

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer presents some theories, some previous related studies and conceptual framework, they are presented below.

2.1 Theory

This part, the writer wants to present some theory. It refers to the topic, such as: the definition of simple past tense, function of simple past tense, and the form of simple past tense.

2.1.1 The Definition of Simple Past Tense

Swan (1980:469), Atheron (1966:357), Azar (1993:7), Leech and Svartick (1975:65) presented the same form of simple past tense, namely: S + V2 +..... for affirmative, S + DID + S + V – infinitive for interrogative and DID NOT + S + V – infinitive for negative interrogative, in their different topics as stated previously.

Example :

(+) I went to London Last week.

(-) She did not speak quickly this morning.

(?) Did he live in Atambua last week ?

2.1.2 The function of Simple Past

Etherton(1966:357) present some functions of simple past.

1. To describe a completed past action, when the time of the action is known by the speaker and listener. For example: *She went to school at seven o'clock.*
2. To describe habitual past action. For example: *She always walked home.*
3. In unlikely condition when the verb in the main clause as in the present conditional tense. For example: *If the branch broke, he would probably hurt himself.*
4. In place of the present tense after “it is time....” For example: *It is time you went home.*
5. It is used after would sooner or would rather when the speaker refers to another person or thing. For example: *I would rather you opened the box.*
6. After wish and if only when an imaginary or unreal situation mentioned.
For example: *I wish I owned that land.*

Swan (1980:469) said that simple past is the one most oftenly used to talk something happening in the past. It can refer to short, quickly finished action and events, to longer actions and situations and to repeated happenings.

Example :

- *He walked into the bar and ordered a vodka and tonic.*
- *I lived in London until I was fourteen.*
- *When I was a child we always went to the seaside in August.*

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

- 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 Canada last year.*

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

Example : *He lived in Paris during his last year*

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

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 to use the simple past tense.

Example : *We walked a great deal in my boyhood.*

Asa (2003:107) applied two function of simple past tense:

Simple past tense is used to describe an activity or situation/condition begun and ended at the certain period time in the past. This emphasizes on the finished activity or situation and never repeated again. This simple past is usually used to express a story either happened recently or had happened in the past.

Example :

The French Revolution broke out in 1789.

What did you do at school yesterday? - *we watched a film about Africa*

What was that noise? - *I didn't hear anything*

2.1.1 Simple past tense is also used in IF clause of conditional sentence type II, to express something untrue or something that opposite to the fact, untrue in the present/future.

Example :

If my Dad came today, I would be very happy.

- It means that: my Dad doesn't come today, so I am not happy.

Ataburan (1992: 7) in his hand out said that the function of simple past is to indicate that an activity or situation begun and ended at a particular time in the past.

Example:

- *I went to Jogja yesterday.*
- *He often cried when he was 5 years old.*

If a sentence in simple past contains: “*when*”... and has the simple past in both clauses, the action in the “*when clause*” happened first.

Example:

- *I stood under a tree when it began to rain.*
- *When she heard a strange noise, she got up to investigate, etc.*

2.1.2 The Form of Simple Past Tense

Thomson and Martinet (1980: 147) in their book said that there are two form of simple past tense.

1) Regular verb

There are no inflections, i.e; it used for all persons.

Example:

- *I worked, You worked. He worked, etc.*

2) Irregular verb.

These vary considerably in their simple past form.

Example: - Infinitive : *to speak, to eat, to see. to leave, etc.*

- Simple past : *spoke, ate, saw, left, etc.*

Asa (2003:105) stated form of simple past tense as follows:

1. Verbal sentences

a. Affirmative form

This is the base form of the verb with the suffix-ed

Formula : subject + verb 2 + Object +time + place

Example: *He watched the film at cinema last night.*

The predicate (verb 2) does not change for all subject.

Example: *He watched, she watched, they watched, you watched, we watched, etc.*

b. Negative and interrogative form

- Negative sentences

formula : subject + did + not + verb 1 + object + place + time

Example : *He did not watch the film at cinema last night*

DID NOT / DIDN'T + verb 1 does not change for all subject.

- Interrogative sentences

Formula : Did + subject + verb 1 + object + place + time ?

Example : *Did he watch the film at the cinema last night ?*

Short answer : Yes, he did

No, he didn't

“Did” is used for all subjects.

Wh – Question

Example : *What did he watch at the cinema last night?*

Long answer : *He watched the film at cinema last night*

Short answer : the film

2. Nominal sentences

a. Affirmative sentences

Formula : subject + was/were + complement

Example : *She was in class yesterday*

b. Negative sentences

Formula : subject + was/were + not + complement

Example : *She was not (wasn't) in class yesterday.*

c. Interrogative sentences

Formula : Was/were + subject + complement?

Example : *was she in class yesterday?*

Sort answer : *Yes she was or No, she was not/ wasn't*

Anne Juwita (2008:35) divided simple past tense into two forms :

1. The Nominal Form.

We, You, They, + To Be (were)Complement

I, He, She, It + To Be (Was)Complement

Example : *They were busy yesterday*

2. Verbal Form

I, We, You, They, He, She, It + verb 2+ Object + place + time

Example : *Josua took a taxi to the airport yesterday*

There are two kinds of verb 2:

a. Regular Verb2

This form made by addition “d/ed/” in the verb 1. There are some rules followed:

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

Example : trap – trapped.

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

Example : submit – submitted

3. The verb which consists of two syllables, which suffix “l”, so the letter is written double and added “ed”

Example : cancel – cancelled

But the final syllable is read long stress, it's added “ed” the letter of the “l” is written double.

4. The verb that ends with the letter of :y: before the consonants, so the letter of “y” is changed to be “i” and added “ed”.

b. Irregular verb2

Irregular form has to be memorized.

Example : *win – won – won*

Give – gave – given

Speak – spoke – spoken

Similar with Juwita, Novita (2001:241) divided simple past in two forms:

1. Verbal

Affirmative sentences.

The formula that used is:

Subject + verb 2 + object + place +time

Example : *I studied English at school yesterday.*

Some rules which have to be known:

- a. Negative sentences formed by addition “did not (didn’t)” after the subject.
- b. The verb that used in negative sentences is verb 1.

Interrogative sentences

Formula : Did + subject + verb 1 + place + time

Example : Did you study English at school yesterday?

Some rules which have to be known :

- a. Interrogative sentences formed by addition “did” before the subject.
- b. The verb that used in interrogative sentence is verb 1

c. The answering that used in interrogative sentence is Yes...or.No...

Example: Did you study English at home last night?

No, I didn't study English at home last night

Short answer : Yes, I did

No, I did not / I didn't

WH-Question

:

Example : What did you study at home last night?

2. Nominal

a) Affirmative sentence

Formula : subject + was/were + complement

Example : She was happy yesterday.

Some rules which have to be known:

- a. In the affirmative sentence use to be "was" and "were"
- b. To be was used for the subjects I, she, he, it, then were used of the subject you, we, and they.

b) Negative sentence

Formula : subject + was/were + not + complement

Example : She was not happy yesterday.

In the negative sentence *not* is placed after to be *was* and *were*.

c) Interrogative sentence

Formula : Was/were + subject + non verb

Example : Was she happy yesterday?

Some rules which have to be known:

- a. Interrogative sentences formed by put to be was, were before the subject.
- b. Answer of the interrogative sentences can use Yes....or...No...

Example : Was she happy yesterday?

Long answer : Yes, she was happy yesterday.

No, she wasn't happy yesterday.

Short Answer : Yes, she was

No, she wasn't

Time signals used are : yesterday, last, a few minutes ago, just now, in 1990.

2.2 Previous Related Studies

Here are two previous studies which are related to this study.

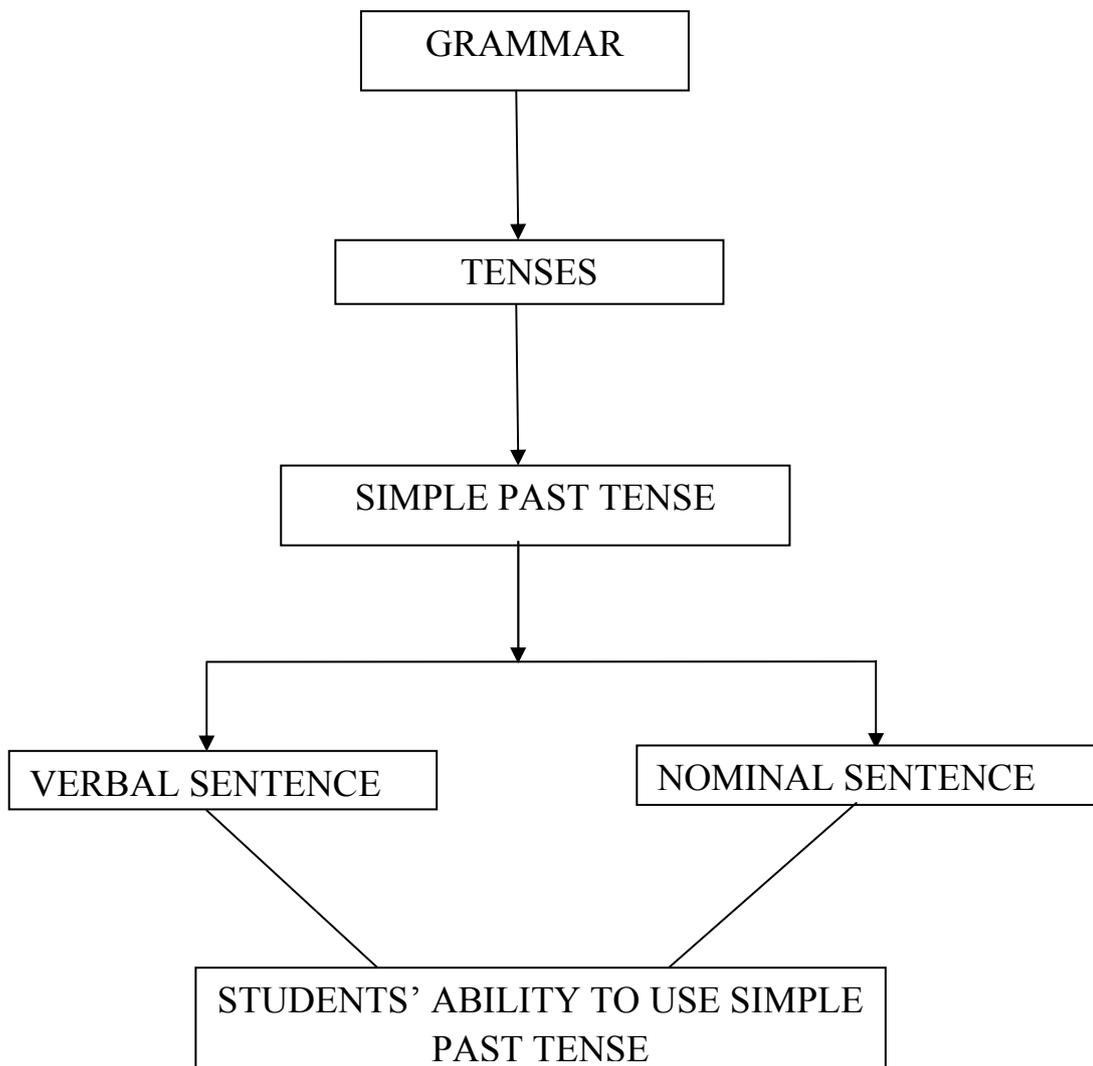
Nari (2008), conducted a research entitled “*The Ability to Use Simple Past Tense In Writing by The Tenth Grade Students of SMA Seminari ST. Rafael In the School Year 2008/ 2009*”. This study focused on the ability to use simple past tense in writing. Nari concluded that the students’ level of ability in using simple past tense in writing is Average. There were 13 students who passed the test and 7 students failed.

Jawa (2012) did a study entitled “*A Study on The Ability in Using Simple Past Tense of The Second Year Students of Smp St. Pius X Lewoleba in the School Year 2011 / 2012*”. The result of the study is the students of SMPK St Pius X Lewoleba were not able to use simple past tense and the students’ level of ability in using simple past is 4.60 that is classified as below average.

By seeng those previous studies that have classified above the reasons why the writer took this materials because form the previuos between Nari and Jawa that there are many students still make mistake in writing sentence in simple past tense and the differences between verbal and nominal using simple past tense.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Here, the writer presents the analytical framework, which depicts the way how this study is seen. It can be seen in the following diagram.



By pointing at the framework, we can know that the writer is going to conduct under the umbrella grammar, and she focuses on tenses especially simple past tense. She is going to make a research at SMPK Sancta Familia Kupang to know their ability in using simple past tense.