A CORRELATION BETWEEN INDONESIAN PASSIVE VOICE MASTERY AND ENGLISH PASSIVE VOICE MASTERY OF THE THIRD YEAR STUDENTS OF SMK MUHAMMADIYAH DELANGGU IN 2008 / 2009 ACADEMIC YEAR

RESEARCH PAPER

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Learning second language or a foreign language is more difficult than learning first language. If someone wants to learn a foreign language he will meet many kinds of learning problem. These difficulties have to do with learning of the new structure, the learning of the new vocabulary and the learning of the new pronunciation. One example is about passive voice. The most common problem faced by the foreign language learners is to learn the four English skills. They are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Besides them, learners still have some difficulties in structure pattern when they make a sentence. The sentence pattern consists of noun (subject) and verb (predicate). The noun is the subject part of the sentence, and the verb is the part of sentence that expresses what is said by subject.

There are two verbs of the sentence pattern. They are called intransitive verb and transitive verb. The verb which is followed by nothing or by adverbials is called intransitive verb, and the verb which is followed by noun is called transitive verb. Transitive verbs have two voices, they are active and passive voice. In an active voice construction, a subject or an agent or actor is performing and action. In passive voice construction, the subject is acted upon. Passive voice has so many complex materials for learners.

The changes from active into passive often make learner confused, because it has tight relation to the verb which must be related to tense. So, in this study the writer discusses about passive voice.

In English and Indonesian there are passive voices. In Indonesian there are many affixes that can form passive form verb, for example, by using: *di-(diinjak, dibeli, dibaca, etc), ke-(kekerasan, kejatuhan, kekejaman,etc) and ter-(terinjak, teriris, tergores,etc)*. In English the passive form verb is as follows: *be + V$_3$* (past participle).

The mastery of structure is one of the keys to success in learning language especially English. Someone must be able to master structure to build good sentences. Passive voice is part of structure, while the structure is one of the language components. Sometimes in the passive voice, the students find the difficulties about them. The writer wants to do this research, because it is important to solve the problem about passive voice.

From the description above, the writer conducts a field research at the third year students of SMK Muhammadiyah Delanggu. Therefore, this research is entitled : **A Correlation Between Indonesian Passive Voice Mastery and English Passive Voice Mastery of the Third Year Students of SMK Muhammadiyah Delanggu in 2008 / 2009 Academic Year.**

B. Previous Study

In this study, the writer summarizes the relevant previous researcher to prove the originality of this study. Murwani (2004) wrote the research entitled: "A Correlation Study between Learning Motivation and Knowledge of Grammar and Writing Ability at the Second Grade of SMUN 1 Karanganyar Academic Year 2003/2004". The aims of her study are to know about the level of learning motivation, knowledge of grammar and writing ability. Based on the result of her study, it can be concluded as follow. Firstly, there is significant positive correlation between learning motivation and writing ability will follow the increase or the decrease of learning motivation. Secondly, there is a significant positive correlation between knowledge of grammar and writing ability of the second grade of SMUN 1 Karanganyar it means that writing ability will follow the increase or the decrease of grammar knowledge. Thirdly, there is a significant positive correlation between learning motivation and knowledge of grammar of the second grade of SMUN1 Karanganyar it means that writing ability will stimulant costly follow the increase or decrease of learning motivation and knowledge or grammar.

The other researcher is Widaningsih (2002), the student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, entitled "Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian passive voice". The research describes the comparison between English and Indonesian passive voice, the similarities and differences. The results show that the similarity of English in Indonesian

passive voice is both English and Indonesian passive voice are only transitive verbs which can be changed into passive voice. The difference between English and Indonesian passive voice is the verbs of English passive voice are in a form of past participle, while the predicate of Indonesian passive voice is a verb with affix *di "di-kan/-i, di per-kan/-i"*.

Another research is "A correlational study between grammar and writing mastery of the fifth semester students of English department of teacher training and education faculty of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta in 2007/2008 academic year by Fatmawati (2001). She takes it the fifth semester students of English department of Muhammadiyah of Surakarta. There are 300 students from six classes in this University. She uses cluster random sampling in taking sample and she get 50 students from class C. In collecting the data, she gives grammar and writing test. The construct validity is used to know the validity of items by using correlation product moment, then to know the reliability the writer uses Alpha Cronbach. The correlation product moment is used to analyze the data. Based on the data calculation, it shows that the obtained r_{xy} are 0.309 while r_{table} is 0.279 at level of significant is 0.05. If the obtained r_{xy} is higher than r_{table}, the obtained r_{xy} 0.309 is positive. So there is a positive correlation between grammar habit and writing mastery. The students having good grammar have better quality of writing than the students having less grammar.

While in this research, the writer is going to investigate the student's mastery in using correlation between Indonesian passive voice mastery and English passive voice mastery, because it is important of mastering the correlation between Indonesian passive voice and English passive voice. The writer wants to know the ability of the students, especially third year students of SMK Muhammadiyah Delanggu in 2008.

C. Problem of the Study

Based on the background, the writer would like to present the problem of the study as follows:

"Is there a significant correlation between Indonesian passive voice mastery and English passive voice mastery of the third year students of SMK Muhammadiyah Delanggu in 2008 / 2009 academic year?"

D. Objectives of the Study

This research is meant to know further on using passive voice. The objectives of this research are:

"To know the correlation between Indonesian passive voice mastery and English passive voice mastery of the third year students of SMK Muhammadiyah Delanggu in 2008 / 2009 academic year".

E. Benefit of the Study

This research tries to contribute the benefit as follow:

1. Practical Benefits.

    a. The writer hopes that this study will help the readers understanding the correlation between Indonesian passive voice mastery and English passive voice mastery.

    b. This research will give information to the next writers who want to discuss correlation between Indonesian passive voice mastery and English passive voice mastery.

2. Academicals Benefits.

    a. The research can be used to increase the understanding of Indonesian and English passive voice mastery.

    b. This research can be developed as references dealing with Indonesian and English passive voice mastery.

F. Research Paper Organization.

There are five chapters in this research paper. The systematic used in this research paper are as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of background of the study, previous study, problem of the study, objectives of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is Underlying Theory. It deals with of Notion of Indonesian passive voice, Notion of English passive voice, Rationale and Hypothesis.

Chapter III is Research Method. It presents of Type of Research, Place and Time of Research, Population, Sample and Sampling, Object of the Study, Data and Data Source, Technique of Collecting Data, Validity and Reliability of Data, Technique of Analyzing the Data.

Chapter IV is Validity and Reliability, Data Presentation, and Data Interpretation. It consists of Validity and Reliability, Data Presentation, and Data Interpretation.

Chapter V is Conclusion, Implication and Suggestion. It elaborates of Conclusion, Implication and Suggestion.