CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In learning English, it deals with four basic skills and three components. The four basic skills are listening, reading, speaking, and writing. Whereas, the three basic components are phonology, grammar, and vocabulary. Those should be mastered by the students because those are a key for the students in building a complete mastery of English.

One of the important language components in learning English is grammar. Grammar is description of how the elements of language are systematically combined. According to Swan (1980: XVI) “Mastery of English grammar is very important because grammar is the rule that shows how forms change to show different meaning and how words are combined into sentences”. Grammar also has an essential role in learning English. Through grammar, written or spoken language can be produced as well as receive written or spoken language. Grammar is the basic knowledge to understand language perfectly, without understanding grammar, it is impossible for the students to achieve English skills in writing, speaking, listening, and reading.

Among the items of grammar, passive voice is one topic that should be mastered well. In line with voice, there are two forms of passive voice. There are active voice and passive voice. In an active voice construction, a subject or an agent or actor is performing and action, while in passive voice construction, the subject is acted upon.

In both English and Indonesian, there is passive voice which must be learned by the students. The difference between them is just on the use of the time. English
has the different pattern in sentences, and it is related to the time, while in Indonesian, there is no problem in timing.

In Indonesian, passive voice is the sentence which is formed by using passive verb. Passive verb is verb formed by adding certain prefixes, for example prefix –di in Indonesian and also using determination that the object of the main sentence becomes the subject of passive sentence. In addition, there are many affixes that can form the passive verb, for example, by using: di- (diinjak, dibeli, dibaca, etc), ke- (ketiduran, kejatuhan, kemasukan, etc), and ter- (terinjak, teriris, tergores, etc).

In English the verb form of passive voice is as follows: be + V₃ (Past Participle). The basic pattern of sentence consists of noun (subject) and verb (predicate). The noun is a subject part of the sentence and the verb is the part of sentence that expresses what is said by subject.

Talking about verb, there are two kinds of verbs: intransitive verb and transitive one. Intransitive verb is one which is completed itself, or which is completed by other words without requiring an object. On the contrary, a transitive verb is one which must have an object to complete its meaning, and to receive the action expressed.

In learning passive voice, the learners have to pay attention with the rules. Passive voice has so many complex materials for learners because it has tight relation to the verb which must be related to tense. Both Indonesian passive voice and that of English, have the same rules in changing the active into the passive one.

In fact, the learners often find the use of passive voice in the news report or scientific book. From those sources, the learners can learn the characteristics of using passive voice in sentences. The difference is in the tenses. English has different tenses to express the events, so the learners have to pay attention more about it. In both
Indonesian and English passive voice, the transitive verbs are used in changing the form of a sentence from active into passive one. Here, the writer states that the students who have a good mastery on Indonesian passive voice will also have a good mastery on English passive voice. On the contrary students whose Indonesian passive voice is poor, their English passive voice mastery will also be poor.

From the description that passive voice is important to be learned, the writer is interested in revealing the relationship between Indonesian and English passive voice in a research entitled “A Correlation Study Between Indonesian Passive Voice Mastery and English Passive Voice Mastery of the Third Semester of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Purwokerto in 2012/2013 Academic Year”.

B. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The reason why the writer plans to conduct this research:

1. Less of knowledge and ability of the students in using passive voice both Indonesian and English, whereas the students often use it in their daily language.
2. The mastery of Indonesian passive voice is influential on English passive voice score.

C. Problem of the Research

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 semester of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Purwokerto in 2012/2013 academic year?”
D. Objective of the Research

This research is meant to know further on using passive voice. The objective of this research is to know the correlation between Indonesian passive voice mastery and English passive voice mastery of the third semester of English Department of Muhammadiyah University of Purwokerto in 2012/2013 academic year.

E. Benefits of the Research

This research tries to contribute the benefits as follows:

1. Practical Benefits

   The writer conducts the practical benefits are as following:

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

2. Academical Benefits

   The writer also conducts the academical benefits are as following:

   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. Clarification of the Research

To understand the title more easily, the key terms of the study are clarified as the following:

1. English Passive Voice

Thomson and Martinet (1986: 263) states that the passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb “to be” into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb. The subject of the active verb becomes the ‘agent’ of the passive verb. The agent is very often not mentioned. When it is mentioned it is processed by “by” and placed at the end of the clause, for example: *This car has been sold by my father.*

2. Indonesian Passive Voice

According to Lado (1999: 107) states that passive voice is a sentence where the subject is concerned by something. The Indonesian passive voice is formed with prefix- verb-suffix combination di-(verb)-kan or (less often) with the prefix-verb combination ter-(verb). By + agent in English is expressed in Indonesian as “oleh” + agent in precisely the same way.