questionnaire.

3.3 Population and sample

3.3.1 Population

The population of this research is all the students of first year .5 at SMA Negeri 5 makassar which consists of 40 students.

3.3.2 Sample

The sample of this research are non random sampling. The writer takes only 30 students of first year .5 at SMA Negeri 5 Makassar.

The writer's reason does this research in class 1.5 because the writer only is permitted to do this research on that class.

The writer considers that the sample can represent all the population of the various abilities of students in SMA Negeri 5 Makassar.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

In this chapter, the writer will present and analyze data collected from tests and questionnaire.

The tests were divided into two parts, they were multiple choice (test I) test and essay test (test II). The multiple choice test consisted of 20 items and the essay test consisted of 10 items. The tests were given to 30 students of the first year .5 at SMA Negeri 5 Makassar as the sample of this research to measure their ability in using reported speech. Beside the tests, the writer also distributed questionnaire to them to know the factors that cause their ability in reported speech.

4.1 Data Presentation and Analysis of Tests

After analyzing the students' correct and wrong answers from each item of test I and test II, the writer gave the reason of correct and wrong answers of each test. The writer also put the result of the test in the table.

4.1.1 Multiple choice test (test I)

In this part, the writer analyzed the data obtained from test I (multiple choice test). After analyzing each item, the writer gave reasons of the correct and wrong answers from the students. This test consisted of 20 items and there are four options of each item. The correct answer was written in bold printed



and the number on the right side shows the number of students. The writer also presented the students' achievement of this test in table I.

a. Simple present tense

The simple present tense is put on numbers 2, 4, 9, 13 and 20.

- Dini said, "I am so happy that day ." Dini said that

	Number of students
a. She was so happy that day	24
b. She is so happy that day	2
c. She has been so happy that day	4
d. She have been so happy that day	-

There are 24 (80 %) students who answering correctly by choosing option (a) She was so happy that day as the correct answer. Because the direct speech is in present tense "I am so happy today" so it should be changed into past tense in the indirect speech.

There are 6 (20%) students who choosing the wrong answers; two of them choose option (b) and 4 of them choose option (c). In the option (b) She is so happy that day and the option (c) She has been so happy that day are wrong answers because option (b) uses present tense and option (c) uses present perfect tense. Meanwhile, if the direct speech in present tense, the indirect speech should be in past tense. That is why those options are wrong.

- "Rini celebrates her birthday in the hotel. " They told me that

	Number of students
a. Rini celebrated her birthday in the hotel	10
b. Rini has celebrated her birthday in the hotel	9
c. Rini had celebrated her birthday in the hotel	8
d. Rini is celebrating her birthday in the hotel	3

There are 10 (33,33%)students who giving the correct answer by choosing option (a). The option (a) Rini celebrated her birthday in the hotel is correct. Because if the direct speech is in the form present tense, it must be changed into past tense in the indirect speech.

There are 20 (66,67%) students who giving incorrect answers. Nine students choose option (b), 8 students choose option (c) and 3 students choose option (d).

In option (b) Rini has celebrated her birthday in the hotel uses present perfect form and option (d) Rini is celebrating her birthday in the hotel uses present continuous tense. As we know that, these kind of tenses are not used in indirect speech form. While in option (c) Rini had celebrated her birthday in the hotel uses past perfect tense. The past perfect tense is used in changing indirect sentence, if the direct sentence is in the present perfect tense.

- She told, "Jimmy is ill today." She told me that

	Number of students
a. Jimmy had been ill that day	5
b. Jimmy has been ill that day	6
c. Jimmy was ill that day	16
d. Jimmy have been ill that day	3

The students who choose correctly in option (c) Jimmy was ill that day are 16 students. This option is correct, because the change of simple past form in the indirect speech comes from the change of simple present form in direct speech "Jimmy is ill today".

The students who choose incorrectly are 14 (46,67 %). They are 5 students choosing option (a), 6 students choosing option (b) and 3 students choosing option (d). Option (a) Jimmy had been ill that day is in form of past perfect tense. This tense is changed to indirect speech, if the direct speech is in form of present perfect tense. Option (b) Jimmy has been ill that day uses present perfect tense. This kind of tense is not found in the change of indirect speech. Option (d) Jimmy have been ill that day is totally wrong sentence. Beside modal *have* is not appropriate to be used with the third person singular *Jimmy* and also the form of present perfect is not found in changing indirect speech.

- Tina says, "I go to the mall this afternoon." She says that

	Number of students
a. She is going to the mall that afternoon	4
b. She went to the mall that afternoon	11
c. She has gone to the mall that afternoon	1
d. She goes to the mall that afternoon	14

There are 14 (46,67%) students who giving correct answer by choosing option (d). The option (d) She goes to the mall that afternoon is the correct answer, because if the reporting verb is in the form of present tense *says*, the form of present tense *go* in reporting speech also is not changed to the indirect sentence.

There are 16 (53,33%) students who giving wrong answers. Four students choose option (a), 11 students choose option (b) and only 1 chooses option (c).

The form of present continuous tense in option (a) She is going to the mall that afternoon and the form of present perfect tense in option (c) She has gone to the mall that afternoon are not found in the change of indirect speech. In option (b) She went to the mall that afternoon, uses simple past tense. The simple past is used in changing indirect sentence, if direct sentence is in form of simple present tense. Therefore, those options are wrong.

- The audience, "He is a good actor." The audience said that

	Number of students
a. He was a good actor	24
b. He had a good actor	-
c. He has been a good actor	2
d. He is a good actor	4

Twenty four (80%) students choose option (a) which is correct option. In option (a) He was a good a actor uses simple past tense. If the direct sentence uses present tense so it must be changed to simple past tense in the indirect sentence.

Six (20%) students choose incorrectly; 2 students choose option (c) and 4 students choose option (d). Option (c) He has been a good actor uses present perfect tense and option (d) He is a good actor uses simple present tense, while those tenses are not normally used in changing indirect sentence.

b. Present continuous tense

The present continuous tense is put on numbers 3, 7, 11, 15, and 17.

- Mother told us, "I am making a cake today." Mother told them that

	Number of students
a. She has been making a cake that day	6

b. She was making a cake that day	19
c. She has made a cake that day	2
d. She had been making a cake that day	3

Nineteen (63,33%) students answer correctly by choosing option (b). Option (b) She was making a cake that day uses past continuous tense. This tense is changed from present tense in the direct sentence.

Eleven students (36,67%) give incorrect answers by choosing; option (a) 6 students, option (c) 2 students and option (d) 3 students. In option (a) She has been making a cake that day is present perfect continuous tense and in option (c) She has made a cake that day is present perfect tense. The form of these tenses are not found in the changed of indirect speech. While, in option (d) She had been making a cake that day is past perfect continuous form. This form of tense is used in the indirect sentence, if the direct sentence is formed by present perfect continuous tense.

- "She is going to Jakarta by airplane today", Tina said. Tina said that.....

Number of students

a. She had gone to Jakarta by airplane that day	4
b. She was going to Jakarta by airplane that day	20
c. She went to Jakarta by airplane that day	4

d. She has gone to Jakarta by airplane that day

2

There are 20 (66,67%) students who giving correct answer by choosing option (b). In option (b) She was going to Jakarta by airplane that day, this sentence has form past continuous tense. The past continuous tense is changed from present continuous tense in the indirect sentence.

There are 10 (33,33%) students who giving wrong answers by choosing; option (a) 4 students, option (c) 4 students and option (d) 2 students. Option (a) She had gone to Jakarta by airplane that day is in form of past perfect tense. This tense should be used in the indirect sentence, if the direct sentence is in the form of present perfect. In option (c) She went to Jakarta by air plane that day is in the form of simple past. This tense is used in the indirect sentence, if simple present tense is used in the direct sentence. Option (d) She has gone to Jakarta by airplane that day is in the form of present perfect tense. This tense is not used in changing indirect speech.

- Ira said, "You are invited to the party this afternoon." Ira said to me that

	Number of students
a. I am invited to the party that afternoon	5
b. I was invited to the party that afternoon	16

- | | |
|--|---|
| c. I had been invited to the party that afternoon | 3 |
| d. I have been invited to the party that afternoon | 6 |

There are 16(53,33%)students answering correctly by choosing option (b).The form of option (b) I was invited to the party that afternoon uses past continuous tense was which is changed from present continuous are tense in the form of direct speech.

There are 14(46,67%)students answering incorrectly by choosing; option (a) 5 students, option (c) 3 students and option (d) 6 students. In option (a) I am invited to the party that afternoon and option (d) I have been invited to the party that afternoon are in present form. This tense is not used in changing indirect speech. In option (c) I had been invited to the party that afternoon uses past perfect tense form. This kind of tense is not appropriate to be used in the indirect sentence, if the direct sentence is in the form of present continuous tense. So that those options are wrong.

- She told me, "Ina is reading a novel." She told me that

	Number of students
a. Ina have read a novel	2
b. Ina was reading a novel	19
c. Ina has read a novel	7
d. Ina had read a novel	2

Nineteen (63,33%) students who give correct answer by choosing option (b). Option (b) Ina was reading a novel has the form of past continuous tense. This tense is used in the indirect speech, if the direct speech uses present continuous tense.

Eleven (36,67%) students who give incorrect answers by choosing; option (a) 2 students, option (c) 7 students and option (d) 2 students.

In option (a) Ina have read a novel. This sentence is totally wrong. Because modal *have* can not be used with the form of third person singular *Ina* and also the form of present perfect tense is not used in changing indirect speech. In option (c) Ina has read a novel uses present perfect tense. The present perfect tense is also not used in the change of indirect speech. In option (d) Ina had read a novel this sentence is in the form of past perfect tense. This form should be used in the indirect speech, if the direct speech is in the form of present perfect tense.

- John says, "I am looking for my wallet." John says that

	Number of students
a. He was looking for his wallet	16
b. He has looked for his wallet	1
c. He is looking for his wallet	13

d. He had looked for his wallet

There are 13 (43,33%) students answering correctly by choosing option (c). In option (c) He is looking for his wallet uses present continuous tense. This tense does not change in the form of indirect speech, if the reporting verb in form of present tense *says*.

There are 17 (56,67%) students answering incorrectly by choosing; option (a) 16 students and option (b) only 1 student. In option (a) He was looking for his wallet uses past continuous tense. This past continuous tense does not change in the indirect sentence, if the reporting verb in the direct sentence is present tense. In option (d) He had looked for his wallet uses past perfect tense. This form of tense also does not change in the indirect sentence, if the reporting verb of direct sentence is in the present tense.

c. Present perfect tense

The present perfect tense is put on numbers 1, 5, 12, 16, and 19.

- Daniel said ,”I have passed the English test.” Daniel said that

Number of students

a. He has passed the English test	13
b. He have passed the English test	2
c. He passed the English test	-
d. He had passed the English test	15

There are 15 (50%) students choosing the appropriate option that is option (c). In option (a) He has passed the English test uses past perfect tense in the indirect sentence. The past perfect form is changed from the present perfect tense in the direct sentence.

There are 15 (50%) students giving incorrect answer. Thirteen students choose option (a) and 2 students choose option (b). In option (a) He has passed the English test uses present perfect tense. In the change of indirect speech form, this tense is not used. In option (b) He have passed the English test. This sentence is totally wrong. *Have* can not be used as the modal, if the third person singular is *He*. Moreover there is no present perfect form in the change of indirect speech. So the sentences above are wrong.

- He told me," Ani has gone away." He told me that

	Number of students
a. Ani is going away	1
b. Ani was going away	7
c. Ani had gone away	19
d. Ani had been going away	3

There are 19 (63,33%) students who giving correct answer by choosing option (c). In option (c) Ani had gone away is in the form

of past perfect tense. If the direct speech uses present perfect form, it must change to past perfect tense in the indirect speech.

There are 11 (36,67%) students who giving incorrect answers by choosing; option (a) 1 student, option (b) 7 students and option (d) 3 students. In option (a) Ani is going away uses present continuous form. The present continuous tense is not normally found in the change of indirect speech. In option (b) Ani was going away uses past continuous form. The past continuous tense is used in changing indirect speech, if the direct speech is in the form present continuous tense. In option (d) Ani had been going away uses past perfect continuous tense. This tense is used in changing indirect speech, if the direct speech uses present perfect continuous form. That is why those options are wrong.

- "My mother have gone to the market two hours ago," Marry says
Marry says that....

Number of students

a. Her mother has gone to the market two hours before	1
b. Her mother had gone to the market two hours before	26
c. Her mother was going to the market two hours before	2
d. Her mother went to the market two hours before	1

There is only 1(3,33%) student giving correct answer by choosing option (a). Option (a) Her mother has gone to the market two hours before. This sentence uses present perfect form. This tense usually does not change in the indirect form, if the reporting verb is in the form of present tense *says*.

There are 29 (96,67%) students giving incorrect answers by choosing; option (b) 26 students, option (c) 2 students and option (d) 1 student. Option (b) Her mother had gone to the market two hours before. This sentence uses past perfect form. The past perfect tense is used in the indirect speech, if in the direct speech is in the form of present perfect tense. Option (c) Her mother was going to the market two hours before. This sentence uses past continuous tense. This tense is used in the indirect speech form, if the present continuous tense is used in direct speech form. In option (d) Her mother went to the market two hours before uses simple past. In changing indirect sentence, the simple past tense is changed from present tense in the direct sentence. Therefore, those are the wrong answer.

- Ali said, "I have had a holiday abroad." Ali said that

Number of students

a. He had had holiday abroad	12
b. He has had a holiday abroad	12
c. He is having a holiday abroad	1

d. He was having a holiday abroad

5

There are 12 (40 %) students choosing the correct answer by choosing option (a). Option (a) He had had a holiday abroad. This sentence uses past perfect form in the indirect sentence form. The past perfect tense is changed from present perfect tense in the direct sentence.

There are 18 (60%) students giving incorrect answer. Twelve students choose option (b), 1 student chooses option (c) and 5 students choose option (d). In option (b) He has had a holiday abroad uses present perfect tense. In option (c) He is having a holiday abroad uses present continuous tense. Both of tenses in the sentences are not used in the changed of indirect speech. Option (d) He was having a holiday abroad. This sentence uses past continuous tense. The past continuous tense is used in the change of indirect speech, if the direct speech is present continuous tense. So, those options are the wrong answer.

- Rina said, "I have called him this afternoon." Rina said that

	Number of students
a. She is calling him that afternoon	-
b. She was calling him that afternoon	5
c. She had called him that afternoon	19

d. She has called him that afternoon

6

In the item above, there are 19 (63,33%) students choosing the right option (c). Option (c) She had called him that afternoon. The sentence uses past perfect tense. If direct sentence uses present perfect tense, this sentence must be changed into past perfect tense in the indirect sentence.

There are 11 (36,67%) students answering incorrect by choosing; option (b) 5 students and option (d) 6 students. Option (b) She was calling him that afternoon. This sentence uses past continuous tense. The past continuous tense is used in the indirect speech form, if the sentence of direct speech is in the form of present continuous tense. Option (d) She has called him that afternoon uses present perfect tense in the sentence. The present perfect form is not used in the change of indirect sentence. Therefore, these options are not the appropriate answer.

d. Simple past tense

The simple past tense is put on numbers 6, 8, 10, 14 and 18.

- He said, "I came last week." He said that

Number of students

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----|
| a. He is coming previous week | 1 |
| b. He had come previous week | 20 |

c. He has come previous week	5
d. He was coming previous week	4

In this item, there are 20 (66,67%) students choosing the correct option (b). Option (b) He had come previous week. This sentence uses past perfect form. The past perfect tense is changed from simple past tense in the direct speech.

There are 10 (33,33%) students choosing the incorrect options; one student chooses option (a), 5 students choose option (c) and 4 students choose option (d). In option (a) He is coming previous week uses present continuous form and in option (c) He has come previous week uses present perfect form. As we know that, the present continuous tense and the present perfect tense are not used in forming indirect sentence. Option (d) He was coming pervious week. This sentence uses past continuous tense. The past continuous form is used in the change of indirect speech, if the direct speech uses present continuous tense. Those options are not the correct answer.

- "Jini studied hard last night." He said that

Number of students

a. Jini had studied hard previous night	19
b. Jini is studying hard previous night	3
c. Jini has studied hard previous night	7

d. Jini was studying hard previous night

1

There are 19 (63,33%) students giving correct in this item. They choose option (a) as the right answer. In option (a) Jini had studied hard previous night contents the form of past perfect tense which is changed from past tense in the direct speech form.

There are 11 (36,67%) students giving incorrect answer in the item above. Three students choose option (b), 7 students choose option (c) and only 1 student chooses option (d). In option (b) Jini is studying hard previous night contents present continuous tense and in option (c) Jini has studied hard previous night contents present perfect tense. Both of these tenses are not used in changing indirect sentence. In option (d) Jini was studying hard pervious night contents past continuous tense. It is used in changing indirect sentence, if the direct sentence uses present continuous tense. That is why the options are not correct.

- The teacher said to students, " You finished this homework at home." The teacher said to them that

	Number of students
a. They have finished that homework at home	5
b. They are finishing that homework at home	2
c. They was finishing that homework at home	5

d. They had finished that homework at home

18

There are 18 (60%) students who answering correctly by choosing option (d). In option (d) They had finished that homework at home uses past perfect tense in sentence. In indirect speech form, the past perfect tense is changed from simple past tense in direct speech.

There are 12 (40%) students who answering incorrectly by choosing; option (a) 5 students, option (b) 2 students and option (c) 5 students. In option (a) They have finished that homework at home uses present perfect tense and in option (b) They are finishing that homework at home uses present continuous tense. Both of these tenses are not found in the change of indirect speech form. In option (c) They was finishing that homework at home uses past continuous tense in this sentence. The past continuous tense is used in the indirect sentence, if the direct sentence uses present continuous tense.

- "We would not come now," he says. He says that

	Number of students
a. They would not come then	11
b. They have not come then	7
c. They had not come then	4
d. They were not coming then	8

There are 11 (36,67%) students choosing correct option by choosing option (a). In option (a) They would not come then uses simple past form. If reporting verb is in the form present tense *says* so the form of tense of reported speech *would not come now* does not change in the indirect sentence.

There are 19 (63,33%) students choosing wrong options by choosing; option (b) 7 students, option (c) 4 students and option (d) 8 students. In option (b) They have not come then uses present perfect tense. In changing indirect sentence, the present perfect does not used. In option (c) They had not come then uses past perfect tense. The past perfect tense is used in changing indirect sentence, if the direct sentence is in the form of present perfect. In option (d) They were not coming then uses past continuous tense. As we know that, the past continuous form is used in the indirect sentence, if the direct sentence uses present continuous tense. That is the reason why those options are wrong.

- Mother said, "I made the breakfast." Mother said that

	Number of students
a. She have made the breakfast	3
b. She was making the breakfast	11
c. She is making the breakfast	4

d. She had made the breakfast

12

There are 12 (40 %) students giving correct answer by choosing option (d). In option (d) She had made the breakfast uses past perfect tense in the sentence. The tense of this sentence is changed from past tense in direct sentence.

There are 18 (60 %) students giving incorrect answers by choosing; option (a) 3 students, option (b) 11 students, option (c) 4 students. In option (a) She have made the breakfast. This sentence is totally wrong because the third person singular *she* is not appropriate to be put with *have*. Moreover, the form of present perfect tense is not used in the indirect speech form. In option (b) She was making the breakfast. This sentence uses past continuous tense. In the change of indirect sentence, the past continuous tense should be changed from present continuous tense in direct sentence. In option (c) She is making the breakfast. This sentence uses present continuous tense. In the changed of indirect sentence, the present continuous tense is not used.

4.1.2 Essay Test (test II)

In this part, the writer analyzed data which are obtained from test II (Essay test). This test consisted of 10 items and students were asked to fill in the blank space by changing direct sentence to indirect sentence whether its form of

tenses, pronouns and adverbs. The correct answer was written in bold printed and the number of students was shown in the right side. The students' achievement from this test was put in table II.

1. "I am receiving a letter from my friend." Rini said that

	Number of students
a. She was receiving a letter from her friend	5
b. She was receiving a letter from my friend	8
c. I have received a letter from my friend	1
d. She was received a letter from my friend	2
e. She was received a letter from her friend	2
f. She has receiving a letter from my friend	1
g. She is receiving a letter from my friend	1
h. She had been receiving a letter from my friend	2
i. She had been receiving a letter from her friend	1
j. She has been receiving a letter from my friend	2
k. She had receiving a letter from my friend	1
l. She was receive a letter from our friend	1
m. She was receive a letter from my friend	2
n. She had received a letter from my friend	1

On number 1, there are 5 (16,67%) students who writing the correct form of indirect sentence. Option (a) She was receiving a letter from her friend is the correct form. Because in direct sentence uses present

continuous "I am receiving a letter from my friend", this sentence must be changed into past continuous tense. Beside that, in direct sentence, subject I must be changed to she in the indirect sentence because I refers to Rini. Beside the change of tense and pronoun. Possessive pronoun in direct sentence my should change to her in the indirect sentence which it refers to Rini's friend.

There are 25 (83,33%)students who changing the sentence incorrectly:

- In option (b) there are 8 students who writing She was receiving a letter from my friend. The form of the tense in this sentence is correct which it uses past continuous tense *was receiving* but the students do not change the possessive pronoun *my friend* in the form of indirect sentence.
- In option (n) only 1 student who writing She had received a letter from my friend, this sentence is wrong. Because it uses past perfect tense *had received*. The past perfect tense is used in the changed of indirect speech, if the direct speech is in the form of present perfect.
- In option (h) there are 2 students who writing She had been receiving a letter from my friend and in option (i) 1 student who wrote She had been receiving a letter from her friend. The past perfect continuous tense *had been receiving* is used in the indirect

sentence, if the direct sentence is in the form of present perfect continuous tense.

- In option (c) only 1 student writes I have received a letter from my friend . In option (d) there is also 1 student writes She is receiving a letter from my friend. In option (j) 2 students write She has been receiving a letter from my friend. In the indirect speech form, present perfect *have received*, present continuous *is receiving*, and present perfect continuous *has been receiving* are not used.
- In option (d) there are 2 students who writing She was received a letter from my friend and in option (e) also 2 students who writing She was received a letter from her friend. Both of these sentences form passive voice *was received*.
- In option (f) 1 student who writes She has receiving a letter from my friend, in option (k) 1 student who writes She had receiving a letter from my friend, in option (l) 1 student who writes She was receive a letter from our friend, and in option (m) 2 students who write She was receive a letter from my friend. The form of tense; *has receiving*, *had receiving*, and *was receive* in the sentences are incorrect.

2. Sita said , “ We borrowed books in the library yesterday.” Sita said that

.....

	Number of students
a. They had borrowed books in the library the day before	3
b. They had borrowed books in the library yesterday	3
c. They borrowed books in the library the day before	1
d. They borrowed books in the library yesterday	1
e. She had borrowed books in the library the day before	1
f. They borrow books in the library the day before	1
g. We are borrowing books in the library	1
h. They are borrowing books in the library the day before	1
i. We have borrowed books in the library yesterday	5
j. We have borrowed books in the library the day before	2
k. They have borrowed books in the library yesterday	2
l. They were borrowed books in the library yesterday	1
m. We were borrowed books in the library yesterday	1
n. She had borrow books in the library the day before	1
o. We were borrow books in the library yesterday	1
p. They was borrow books in the library the day before	1
q. They have borrowing books in the library yesterday	1
r. She have borrowed books in the library the day before	2
s. We did borrowed books in the library yesterday	1

On number 2, there are 3(10%) students who writing the correct indirect sentence; They had borrowed books in the library the day

before in option (a). If in direct sentence uses simple past tense *borrowed*. So the sentence has to change to past perfect tense *had borrowed* in the indirect sentence. In addition, the subject *we* and adverb of time *yesterday* in direct sentence are necessary to be changed. So we becomes they and yesterday becomes the day before.

There are 27(90%) students who writing incorrect indirect form. They are:

- In option (b) 3 students write They had borrowed books in the library yesterday. The tense of this sentence is correct but the students do not change the adverb of time *yesterday* from direct sentence to *the day before* in the indirect sentence.
- In option (c) 1 student who writes They borrowed books in the library the day before, in option (d) 1 student who writes They borrowed books in the library yesterday, In option (e) 1 student who writes She had borrowed books in the library the day before. The form of simple past *borrowed* and past perfect tense *had borrowed* are used in the indirect sentence, if the direct sentence uses simple present and present perfect tense.
- In option (f) there is only 1 student who writing They borrow books in the library the day before, in option (g) 1 student who writes They are borrowing books in the library, in option (h) 1 student who writes They are borrowing books in the library the day before, in

option (i) 5 students who write We have borrowed books in the library yesterday, in option (j) 2 students who write We have borrowed books in the library the day before and in option (k) 2 students who write They have borrowed books in the library yesterday. In these sentences, The tenses, such as; simple present *borrow*, present continuous *are borrowing*, present perfect *have borrowed* are not used in the change of indirect speech .

- In option (l)1 student who writes They were borrowed books in the library yesterday and in option (m)1 student who writes We were borrowed books in the library yesterday. As we know, the form of tenses in these sentences *to be + verb 3 (were borrowed)* form passive sentence not indirect sentence.
- In option (n)1 student who writes She had borrow books in the library the day before, in option (o)1 student who writes We were borrow books in the library yesterday, in option (p)1 student who writes They was borrow books in the library the day before, in option (q)1 student who writes They have borrowing books in the library yesterday, in option (r)2 students who write She have borrowed books in the library the day before, and in option (s)1 student who writes We did borrowed books in the library yesterday.

The form of the sentences above are totally incorrect.

3. Dani said., " We enjoy our trip to Bali." Dani said that.....

	Number of students
a. They enjoyed their trip to Bali	2
b. They enjoyed our trip to Bali	1
c. She enjoyed her trip to Bali	1
d. We enjoyed our trip to Bali	1
e. They had enjoyed their trip to Bali	1
f. They had enjoyed our trip to Bali	1
g. He enjoys our trip to Bali	1
h. They enjoy our trip to Bali	3
i. We have enjoyed our trip to Bali	3
j. They have enjoyed our trip to Bali	2
k. They were enjoyed our trip to Bali	1
l. We were enjoyed trip to Bali	1
m. They are enjoy their trip to Bali	3
n. They are enjoyed our trip to Bali	1
o. They were enjoy our trip to Bali	1
p. We were enjoy our trip to Bali	1
q. We was enjoy our trip to Bali	1
r. They was enjoy our trip to Bali	1
s. They have enjoying their trip to Bali	1
t. We is enjoying our trip to Bali	1
u. She have enjoy our trip to Bali	2

There are 2 (6,67%) students who writing They enjoyed their trip to Bali in option (a). This sentence is correct. Because direct sentence uses simple present tense *enjoy* so it must change to simple past form *enjoyed*. Beside, the form of tense, the possessive pronoun *our* in the direct sentence must change to *their* in the indirect sentence.

There are 28(93,33%)students who writing incorrect form of indirect sentence on number3;

- In option (b) 1 student who writes They enjoyed our trip to Bali. The verb *enjoyed* in this sentence is correct but the student does not change the possessive pronoun *our* in the change of indirect sentence.
- In option (c) 1 student who writes She enjoyed her trip to Bali , in option (d) 1 student who writes We enjoyed our trip to Bali. The verb *enjoyed* in the sentences are correct but the students do not change the possessive pronoun *our* in the change of indirect speech form. Moreover those students still not understand how to change personal pronoun *we* from direct sentence to *they* in the indirect sentence.
- In option (e) 1 student writes They had enjoyed their trip to Bali and in option (f) 1 student writes They had enjoyed our trip to Bali. In the sentences, the past perfect tense *had enjoyed* is used in the

indirect speech, if the direct speech is in the form of simple past tense.

- In option (g) 1 student who writes He enjoys our trip to Bali, in option (h) 3 students who write They enjoy our trip to Bali, in option (i) also 3 students who write We have enjoyed our trip to Bali and in option (j) 2 students who write They have enjoyed out trip to Bali. In these sentences, the form of simple present tense *enjoy* and present perfect tense *have enjoyed* are not used in the change of indirect speech form.
- In option (k) 1 student who writes They were enjoyed our trip to Bali and in option (l) 1 student who writes We were enjoyed trip to Bali. As we know, *modal+ verb (were enjoyed)* form passive voice.
- In option (m) 3 students who write They are enjoy their trip to Bali, in option (n) 1 student who writes They are enjoy our trip to Bali, in option (o) 1 student who writes They were enjoy our trip to Bali, in option (p) 1 student who writes We were enjoy our trip to Bali, in option (q) 1 student who writes We was enjoy our trip to Bali, In option(r) 1 student who writes They was enjoy our trip to Bali, in option (s) 1 student who writes They have enjoying their trip to Bali, in option (t)1 student who writes We is enjoying out trip to Bali and in option (u) 2 students who write She have enjoy our trip to Bali.

The form of sentences above are totally incorrect.

4. Ina said, "I am very busy today." Ina said that.....

	Number of students
a. She was very busy that day	13
b. She was very busy today	9
c. She was very busy at the day	1
d. He was very busy today	1
e. She had been very busy that day	1
f. She is very busy that day	1
g. She is very busy today	2
h. She was very busying	1
i. She had very busy today	1

There are 13 (43,33%)students who writing option (a) She was very busy that day which is the correct form. In the indirect sentence, the past tense *was* is changed from present tense *am* in the direct sentence. Beside the tense, subject and adverb are needed to be changed. So subject *Ina* changes to *she* and adverb of time *today* changes to *that day*.

There are 17(56,67%) students who writing the incorrect form of indirect sentence on number 4:

- In option (b) 9 students who write She was very busy today, in option (c) 1 student who writes She was very busy at the day. The past tense *was* in the sentences are correct but the students do not change adverb of time *today* in indirect form.
- In option (d) 1 student who writes He was very busy today. In the sentence the tense is correct but subject *he* and adverb of time *today* are incorrect.
- In option (e) 1 student who writes She had been very busy today. The past perfect form *had been* in this sentence is used, if direct speech uses present perfect tense.
- In option (f) 1 student who writes She is very busy today and in option (g) 2 students who write She is very busy that day. Both of these sentences use present tense *is* in the indirect speech. While, present form is not used in indirect speech form.
- In option (h) 1 student who writes She was busying that day and in option ((i) 1 student who writes She had very busy today. The form of these sentences are totally incorrect.

5. Tomi told us, "I have bought a new house." Tomi told us that

	Number of students
a. He had bought a new house	20
b. She had bought a new house	1
c. He had been bought a new house	1

d. He has bought a new house	7
e. I have bought a new house	1

There are 20 (66,67%)students changing correctly He had bought a new house in option (a). If the direct sentence uses present perfect tense *have bought*. So the present perfect must change to past perfect *had bought* in the indirect sentence. In addition, the subject *Tomi* in direct sentence becomes *he* in the indirect sentence.

There are 10 (33,33%)students changing incorrectly;

- In option (b) 1 student who writes She had bought a new house. The tense in the sentence is correct but the student do mistake in using subject *she* in that sentence.
- In option (c) 1 student who writes He had been bought. As we know, The verb's form *past perfect + verb 3 (had been bought)* is used in the passive sentence not in indirect speech form.

6. Anna said, "We are having a party this evening." Anna said that.....

	Number of students
a. They were having a party that evening	3
b. They were having party this evening	3
c. She was having a party that evening	1
d. We were having a party this evening	2
e. She had had a party this evening	3

f. They had been having a party that evening	1
g. They had been having a party this evening	1
h. We had been having a party this evening	1
i. She is having a party this evening	1
j. They are having a party that evening	1
k. They are having a party this evening	3
l. We have had a party that evening	3
m. They was a party this evening	1
n. They was have a party this evening	1
o. They are have a party that evening	1
p. We were have a party this evening	1
q. They was having a party that evening	1
r. She is have a party this evening	1
s. We were haiving parti this morning	1

There are only 3 (10%) students changing correctly They were having a party that evening in option (a) . Because direct sentence uses present continuous *are having*. So the present continuous in the direct sentence changes to indirect sentence past continuous tense *were having*. Beside that, the subject *we* changes to *they* and also adverb of time *this evening* changes to *that evening* in the indirect sentence.

There are 27 (90%) students who writing incorrect form of indirect sentence on number 6;

- In option (b) 3 students who write They were having a party this evening. The past continuous form *were having* in the sentence is correct but the students do not change adverb of time *this evening*.
- In option (c) 1 student who writes She was having a party that evening and in option (d) there are 2 students who write We were having a party this evening. The past continuous tense *was /were having* in these sentences are correct but the students made mistake in changing the subject *she* and *we* in its sentences. Because in the sentence on number 6, the correct subject must be *they*.
- In option (e) 3 students who write She had had a party this evening. The form of past perfect tense *had had* in the sentence is used in the indirect sentence, if the direct sentence is in the form of present perfect tense.
- In option (f) 1 student who writes They had been having a party that evening, in option (g) 1 student who writes They had been having a party this evening. In these indirect sentences use past perfect continuous tense *had been having*. The past perfect continuous tense is used in the indirect speech, if the direct speech uses present perfect continuous tense.

- In option (i) 1 student who writes She is having a party this evening, in option (j) 1 student who writes They are having a party this evening, in option (k) 3 students who write They are having a party that evening and in option (l) 3 students who write We have had a party that evening. In the sentences above use present continuous tense *is/are + having* and present perfect *have + had* in forming indirect sentence. While the present continuous and present perfect tense are not used in indirect speech form. So the sentences are not correct.
- In option (m) 1 student who writes They was a party this evening, in option (n) 1 student who writes They was have a party this evening, in option (o) 1 student who writes They are have a party that evening, in option (p) 1 student who writes We were have a party this evening, in option (q) 1 student who writes They was having a party that evening, in option (r) 1 student who writes She is have a party this evening, in option (s) 1 student who writes We were haiving parti this morning. The structure of the sentences above are totally wrong.

7. Nina told, "I come on time here ." Nina told us that

	Number of students
a. She came on time there	2
b. She came on time here	4

c. I came on time here	1
d. She had come on time here	2
e. She had come on time there	1
f. She comes on time here	1
g. She is coming on time here	1
h. She has come on time here	3
i. He was came on time here	1
j. She come on time here	4
k. She come on time there	1
l. She has came on time here	2
m. She did come on time here	1
n. She had came on time here	1
o. She had came on time there	1
p. She was come on time there	1
q. She have come on tome here	1
r. She is come on time here	1
s. She was came on time here	1

There are only 2 (6,67%) students changing the indirect sentence on number 7 correctly. Option (a) She came on time there. This sentence uses simple past tense *came* which is changed from present tense *come* in the direct sentence. Beside that, subject I which refers to Nina must

be changed to she in the indirect sentence, adverb of place here in the direct sentence also changes to there in the indirect sentence.

There are 28 (93,33%) students who writing incorrect form of indirect sentence;

- In option (b) 4 students write She came on time here. The past tense came and the subject she in the sentence are correct but the students do not change the adverb of place here.
- In option (c) 1 student writes I came on time here. In the sentence the tense *came* is correct but there are two mistakes made by this student. They are subject I and adverb of place here which are not changed from direct sentence to indirect sentence.
- In option (d) 2 students who write She had come on time here and in option (e) 1 student who writes She had come on time there. Both of these sentences use past perfect tense . As we know that, the past perfect tense is used in the indirect speech form, if the direct speech uses present perfect tense.
- In option (f) 1 student who writes She comes on time here, in option (g) only 1 student writes She is coming on time here and in option (h) 3 students who write She has come on time here. In the sentences, the form of simple present tense *comes*, present continuous tense *is coming* and present perfect tense *has come* are not used in the indirect speech form.

- In option (i) 1 student who writes He was came on time here, in option(j) 4 students who write She come on time here, in option (k) 1 student who writes She come on time there, in option (l) 2 students who write She has came on time here, in option (m) 1 student who writes She did come on time here, in option (n) 1 student who writes She had came on time there, In option (p) 1 student who writes She was come on time there, in option (q) 1 student who writes She have come on time here, in option (r) 1 student who writes She is come on time here and in option (s) 1 student who writes She was came on time here. The form of the sentences above are totally incorrect.

8. "She has married last week." Tini told him that

	Number of students
a. She had married the previous week	10
b. She had married last week	5
c. She had married the night before	1
d. She has married last week	2
e. She has married previous week	2
f. She had been married last week	5
g. She was married last week	1
h. She was married previous week	1
i. They had been married last week	1

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| j. She were married last week | 1 |
| k. She have married last week | 1 |

There are 10 (33,33%) students changing the indirect sentence correctly. Option (a) She had married the previous week. In the sentence uses past perfect tense *had married* which is changed from present perfect tense *have married* in the direct sentence. Beside the tense, adverb of time *last week* also changes to *the previous week* in the indirect sentence.

On this number, there are 20 (66,67%) students who changing incorrectly;

- in option (b) 5 students who write She had married last week. The tense in the sentence is correct but the students do not change the adverb of time last week.
- In option (c) 1 student who writes She had married the night before. The past perfect tense *had married* in the sentence is correct but the change of adverb of time the night before is wrong.
- In option (d) 2 students who write She has married last week and in option (e) 2 students who write She has married previous week In both of these sentences use present perfect tense *has married*. In the form of indirect sentence, present perfect tense is not used. So the sentences are wrong.
- In option (f) 5 students who write She had been married last week, in option (g) 1 student who writes She was married last week, in

option (h) 1 student who writes She was married previous week , in option (i) 1 student who writes They had been married last week. In the sentences above, the form of verbs *had been married* and *was married* form passive sentence not indirect sentence.

- In option (j) 1 students who writes She were married last week and in option (k) 1 student who writes She have married last week. The structure of these sentences are incorrect.

9. Helen said, "I have waited for you for an hour." Halen said to me that

	Number of students
a. She had waited for me for an hour	3
b. She had waited for you for an hour	11
c. I had waited for you for an hour	2
d. She was waiting for you for an hour	1
e. He has waited for you for an hour	3
f. She had been waited for you for an hour	2
g. She had been waited for me for an hour	1
h. I had been waited for you for an hour	2
i. She has been waited for you for an hour	1
j. She have had waited for you for an hour	2
k. She has waiting for me for an hour	1
l. He had leaven waited for you for an hour	1

In option (a) there are only 3 (10 %) students who changing indirect sentence on number 9 correctly. In option (a) She had waited for me for an hour is the correct form. Because the form of past perfect *had waited* in the indirect sentence is changed from present perfect *have waited* in direct sentence. Beside the change of tense, subject and object are needed to be changed. The subject I changes to she which refers to Helen and the object you changes to me .

There are 27 (90%) students who changing incorrectly on this number;

- In option (b) 11 students who write She had waited for you for an hour. In the sentence the change of tense and subject are correct but the object you is wrong Because the object you is not changed in the indirect sentence.
- In option (d) 1 student who writes She was waiting for you for an hour. The form of verb in the sentence is past continuous tense *was waiting*. The past continuous tense is used in changing indirect sentence, if the direct sentence uses present continuous tense.
- In option (e) 3 students who write He has waited for you for an hour. In this sentence, the verb is present perfect tense *has waited*. The present perfect tense is not used in the indirect speech form.
- In option (f) 2 students who write She had been waited for you for an hour, in option (g) 1 student who writes She had been waited for

me for an hour, in option (h) 2 students who write I had been waited for you for an hour and in option (i) 1 student who writes She has been waited for you for an hour. The formed of verbs; *had been waited* and *has been waited* in the sentences are used to form passive sentence.

- In option (j) 2 students who write She have had waited for you for an hour, In option (k) 1 student who writes She has waiting for me for an hour and in option (l) also 1 student who writes He had leaven waited for you for an hour. The patterns of the sentences above are totally wrong.

10. "I am taking a bath every morning." He says that

	Number of students
a. He is taking a bath every morning	12
b. She is taking a bath every morning	1
c. She was taking a bath every morning	14
d. He is taken a bath every morning	1
e. He is take a bath every morning	1
f. He taking a bath every morning	1

There are 12 (40%) students changing the correct indirect sentence on number 10. Option (a) He is taking a bath every morning. The form of tense in this sentence does not change because the reporting verb say is present tense in the direct sentence. So the form of tense of reporting

speech *am* also does not change. While the subject I in the direct sentence must change to he in the indirect sentence. So the verb *am* change to *is* in the indirect sentence.

There are 18 (60%) students who changing incorrect indirect sentence on number 10;

- In option (b) 1 student who writes She is taking a bath every morning. The form of this sentence is correct but the subject she is wrong .
- In option (c) 14 students who write He was taking a bath every morning. In the sentence, past continuous tense *was taking* is used in the indirect speech form, if the direct speech uses present continuous tense or if the reporting verb is in the form of present tense.
- In option (d) 1 student who writes He is taken a bath every morning. As we know, the formed of verb *is taken* forms passive sentence.
- In option (e) only 1 student who writes He is take a bath every morning and in option (f) also 1 student who wrote He taking a bath every morning. The structure of both sentences are totally incorrect.

TABLE I MULTIPLE CHOICE TEST
THE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT INCHANGING INDIRECT
AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE

ITEMS	CORRECT	%	WRONG	%
1	15	50	15	50
2	24	80	6	20
3	19	63,33	11	36,67
4	10	33,33	20	66,67
5	19	63,33	11	36,67
6	20	66,67	10	33,33
7	20	66,67	10	33,33
8	19	63,33	11	36,67
9	16	53,33	14	46,67
10	18	60	12	40
11	16	53,33	14	46,67
12	1	3,33	29	96,67
13	14	46,67	16	53,33
14	11	36,67	19	63,33
15	19	63,33	11	36,67
16	12	40	18	60
17	13	43,33	17	56,67
18	12	40	18	60
19	19	63,33	11	36,67
20	24	80	6	20

TABLE II ESSAY TEST
THE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT INCHANGING INDIRECT
AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCE

ITEMS	CORRECT	%	WRONG	%
1	5	16,67	25	83,33
2	3	10	27	90
3	2	6,67	28	93,33
4	13	43,33	17	56,67
5	20	66,67	10	33,33
6	3	10	27	90
7	2	6,67	28	93,33
8	10	33,33	20	66,67
9	3	10	27	90
10	12	40	18	60

THE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT OF TEST I AND TEST II

NO	TEST I		TEST II		TOTAL SCORE (x)	F*	F.X
	CORRECT	SCORE	CORRECT	SCORE			
1	18	45	7	35	80	1	80
2	15	37,5	7	35	72,5	1	72,5
3	17	42,5	5	25	67,5	1	67,5
4	15	37,5	5	25	62,5	1	62,5
5	12	30	6	30	60	1	60
6	14	35	4	20	55	1	55
7	15	37,5	3	15	52,5		
8	13	32,5	4	20	52,5	2	105
9	15	37,5	2	10	47,5	1	47,5
10	10	25	4	20	45	1	45
11	13	32,5	2	10	42,5		
12	13	32,5	2	10	42,5	2	85
13	14	35	1	5	40		0
14	12	30	2	10	40		0
15	14	35	1	5	40	3	120
16	9	22,5	3	15	37,5		
17	15	37,5		0	37,5	2	75
18	11	27,5	1	5	32,5		
19	5	12,5	4	20	32,5		
20	9	22,5	2	10	32,5	3	97,5
21	8	20	2	10	30	1	30
22	7	17,5	2	10	27,5		
23	7	17,5	2	10	27,5	2	55
24	6	15	2	10	25	1	25
25	9	22,5		0	22,5		
26	5	12,5	2	10	22,5	2	45
27	8	20		0	20	1	20
28	5	12,5	1	5	17,5		
29	7	17,5		0	17,5	2	35
30	4	10	1	5	15	1	15
					Total	30	1.197,5

4.2 Analysis of Questionnaire

Beside the tests, questionnaire is also used to collect the data. So in this part, the writer has analyzed the questionnaire which collected from the students as the supporting data to look for factors that affected students' ability in reported speech. After giving the tests to the students, it is clear that the students have the lowest point in changing indirect speech. In connection with that, there are several factors affecting the students' ability in changing direct to indirect speech. They are: habit, social and economic factors, situation of class room, method of teaching, obligation.

a. Habit

The students who always and seldom do the English homework at home. Eight students give the answer that they always do the English homework at home and most of them (22) students give the answer that they seldom do it at home.

The data above shows that 73, 33% students or most of them seldom do English homework at home.

b. social and economic factors

- Social factor

Whether the students are supported by their family in learning English. So the writer asked them "does your parents support in learning English?". In fact, 26 students answer yes, 3 students give the answer that they just have little supporting from their parents and 1 student says no.

From the data above, it is more than 86, 67% students who are supported by their parents in learning English.

- Economic factor

Economic factor also has the main rule in supporting students' knowledge. So the writer gives some questions connected with that.

Firstly "do you have any facility to support your English knowledge such as books, dictionaries or electric dictionary?"

From the answer that students given: 18 students have some instruments to support in learning English; 11 students have complete instruments; 1 student answers that he does not have any kind of instruments to support his knowledge in learning English.

Secondly "where did you learn the subject about direct and indirect speech?". About 25 students answer that they are taught at school, 2 students say that beside they get the subject at school they also learn it at home, 3 students say that they are taught at private course.

Thirdly "have you ever learnt at English course?". Twenty one students answer yes, 8 students say no, and 1 student says that he is following an English course.

The last, this question still connected with the previous question "do the English course help you to increase your English's mark?". Fifteen students give the answer yes, 6 students say that it just help them a little bit.

From the data above, the writer draws the conclusion that there are 21 % students out of 31 students just have few instruments to support their English knowledge. While the students who ever followed English course are about 70% but only 50% of them admit that English course help them to increase their English mark. Moreover, most of students or 83. 53% mentioned that they only get knowledge about direct and indirect at school.

c. Situation of class room

The writer also asked them about the situation of classroom while they are being taught by teacher about English subject. Surprisingly, 18 students answer that the situation of the class is not quiet enough; 11 students say the opposite thing that it is quiet enough; and 1 student says that it is noisy.

Based on the data above 60 % students feel disturb while learning English subject because the situation of the classroom does not support process of teaching and learning English.

d. Method of teaching

Many students claim that the explanation of the teacher is difficult to be understood. This can be seen that about (40 %) 12 students say that they can not understand the explanation of the teacher.

e. Obligation

The writer considers that the students learn English as an obligation. So that the writer gives some options which are connected with that. Four

students give the answer that they learn English because English is an compulsory subject;1 students says that English is an international language and also the reference books at university are written down in English;1 student gives answer that beside English is as a compulsory subject at school and as an international language, by learning English they can easy to get job;8 students consider that beside they can easy to get job, English is also an international language;8 students give the answer that by learning English, they can get job easily;8 other students say that because English is an international language.

Based on the data above there are 80 % students who give the reason for learning English because they want to get job easily and also English is as an international language.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

After presenting and analyzing the data in the previous chapter, in this chapter the writer gives some conclusions and suggestions as follows:

5.1 Conclusions

The conclusions are formulated as follows:

1. The ability of students in changing direct into indirect speech can be known from their achievement which are classified into:

There is only 1 student who is classified in "Good" criteria with various scores between 86-100. Two students who are classified in "Fair" criteria with various scores between 76-85. Two students who are classified in "Poor" criteria with various scores between 66-75. And 25 students who are classified in "Very poor" criteria with various scores between 0-55.

The highest score of students is 80 and classified in "Good" criteria and the lowest score is 15 and classified into "Very poor" criteria. The mean score of the students is 39, 9167 and it is classified into "Very poor" criteria.

In sort of, the students are incapable of changing direct to indirect speech.

2. There are several main factors that affecting students' ability in changing reported speech. They are: habit, social and economic factors, situation of class room, method of teaching, obligation.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the result of data analysis, the writer would like to offer some suggestion such as: Firstly, the teacher has to give exercises especially about tenses regularly, because students are still not able to use them correctly. Next, the students should be provided with more practice in using tenses so in the future there will not be same errors in constructing a sentence which is based on the tenses. Last, the teacher has to improve method of teaching to be better in the future and it is also necessary for the teacher to handle the situation class.

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Test I

Multiple Choice

Put Cross (X) On a, b, c or d for the best correct answer

1. Daniel said, "I have passed the English test." Deniel said that
 - a. He has passed the English test
 - b. He have passed the English test
 - c. He passed the English test
 - d. He had passed the English test
2. Dini said, "I am so happy that day." Dini said that
 - a. She was so happy that day
 - b. She is so happy that day
 - c. She has been so happy that day
 - d. She have been so happy that day
3. Mother told us, "I am making a cake today." Mother told them that.....
 - a. She has been making a cake that day
 - b. She was making a cake that day
 - c. She has made a cake that day
 - d. She had been making a cake that day
4. Rini celebrates her birthday in the hotel. They told me that.....
 - a. Riri celebrated her birthday in the hotel
 - b. Riri has celebrated her birthday in the hotel
 - c. Riri had celebrated her birthday in the hotel
 - d. Riri is celebrating her birthday in the hotel
5. He told me, "Ani has gone away." He told me that.....
 - a. Ani is going away
 - b. Ani was going away
 - c. Ani had gone away
 - d. Ani had been going away
6. He said, "I came last weck." He said that.....

- a. He is coming previous week
 - b. He had come previous week
 - c. He has come previous week
 - d. He was coming previous week
7. "She is going to Jakarta by airplane today." Tina said. Tina said that.....
- a. She had gone to Jakarta by airplane that day
 - b. She was going to Jakarta by airplane that day
 - c. She went to Jakarta by airplane that day
 - d. She has gone to Jakarta by airplane that day
8. "Jini studied hard last night." He said that.....
- a. Jini had studied hard previous night
 - b. Jini is studying hard previous night
 - c. Jini has studied hard previous night
 - d. Jini was studying hard previous night
9. She told, "Jimmy is ill today". She told me that.....
- a. Jimmy had been ill that day
 - b. Jimmy has been ill that day
 - c. Jimmy was ill that day
 - d. Jimmy have been ill that day
10. The teacher said to students, "You finished this homework at home". The teacher said to them that.....
- a. They have finished that homework at home
 - b. They are finishing that homework at home
 - c. They was finishing that homework at home
 - d. They had finished that homework at home
11. Ira said, "you are invited to the party this afternoon". Ira said to me that.....
- a. I am invited to the party that afternoon
 - b. I was invited to the party that afternoon
 - c. I had been invited to the party that afternoon

- d. I have been invited to the party that afternoon
12. My mother have gone to the market two hours ago", Marry says. Marry says that.....
- Her mother has gone to the market two hours before
 - Her mother had gone to the market two hours before
 - Her mother was going to the market two hours before
 - Her mother went to the market two hours before
13. Tina says, "I go to the mall this afternoon". She says that
- She is going to the mall that afternoon
 - She went to the mall that afternoon
 - She has gone to the mall that afternoon
 - She goes to the mall that afternoon
14. "We would not come now" he says. He says that
- They would not come then
 - They have not come then
 - They had not come then
 - They were not coming then
15. She told me, "Ina is reading a novel". She told me that
- Ina have read a novel
 - Ina was reading a novel
 - Ina has read a novel
 - Ina had read a novel
16. Ali said, "I have had a holiday abroad." Ali said that.....
- He had had a holiday abroad
 - He has had a holiday abroad
 - He is having a holiday abroad
 - He was having a holiday in abroad
17. John says, "I am looking for my wallet". John says that
- He was looking for his wallet
 - He has looked for his wallet

- c. He is looking for his wallet
- d. He had looked for his wallet

18. Mother said, "I made the breakfast." Mother said that.....

- a. She have made the breakfast
- b. She was making the breakfast
- c. She is making the breakfast
- d. She had made the breakfast

19 Rina said, "I have called him this afternoon." Rina said that.....

- e. She is calling him that afternoon
- f. She was calling him that afternoon
- g. She had called him that afternoon
- h. She has called him that afternoon

20. The audience said, "He is a good actor." The audience said that.....

- a. He was a good actor
- b. He had been a good actor
- c. He has been a good actor
- d. He is a good actor

Test II

Essay Test

Change The Following Sentences Into Indirect Speech!

1. "I am receiving a letter from my friend." Rini said that.....
2. Sita said, "We borrowed books in the library yesterday." Sita said that
3. Dani said, "We enjoy our trip to Bali." Dani said that
4. Ina said, "I am very busy today." Ina said that
5. Tomi told us, "I have bought a new house ." Tomi told us that
6. Anna said, "We are having a party this evening." Anna said that
7. Nina told, "I come on time here." Nina told us that
8. "She has married last week." Tini told him that
9. Helen said, "I have waited for you for an hour ". Helen said to me that
10. "I am taking a bath every morning", he says. He says that.....

Questionnaire

Petunjuk

1. Bacalah baik-baik pertanyaan dibawah ini dan jawablah sesuai dengan apa yang ditanyakan.
2. Berilah tanda silang (X) dalam kurung yang ada dibelakang pertanyaan itu sebagai jawaban anda.

Pertanyaan !

1. Menurut anda, kemampuan bahasa inggris anda lebih cenderung ke aspek?
Listening () Speaking () Writing/structure () Reading ()
2. Apakah anda menyukai pelajaran bahasa inggris?
Ya () Tidak () Sedikit ()
3. Apakah anda menganggap pelajaran bahasa inggris adalah jenis pelajaran yang sulit?
Ya () Tidak () Sedikit ()
4. Apakah anda mengalami kesulitan dalam mempelajari direct dan indirect speech?
Ya () Tidak () Sedikit ()
5. Menurut anda, perubahan jenis kalimat manakah yang paling sulit dalam indirect speech?
Statement/pernyataan () Interrogative/pertanyaan () Command/perintah ()
6. Menurut anda, perubahan jenis kalimat manakah yang paling mudah dalam indirect speech?
Statement/pernyataan () Interrogative/pertanyaan () Command/perintah ()
7. Menurut anda, aspek manakah yang paling sulit dalam bahasa inggris?
Percakapan () Penulisannya () Tata bahasa ()
8. Menurut anda, aspek manakah yang paling mudah dalam bahasa inggris?
Percakapan () Kata-kata sulit () Tata bahasa ()

9. Apakah anda memiliki fasilitas yang lengkap untuk menunjang pengetahuan bahasa inggris anda; misalnya buku-buku, kamus, kamus elactrik dll?
 Ya () Tidak () Sedikit ()
10. Dari manakah anda memperoleh pengetahuan tentang direct dan indirect speech?
 Dipelajari disekolah () Dipelajari sendiri dirumah () Dipelajari di tempat kursus ()
11. Menurut anda, jenis perubahan apa yang paling sulit dalam indirect speech?
 Pronoun/ kata ganti orang dan possessive pronoun/kata ganti milik ()
 Keterangan waktu dan tempat (adverb of time and place) ()
 Tenses ()
12. Menurut anda, jenis perubahan apa yang paling mudah dalam indirect speech?
 Pronoun/kata ganti orang dan possessive pronoun/kata ganti milik ()
 Keterangan waktu dan tempat (adverd of time and place) ()
 Tenses ()
13. Apakah anda pernah/sedang mengikuti kursus bahasa inggris?
 Sementara () Pernah () Tidak pernah ()
14. Apakah kursus yang anda ikuti membantu meningkatkan nilai bahasa inggris anda?
 Ya () Tidak () Sedikit ()
15. Faktor apa yang memotivasi anda dalam mempelajari bahasa inggris?
 - Karena bahasa inggris merupakan bahasa internasional ()
 - Karena kebanyakan buku pegangan di perguruan tinggi ditulis dalam bahasa inggris ()
 - Karena dengan memiliki keterampilan berbahasa inggris akan mudah memperoleh pekarjaan ()
 - Karena bahasa inggris merupakan salah satu mata pelajaran penting atau wajib ()
16. Apakah orang tua anda mendukung dalam pelajaran terutama bahasa inggris?
 Ya () Tidak () Sedikit ()

17. Apakah anda mengerti kalau guru menjelaskan pelajaran bahasa inggris?

Ya () Tidak () Sedikit ()

18. Bagaimana situasi kelas jika guru sedang menerangkan?

Tenang () Sedikit tenang () Ribut ()

19. Kesulitan -kesulitan apa yang anda alami dalam mempelajari bahasa inggris ?

- Kurang bimbingan guru ()

- Cara guru menerangkan sulit dimengerti ()

- Tidak adanya buku-buku yang menunjang dalam mempelajari bahasa inggris ()

- Tidak adanya minat dalam bahasa inggris ()

20. Apakah anda mengerjakan tugas bahasa inggris yang diberikan oleh guru di rumah?

Selalu () Kadang-kadang () Tidak pernah ()