

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer would like to present about the theory of the study, review of previous study, and conceptual framework.

1.1 Theory of Simple Past Tenses

This study is about analyzing students' ability in using simple past tense, therefore, the writer provides theory of simple past tense.

1.1.1 Definition of Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense, sometimes called the preterite, is used to talk about a **completed action** in a time **before now**. The simple past is the basic form of past tense in English. The time of the action can be in the recent past or the distant past and action duration is not important. Example: *John played football yesterday.*

1.1.2 The Use of Simple Past Tense

According to Eastwood(2008:59) there are two parts the use of simple past tense:

- a. We use the past simple for an action in the past.

Example :

1. *I bought this coat yesterday.*
2. *I saw the film three weeks ago.*

- b. The past simple can also refer to a series of action in the past.

Example :

1. *I often visited this place as a child.*
2. *He went to the job centre several times.*

We also use the simple past for states

Example :

1. *That party last week was great.*
2. *I believed in fairies when I was little*

According to Azar (2003:25) there are four parts:

- a. The simple past is used to talk about activities or situation that began and ended in the past. (e.g : yesterday, last night, two days ago, in 1999)

Example :

1. *Mery walked yesterday.*
2. *I slept for eight hours last night.*

- b. Most simple past is formed by adding –ed to a verb, as in (a),(c), and (d)

Example :

1. *Bob stayed home yesterday morning.*
2. *Our plane arrived on time last night.*

- c. Some verbs have irregular past forms, as in (b), (c), and (f)

1. *I ate breakfast this morning.*
2. *Sue took a taxi to the airport.*

- d. The simple past forms of be are was and were

1. *I was busy yesterday.*
2. *The were home last night.*

According to Collins (1999:251) the use of simple past tense are :

a. To say that an event occurred or that something was the case at a particular time in the past. For example : *Our regular cleaner went off to Cannada last year.*

b. To say that a situation existed over a period of the time in the past.

For example : *He lived in Paris during his last years.*

c. Talking about something that happened in the past and mention situation that existed at the time.

For example : *All the streets in this part of watford alike*

d. To talk about an activity that took place regularly or repeatedly in the past but no longer occurs use the simple past tense.

For example : *We walked a great deal in my boyhood.*

1.1.3 The Forms of Simple Past Tense

According to Eastwood (2008:58) there are three forms of simple past tense:

a. With most verbs we add –ed to form the past simple

For example :

1. *We finished our meal and walked home.*

2. *They played football on Tuesday.*

b. In the negative we use did not or didn't + base form

For example :

1. *We didn't finish our meal.*

2. *They didn't run away.*

In questions we use did + base form.

1. *Did they finished their meal?*

2. *How fast did they run ?*
- c. Both regular and irregular verbs are the same in all persons. The one exception is the verb *be*.
1. *I was late this morning.*
2. *You were late this morning.*

According to Azar (2003:26) there are five forms of simple past tense

a. Forms of the simple past regular verbs

Statement	I-You-She-He-It-They worked yesterday
Negative	I-You-She-He-It-They Did not (didn't) work yesterday
Question	Did I-you-she-he-it-we-they work yesterday?
Short Answer	Yes, I-he-she-it-we-they did No, I-he-she-it-we-they didn't.

b. Forms of the simple past : Be

Statement	I-She-He-It was in class yesterday We-You-They were in class yesterday
Negative	I-She-He-It- was not (wasn't) in class yesterday We-You-They were not (weren't) in class yesterday
Question	Was I-He-She-It in class yesterday Were Yoy-They in class yesterday
Short Answer	Yes, I-She-He-It was Yes, We-you-they were No, I-She-He-It wasn't No, We-you-they weren't

c. Regular Verbs : Pronunciation of –ed Endings

a) Talked-talk/t/ Stopped-stop/t/ Hissed-hiss/t/ Watched-watch/t/ Washed-wash/t/	Final –ed is pronounced /t/ after voiceless sounds. You make a voiceless sound by pushing air through your mouth. No sound comes from throat. Examples of voiceless sounds : /k/,/p/,/ch/,/sh/.
b) Called-call/d/ Rained-rain/d/ Lived-live/d/	Final –ed is pronounced /d/ after voiced sounds. You make a voiced sound from your throat. No sound comes from throat. Examples of voiced sounds : /l/,/n/,/v/,/sh/b/, and all vowel sounds.
c) Waited-wait/ed/	Final –ed is pronounced /ed/ after “t” and “d” sounds. /ed/ adds a syllable to word

d. Irregular Verbs : A Reference List

SIMPLE FORM (V1)	SIMPLE PAST (V2)	PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)
become	became	become
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
eat	ate	eaten
		etc

e. The Simple Past

SIMPLE PAST	<p>a. Mary <i>walked</i> down yesterday.</p> <p>b. I <i>slept</i> for eight hours last night.</p>	<p>The simple past is used to talk about <i>an activity or situation that began and ended at a particular time in the past</i> (e.g., <i>yesterday, last night, two days ago, in 1999</i>), as in (a) and (b).</p>
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Anne (2008:35) divided simple past tenses into two forms:

1. The nominal form.

We, You, They + to be (were) + Complement

I, He, She, It, + to be (was) Complement

2. Verbal Form

I, We, You, They, He, She, It + Verb 2 + Object/Adverb

To remember :

In the affirmative sentences used verb 2

The verb consist of

a. Regular verb

This form made by addition “d/ed” in the verb I, there are some rules followed

:

1. The verb which consist of one syllable with pattern of cvc (consonant vowel consonant) is read with stress, so the final consonant is written double and added “ed”.

Example : *trap – trapped*

2. The verb which consist of two syllable, where the two syllable with the pattern of cvc (consonant vowel consonant) read with the stress, so the final consonant is written double and added “ed”

Example : *submit – submitted.*

3. The verb consist of two syllable, with suffix ‘t’, so the letter of ‘t’ is written double and added “ed”

Example : *cancel – canceled.*

But if the final syllable is read long stress, it’s added “ed” the letter of the ‘t’ is written double

Example : *reveal – revealed.*

4. The verb that final the letter of :y: before the consonant, so the letter of “y” changed be “i” and added “ed”

Example : *try – tried.*

b. Irregular Form

Irregular form have to remember (see in the list irregular verb)

Example : *win – won – won,*

give – gave – given

1.2 Review of Related Literature

In this section I will review several previous studies that are relevant to the present study

Nari (2008) conducted a research entitled “The ability to use simple past tense in writing by the tenth grade students of SMA Seminari St. Rafael Kupang in the school year 2008/2009”. This study aims to answer the following questions : (1) Are the tenth grade students of SMA Seminari St. Rafael Kupang able to use simple past tense in writing ? (2) What is the level of students’ ability in using the simple past tense in writing?. The subject of this study was tenth grade students of SMA St. Rafael Kupang with total number of the students is 67. For this study the writer only took 20 of them to be treated as the sample by using random sampling method.

From the data analysis and discussion the writer concluded that in general, the tenth grade students of SMA Seminari St. Rafael Kupang in the school year 2007/2008 are able to use simple past tense in writing as shown from the result of the analysis and discussion. From the whole students, there were thirteen students passed the test, and only seven students failed.

Jawa (2012) conducted a research entitled “ A study on the ability in using simple past tense of the second year student of SMP St.Pius X Lewoleba in the school year 2011/2012. This study focuses on the ability to use simple past in sentences. In this study Jawa concludes that there are many students still have problem in grammar particularly : the use auxiliary verb ‘to be’ + full verb and double of verb for auxiliary verb and full verb.

The strength of this study is, the writer used test form, for example translating sentences to English language. As in my introduction it is said that the students in their everyday life always use Indonesian language that does not have tenses such as English language, so they found confusing when using sentences. By this way the participants were able to use simple past tense properly.

Murin (2013) conducted research entitled “ A study on the ability in using simple past tense of the eight grade students of SMP Kristen Mercusuar Kupang in the school year 2012/2013. This study is to find out whether or not the eight grade students of SMP Kristen Mercusuar Kupang able to use simple past tense and to know the ability level of students in using simple past tense. There were three types of test that the writer used in getting the data and it was consisted of 40 items test.

There were 5 classes of the eighth grade students in SMP Kristen Mercusuar Kupang and the total number of the eighth grade students was 84. But the writer only chose one class consisting of 18 students. According to the writer conclusions after this study the eighth grade students of this school are able to use simple past tense in English sentences. By the fact above the writer has weaknesses in her study especially the participants or the subject of the study because there were 84 students of the eighth grade students but the writer only chose 18 students, it means that this study did not represent the whole of students and by this fact the conclusion of the writer did not strong enough.

Ivandiana (2013) conducted a research entitled “A study on the uses of simple past tense in constructing information question of the eight grade students of SMPK St. Yohanes Nelle in the school years 2013/2014. The objectives of this study are to find out wheter or not grade students of SMPK St. Nelle able to use

construct information question using simple past tense, to know the ability level of eight grade students of SMPK St. Nelle in constructing information question using simple past tense and to know the difficulties faced by students in constructing information question using simple past tense. The total number was 44 students in two classes. The writer chose ten students of each class so they were 20 students as the subject of the study.

In general the writer concluded that the grade students of SMPK St. Yohanes Nelle were able to use of simple past tense in constructing information question and the difficulties faced by the grade eight students of SMPK St. Yohanes Nelle are question word “whom and Why” correct answer : 90% and incorrect answer 48, 75%.

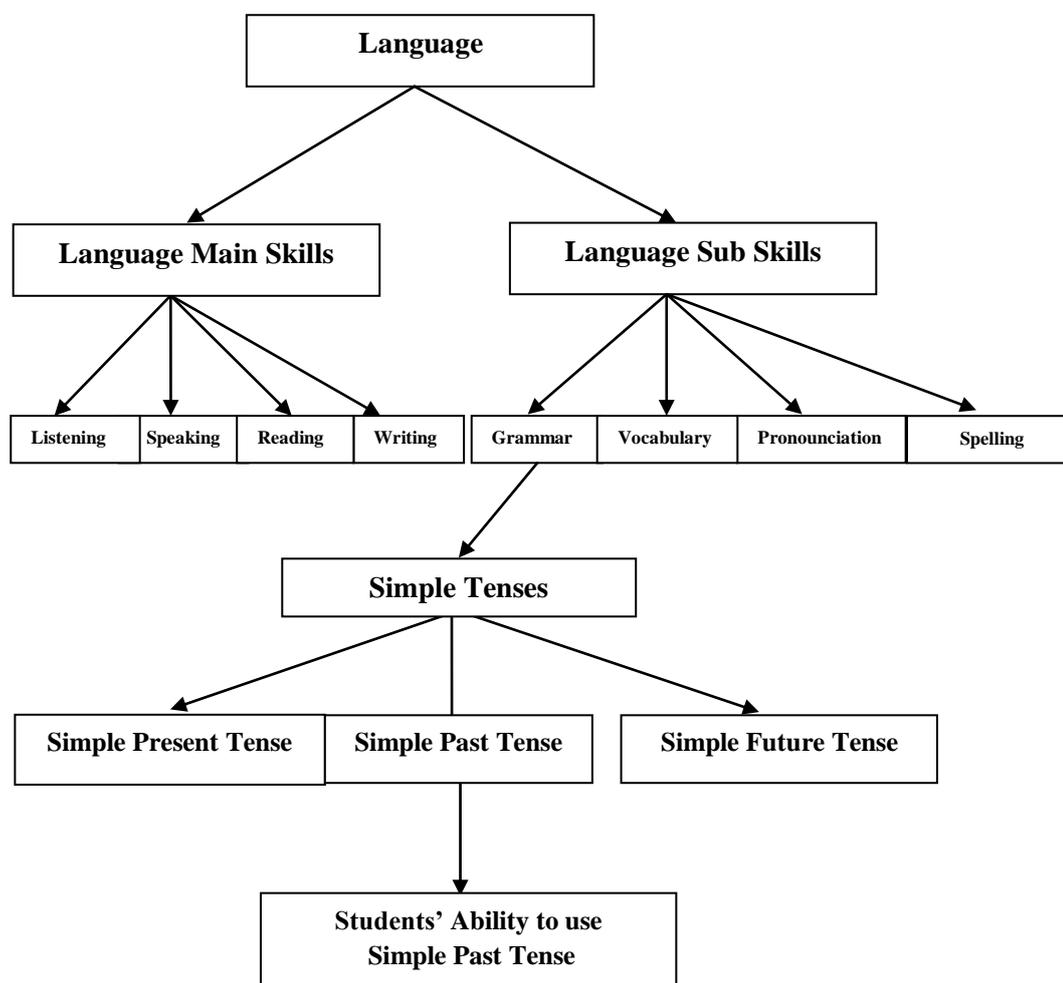
Ganut (2016) conducted research entitled “A study on the ability in using simple past tense of the eight grade students of SMP N 3 Kupang in the school year 2016/2017. It aims to answer two questions as stated in the following, (1) Are the eighth grade students os SMP N 3 Kupang in the school year 2016/2017 able to use simple past tense in sentences ?(2) What is the ability level of the eighth grade students of SMP N 3 Kupang in the school year 2016/2017 in using the simple past tense in sentences? Ganut conluded that the eighth grade students of SMP N 3 Kupang are able to use simple past tense in sentences and the ability level of the eighth grade students of SMP N 3 Kupang in the school year 2016/2017 in using simple past tense is “Very Good” (85.93).

The weakneses of Ganut study is on the subject of the study. There were 13 classess but the writer only took class VIII A with the reason that they are smart students and also active in the class. Automatically in her study she did not

describe or conclude the ability level in using simple past tense in SMP N 3 Kupang because she took only one class. The strength of this study is the writer used many test items, there were 40 items in multiple choice form, so the participants get more knowledge and essay to do the test.

1.3 Research Framework

In this part, the writer provides the research framework of this study which in the form of the following chart.



Tense is any of the forms of verb which show the time at which an action happened (McIntosh, 2013:1619)