

**AN ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' ABILITY IN
TRANSFORMING COMPLETE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICES IN
ADJECTIVE CLAUSES INTO REDUCTION FORMS**

THESIS

Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain the

Strata One (S1) degree



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
THE FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG**

2012

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JUDUL : An Analysis of English Department Students' Ability in
Transforming Complete Active and Passive Voices in
Adjective Clauses into Reduction Forms

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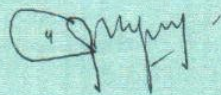
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

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Padang, April 2012

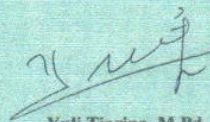
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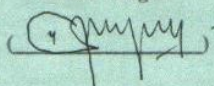
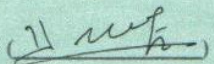
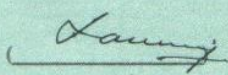
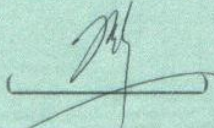
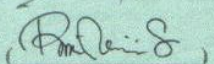
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ABSTRAK

Vonanda, Vera. 2012. "An Analysis of English Department Students' Ability in Transforming Complete Active and Passive Voices in Adjective Clauses into Reduction Forms". 2012. *Skripsi*. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang. Padang

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat kemampuan mahasiswa tingkat tiga tahun ajaran 2011-2012 jurusan bahasa Inggris terhadap cara mengubah bentuk lengkap aktif dan pasif dalam *adjective clause* ke bentuk pendek. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa tingkat tiga jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris UNP tahun ajaran 2011-2012. *Sample* dari penelitian ini adalah 1 kelas, yaitu kelas Kependidikan-1-2009 yang berjumlah 29 orang yang diambil berdasarkan teknik *cluster sampling* dengan cara *lottery*.

Instrumen yang digunakan adalah *grammar test* yang terdiri dari 50 soal, dalam bentuk aktif dan pasif dalam *adjective clause* dalam 6 tenses: *The Simple Present Tense, The Simple Past Tense, The Present Continuous Tense, The Past Continuous Tense, The Present Perfect Tense, and The Past Perfect Tense* masing-masing dalam aktif dan pasif. Secara umum, kemampuan mahasiswa rata-rata, dengan nilai rata-rata 56.62, kategori C. Lebih lanjut, dapat ditarik kesimpulan bahwa kemampuan mahasiswa dalam mengubah bentuk lengkap aktif dan pasif dalam *adjective clause* ke bentuk pendek adalah rata-rata.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



Praise be upon to Allah SWT, *Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamiin*: The Lord of the Universe, that under his blessing and great guidance, I am eventually able to complete this thesis as one of the requirements of achieving the Strata One (S1) degree at English Department, Languages and Arts Faculty of State University of Padang. In accomplishing this thesis, I have worked with a great number of people who deserve special mention. It is a pleasure for me to convey my deepest appreciation to all of them in my humble acknowledgment.

In the first place I would like to express my gratitude to my honorable advisor, Mr. Drs. Amri Isyam M.Pd. as my first advisor who has given his charm ideas, suggestion, guidance and supervision since the earliest stage of this thesis accomplishment. I also gratefully acknowledge Mrs. Yuli Tiarina, M.Pd. as my second advisor who has given her fruitful ideas, correction, beneficial opinion and encouragement in the process of accomplishing this thesis.

It is a pleasure to pay tribute also to my reviewers in my thesis, Drs. Saunir Saun, M.Pd. as reviewer of my thesis whose guidance has been beneficial for me during my study in English Department. My sincere thanks and appreciation also goes to Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S, M.Hum. and Rima Andriani Sari, S.Pd., M.Hum. I'd like to thank you for the time, contribution of thoughtful and ideas toward the development of this thesis. I am also grateful to Dr. Kurnia Ningsih, M.A. as the head of English Department and Dra. An Fauzia Rozani Syafei, M.A. and the secretary of English Department.

I also address my thanks to 2009 academic year students of English Department of UNP (Kependidikan-2 and Kependidikan-1) who have been the participants of this research. Without your contribution, this research could never be conducted.

My parents and sibling deserve special mention for their inseparable support and pray. I would like to express my appreciation and faithful gratitude to my beloved mother, Yuennis, for your support, love, care, and guidance for me.

She is the one who always motivates me to raise my dream and put the fundamental of my learning character ever since I was a child. (Thank you, mom.) And my beloved father, Asri Zalman, thank you for everything Dad. (Love you so much Mom and Dad), this is just because and for you. Also, I'd like to thank my dearest sisters, Vevie Mailinda and Revina Ananda for being supportive and caring sibling and my lovely brothers Dovie Anda, Devin Septianda, and Raihan Oktavianda. I dedicate this thesis for you all.

Padang, April 20th 2012

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

In teaching and learning English as a native or a foreign language, there are four skills. They are speaking, reading, listening, and writing. In order to master the language well, especially students who learn it as a foreign language have to master those skills. In fact, to master the language, the four skills which are mentioned before are not enough. They have to be supported by language aspects of language itself; vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar.

In addition, language skills and language aspects cannot be separated. Language aspects can complete the language skills. To learn English the students should be able to use appropriate basic structural patterns and master grammar and vocabulary. Grammar is an important aspect for forming words and building English sentences.

Considering the importance of grammar, learning grammar becomes essential. Learning grammar means learning the concept of a language. In other words, grammar is used to make us know the words, how to use the words in a good way and how to place them in appropriate places. Learning grammar also means learn how to combine units of a sentence, such as words, phrases of a sentence. That is why it is important in learning a language.

Because of the importance of grammar itself, at the English Department of State University of Padang, grammar is taught for three semesters. They are *Structure 1, 2, and 3*. Each of them contains three credit hours each semester. Basically, Structure is a pre require subject. In other words, to take *Structure 2*,

students must pass *Structure 1*. Therefore, to take *Structure 3*, students must pass *Structure 2*. Moreover, the students also have learnt grammar in Intensive Course in first semester.

In *Structure 1, 2, and 3* there are many topics learnt and it may be discussed more than once. For examples are about active and passive voices and adjective clause. Actually active and passive voices in adjective clauses have been studied from *Structure 1*, *Structure 2*, and *Structure 3*. According to the academic guidance book of UNP (Buku Pedoman Akademik UNP: 2008) in *Structure 3*, active and passive voice in adjective clause are still discussed, however they are learnt in the same topics. It is about complete active and passive voices in adjective clauses with six tenses and reduced forms. Reduction of active and passive voices in adjective clauses are forms which ommit *to be*.

There are three kinds of reduce forms of active and passive voices in adjective clauses. First is reduction of active and passive voices in simple tenses. Simple tenses can be divided into The Simple Present Tense and The Simple Past Tense in active voice and passive voices. The second one is reduction of active and passive voices in continuous tenses. Continuos tenses can be divided into The Present Continuous Tense and The Past Continuous Tense in active and passive voices. The third one is reduction of active and passive voice in perfect tenses. Perfect tenses can be divided into The Present Perfect Tense and The Past Perfect Tense in active and passive voices.

Since the English department students have already studied how to transform from active and passive voices in adjective clauses into reduced forms,

it is supposed that they have already understood and are able to change from complete active and passive voices in adjective clause into reduction forms. As what are stated before, English department students academic year 2009/2010 have already studied how to transform complete active and passive voices in adjective clauses into reduction forms. They are in active in The Simple Present Tense, The Simple Past Tense, The Present Continuous Tense, The Past Continuous Tense, The Present Perfect Tense, and The Past Perfect Tense. Moreover, in passive voice, there are also The Simple Present Tense, The Simple Past Tense, The Present Continuous Tense, The Past Continuous Tense, The Present Perfect Tense, and The Past Perfect Tense.

However, based on informal interview which was hold in a relax situation with third grade students at UNP, when the researcher asked them about their difficulties in grammar in *Structure 1, 2, and 3*, some of them had some problems in some grammar points. The most important is many of them did not know how to transform complete and active voices in adjective clause into reduced form. In addition, in fact some of them did not understand well forms of active and passive voices in reduced one. For example, when the writer gave some questions to them in simple present tense in active form and asked them to transform into reduced ones, most of the answers were incorrect. They only ommited *be*, without changing The Simple Present Tense verb into present participle of the main verb. For example : *The man who buys softdrink every week is a businessman*. All of the students answered “*The man buys softdrink everyweek is a businessman*”.

Therefore, the writer wants to analyze this case. The writer wants to know and analyze how is English department students' ability in transforming complete active and passive voices in adjective clauses into reduce forms since they have studied active and passive voices in *Stucture 1,2*, and reduction form of active and passive voices in adjective clauses in *Structure 3*.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background, from informal interview the researcher did, it was found that some students faced grammatical problems especially in transforming complete active and passive voices in adjective clauses into reduction forms. It is needed to know how is students' ability at transforming complete active and passive voices in adjective clauses into reduction forms. Therefore, in this research, it was found what English department students ability at transforming complete active and passive voices in adjective clauses into reduction forms is.

C. Limitation of the Problems

The problem of this study was limited to the students' ability in transforming complete active and passive voices in adjective clauses into reduction forms in The Simple Present Tense, The Simple Past Tense, The Present Continuous Tense, The Past Continuous Tense, The Present Perfect Tense, and The Past Perfect Tense of third grade of English students of State University of Padang who have had the subject (*Structure 3*) in their fourth semester.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on problem stated before, it could be verified that the formulation of the the research was: “how is students’ ability in transforming complete active and passive voices in adjective clauses into reduction forms?”

E. Research Questions

The problem of the research is elaborated in the following questions:

1. How is students’ ability in transforming complete active voice in adjective clauses with The Simple Present Tense, The Simple Past Tense, The Present Continuous Tense, The Past Continuous Tense, The Present Perfect Tense, and The Past Perfect Tense verbs into reduction forms at third grade students of English Department of State University of Padang?
2. How is students’ ability in transforming complete passive voice in adjective clauses with The Simple Present Tense, The Simple Past Tense, The Present Continuous Tense, The Past Continuous Tense, The Present Perfect Tense, and The Past Perfect Tense verbs into reduction forms at third grade students of English Department of State University of Padang?

F. Purpose of the Research

Considering the research questions above, the purposes of the research can be generalized as follows:

1. To gather information about the students' ability in transforming complete active voice in adjective clauses with The Simple Present Tense, The Simple Past Tense, The Present Continuous Tense, The Past Continuous Tense, The Present Perfect Tense, and The Past Perfect Tense verbs into reduction forms at third grade students of English Department of State University of Padang.
2. To gather information about the students' ability in transforming complete passive voice in adjective clauses with The Simple Present Tense, The Simple Past Tense, The Present Continuous Tense, The Past Continuous Tense, The Present Perfect Tense, and The Past Perfect Tense verbs into reduction forms at third grade students of English Department of State University of Padang.

In other words, this research was conducted in order to find out whether third year English department students of State University of Padang are able to transform complete active and passive voices in adjective clauses into reduction forms.

G. Significance of the Research

It is hoped that the result of this research will give contribution to the readers. This research is essential to be conducted because as education students who are going to be teacher in the future, the students need to know their grammatical ability. So do non-education program students, it would help them in work field too, such as in printed company. As a conclusion, it is important to see whether the students who have taken Structure 1,2, and 3 are able to apply subject how to transform complete active and passive voices into reduction forms after joining the subject and problems faced by the students.

H. Definition of Key Term

1. Ability : Skill of the English department students in transforming complete active and passive voices into reduction forms.
2. Reduction form of active voice : Form of active voice in incomplete one, which has no *to be* or auxiliary.
3. Reduction form of passive voice : Form of passive voice in incomplete form, which has no *be* or auxiliary.
4. Complete Form of Active voice : Form of active voice which has *to be*
5. Complete Form of Passive voice : Form of passive voice which has *to be*

6. English Department Student : English department students who have already learnt Structure 1,2, and 3.
7. Transform : Change the form