

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

At this time, people have started to learn foreign languages. By learning a foreign language, people can know their language and also can communicate easily. One of the foreign languages studied by the public, especially students, is German. The embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany (<https://jakarta.diplo.de/id-en>) showed that the number of Indonesian students studying in Germany has risen to more than 4100, which represents a remarkable increase of 67.4 percent over the last five years.

Adverbs can be used in both written and spoken sentences in a language. By adding a suffix to the end of the word, adjectives or nouns can be transformed into adverbs. However, some adverbs, such as time adverbs, do not have a suffix. Time is indicated in sentences by the use of time adverbs like "today," "yesterday," etc.

In English, time adverbs can be found in tenses. Tenses aim to distinguish state and time. The tense consists of three parts, namely the past, present, and future. It will be divided into sixteen sections, four past structures, four present structures, four future structures, and four past future structures. The simple past tense refers to past structures.

Simple past tense is most commonly used in the story. The role of the simple past tense would be to show an activity or situation that began and

ended in the past. The simple past tense can be used both in writing and orally. The storybook uses the simple past tense as the main grammar. It can make the reader feel comfortable when they read the story.

Simple past tense is also used to talk about a state that already happened in the past. This state can be in the form of events that occurred in the past such as history, experience, and feelings. The statement sentence begins with a verb "to be" followed by an adjective, noun, or prepositional phrase. The verb "to be" used is in the past tense, there are "was and were". Simple past tense sentences can also be used without the verb "to be". The sentence begins with a subject and is followed by a verb. The verb used is in the past tense and ends with an object and an explanation. In a sentence, there can be two phrases that use the simple past tense. The phrases are separated or preceded by the word "when". The word "when" in the sentence indicates which activity or event occurred first.

Another word in the simple past tense is "had" or "did" for the sentence. These two sentences can be used for positive, negative, and interrogative sentences. Positive sentences using the verb "had" and "did" are the same as when using the verb "to be." However, in negative sentences, the verb "had" with the verb "did" uses the word "not" after it. In interrogative sentences, the verb "did" is used more often than the verb "had" and will be placed at the beginning of the sentence. Simple past tense sentences that show the past are used in many languages. Another language that has a simple past tense is German.

In German, the simple past tense is called the Imperfect Tense (das *Präteritum*). The simple past tense in both languages has similarities and differences. The similarity in the two languages lies in their function, which is used when telling events or in storybooks while the difference is the arrangement of words and affixes. To find out the differences between the two languages more deeply, we use contrastive analysis as the method.

The past tense or imperfect form is not like the past tense in English which uses the word "to be" to distinguish past tense sentences from other sentences. Imperfect uses a suffix to distinguish the sentence from the past tense. Verbs have different endings between regular and irregular verbs. In regular verbs, the suffix used is "te", "te-st", "te-n", or "te-t" depending on the gender and number (singular/plural) of the word. If the word is a singular third-person point of view (er/sie/es), then the suffix used is "te", but if the word is a third-person plural (sie), then use the suffix "te-n". In irregular verbs, the suffix used is "-st", "-en", or "-t".

Depraetere and Langford (2020, p. 2) stated grammar is the knowledge of possible constructions in a particular language. This structure serves to determine the position of a word in the sentence. In a structure, there are five elements, namely subject, verb, object, adverb, and complement. Each grammar structure varies according to its respective functions. The functions in the grammar structure are based on the time that has happened, is happening, or will happen.

In terms of using time, grammar has 16 tenses including present, past, future, continuous where the 3 times are divided into 4 parts. In this section, each tense has its own function and use. In this study, the writer used the simple past which the writer conducted as research in English and German.

Contrastive analysis studies how two different languages are systematically compared. 'Contrastive Analysis Hypothesis' was influenced by Behaviorism by considering the potential difficulties encountered when replacing L1 behaviors with newly learnt L2 behaviors (Lado, 1957, as cited in Macaro, 2013, p. 38). The comparison aims to find similarities and differences in a language. By comparing the two languages studied, we can find out whether the second language has a different sound or writing as the first language. In addition, the writer can find out whether the vocabulary in the first language has many meanings or has no meaning at all in the second.

The writer uses contrastive analysis with a comparison of German and English as an example. The sentence *sie singt gut* in German and *she sings well* in English. The writer can see that both have the same sentence structure, but the writing and sound of the words are different. The word *sie* as a subject in German means she (woman), the word *singt* as a verb means singing and *gut* as an adjective word means well or good.

The version that the writer chose is "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone", one written in English, and one written in German, as its data set because it is so difficult to find a novel that is translated from English into Germany. The writer finally finds those novels and endly the writer chooses

those novels only as data setting. The writer gives one sample of the contrastive analysis between English and German languages, especially for the sentence predicates conditions in the past tense of the simple sentence, the Language 1 taken from “Harry Potter and the Philosopher’s Stone” by J.K. Rowling, chapter 1 Page 2 Line 67:

“He **yelled** at five different people. “

The Language 2 taken from “Harry Potter *und der Stein der Weisen*” by J.K. Rowling, chapter 1 Page 3 Line 80:

“*Er machte fünf verschiedene Leute zur Schnecke.*“

The writer first finds “yelled” as the verb phrase of a past simple sentence in English (L.1), The verb phrase is the predicate from sentence structure in English. The VP is the regular verb in the V2, possessing the suffix /ed/ as the inflectional suffix morphologically. Syntactically, function of English sentence structure started by subject and predicate, predicate here means “yelled” followed by its complements. In English language, the same if VPs are preceded by all personal pronouns as subject. VPs will also change if they are written in negative and interrogative ways. If the VPs as the predicate, it is using “to do” in negative and interrogative sentences.

The writer first finds “*machte...*” as the verb phrase of a past simple sentence in German (L.2). The verb phrase is the predicate from sentence structure in German. The VP is the regular verb (*schwache verben*) in the V2, possessing the suffix /te/ as the inflectional suffix morphologically. Syntactically, the function of German sentence structure starts by subject and

predicate, predicate here means “*machte...*” followed by its complements. In German language, the same and difference depend on its personal pronouns as subject. Predicates do not change if they are written in negative and interrogative sentences. Interrogative sentences are created through conversion not using “to do” like English. In the negative sentence, it is located at the end of the sentence if which is explained is the VPs and followed by the complement if which is explained beside VPs.

Linguistics studies a language that is often used by humans to communicate. Language has a main function, among others, as a means of communication or a means of conveying thoughts or ideas. Linguistics has sub such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Sub contained in linguistics has their respective uses. Like phonetics which studies speech sounds, phonology studies language sound systems, morphology which studies the structure of words, syntax which studies how the larger linguistic units are constructed, and semantics which studies the meaning of a word. From this sub, a language can be easily learned and understood by humans. Then, the writer chose English and German as the objects under study.

The most commonly spoken foreign language would be expected to be English. English seems to be the native language of several nations. However, each country has a different language style, such as English in the United Kingdom (UK) and English in the United States (US). In several other countries, English can be the second language spoken. Countries that use English as their second language include Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia.

German seems to be more commonly spoken in Europe than English. European regions that use German include Switzerland, Austria, and Denmark. In German, words are classified according to their gender. There are three genders involved: feminine, masculine, and neutral. The gender of the noun can affect the adjectives and prepositions that are in the sentence. It can be seen through literary works.

One of the literary works that have English and German language are found in the novel. Currently, many novels are not only printed in one language but there are already many authors who have printed the novels in various foreign languages. One of the writers who print novels in various languages is Joanne Kathleen Rowling. Joanne Kathleen Rowling, also known as JK Rowling, is a well-known British writer who wrote the Harry Potter and Fantastic Beasts series. He was born on 31 July 1965 near Bristol. JK Rowling created Harry while he was on his way to London King's Cross from Manchester in 1990. By the time the Harry Potter story he created was finished, he sent his work to many publishers but he received rejection letters until his novel was finally glimpsed by Bloomsbury publisher. He managed to make 7 Harry Potter series and his books have been sold in various countries in various languages. Harry Potter books have sold nearly 2.6 million books in one year, from June 2019 to June 2020.

From explanation above, the writer mentioned above, the use of contrastive analysis becomes important in this research. The writer chooses English and German as the data to be researched. The words in German are

very similar to those in English. However, the writer focused their research on simple past tense sentences in both languages. The title of the research that the writer observed is "Contrastive Analysis of Simple Past Tense between English and German Language".

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the writer arranges this research through the following questions:

- a. What are the similarities between English and German simple past tense in simple sentence?
- b. What are the differences between English and German simple past tense in simple sentence?

2. Scope of the Research

In this study, the writer focuses on word in the simple past of the simple sentences between English (L1) and German (L2) language. The writer tries to find the differences of the V2 condition as the predicates in the both languages. The theories which are used are Tarigan (2011), Betty S. Azar (2016), Fehringer (2014). The data setting is the same for both novels written in English and Germany by J.K Rowling. By classifying and analyzing those differences, the writer is able to understand what and how the differences between predicates of English and German languages.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

In accordance with the research questions that have been described previously, there are two objectives of the research as described as follows:

- a. The writer wants to know whether the writer find simple sentences written in simple past tense in English and German languages in both novels by J.K Rowling.
- b. The writer wants to find out if there are any similarities and differences between those two simple sentences in both languages through contrastive analysis approaches.

2. Significance of the Research

The writer hopes that many lessons and benefits can be learned from this research. The lesson and benefit that can be learned are:

Theoretically, the writer hopes that this research can make the reader know the differences and similarities in simple sentences in English and German novels using contrastive analysis. Additionally, the writer also hopes that readers can find out things that can affect the difference in simple sentences in the two languages.

Practically, the writer hopes that researchers would use contrastive analysis methods to do research. Furthermore, the writers believe that as the first step in the upcoming contrastive analysis research, researchers will get an overview.

The writer also believes that readers will develop a better understanding of the differences and similarities between simple sentences in English and German literature. Moreover, the author expects that readers would conduct new research on the differences and similarities between two languages using contrastive analysis.

D. Operational Definition

To clarify the discussion that has been described, the writer wants to provide an explanation of some important words in this study. The important words are as follows:

1. Contrastive Analysis

Contrastive analysis is a method or analysis by comparing one language with another language to produce differences and similarities in the two languages.

2. Tense

Tense is an arrangement of words to form a phrase or sentence in which there is a time adverbs to distinguish sentences.

3. Grammar

Grammar is a rule to form or create a sentence consisting of several aspects such as parts of speech, clauses, punctuation, and mechanics of language.

4. Linguistic

Linguistics is the study of the structure, sound, writing, and history of language.

5. Simple Past Tense

Simple Past Tense is part of the tense that shows the past time and can be used in writing (story) or orally.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematic of the research means to present the research well edited composition. This research is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I is introduction describes the background of the research. This section explains why the writer examined the study. The question of the research, the scope of the research, the objectives of the research, the significance of the research, the operational definition, and the systematization of the research explain this part of the research.

Chapter II is theoretical description describes definitions of time adverbs, tenses, simple past tense, contrastive analysis, grammar, and linguistics.

Chapter III is methodology of the research explains what methods are used in research, procedures of the research, techniques of the data collection, technique of the data analysis, and data sources.

Chapter IV is analyze data describes the data, analyzes the data, and reports the results of the research.

Chapter V is conclusion and Suggestion concludes and gives suggestions from the results of the data analysis.

