CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In communication, the word is a simple part of a sentence so that later the sentence can be conveyed to others and understood properly. Words are used both orally and in written form. In general, word forms also include language elements whose composition consists of a collection of letters or units that have a meaning so that they can function to form sentences, phrases, and clauses.

The purpose of the word itself as the smallest grammatical unit that has meaning and significance. So, that it can be arranged into a form of sentences, clauses, and phrases. This word is also very important in a language because it is able to show and explain about an object, verb, Words function in various arrangements, namely, the subject to explain the part of the sentence that indicates what is being discussed, the predicate which indicates what the subject is talking about and is usually required to contain a verb element.

Then, it can be followed by an object. This word function will provide information about what the subject is doing. Objects have the main role to experience a certain thing. The existence of an object as a statement of the predicate. The word also functions as an explanation to provide information on other elements. The existence of this information is not always present in every sentence that is composed, but is able to provide a more complete explanation. Finally, there is a function of the word as a complement, it may be very

difficult to know its position in the sentence because it can function as an adverb and can also function as an object.

Sentence is a collection of meaningful words, subject and verb patterns, can stand alone, and express an idea or idea in full. In writing a sentence begins with a capital letter and ends with a ending sign in the form of a period, question mark, or exclamation mark. However, in certain cases, a sentence can consist of only one word, so the structure is not subject + verb.

In the use of sentences, there are several functions, namely, functioning to make statements, questions, either in a positive or negative form, which are also used to express expressive feelings, and sentences can be used in an expression of orders or prohibitions.

Sentence patterns don't always have a commonly known subject + verb + object structure, for example: Hafidz ate fried rice. However, there is a sentence structure pattern that only forms subject + verb, subject + verb + complement, subject + verb + object + object, subject + verb + object + complement, subject + verb + adverb, subject + verb + object + adverb in English. . Of course, in other languages, the structure of the sentence pattern is different, for example, in Arabic, the sentence structure is verb + subject + object, the example sentence is جَلَسَتْ فَاطِمَةُ فِيْ الْكُرْسِيِّ.

In the arrangement of several written sentences, a paragraph is formed that focuses on one topic to be developed. From one sentence to another sentence in the paragraph is interconnected. The paragraph structure is formed from a

sentence pattern that contains a set of words that are arranged using a grammar that is in accordance with the language rules that are owned by each country.

The main function in the paragraph itself is to form a main idea and separate the main idea from one main idea to another. The existence of paragraphs in a text to make it easier for the reader and understand the meaning of the reading as a whole. A collection of words that make up a sentence, a collection of sentences that make up a paragraph makes a meaning. A collection of paragraphs containing several sentences is governed by the grammar of each language.

Grammar, the structural rules that govern the composition of clauses, phrases, and words in any given natural language. The term also refers to the study of these rules, and this field includes morphology, syntax, phonology, often complemented by phonetics, semantics and pragmatics. The use of grammar in a language is very important. Learning grammar can improve our knowledge in writing, speaking and interpreting a language properly and correctly even though its use is not for daily activities.

One of the benefits of using grammar is to understand actual sentences and build conceptual thinking. In English grammar commonly known as Tenses. Tenses consist of 16, namely simple present tense, present continuous tense, present perfect tense, present perfect continuous tense, simple past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, past perfect continuous tense, simple future tense, future continuous tense, future perfect tense. , future perfect

continuous tense, simple past future tense, past future continuous tense, past future perfect tense, and past future perfect continuous tense.

In English, simple past tense used to describe events, acts, and states that have already occurred or were interrupted in the past and don't have an immediate effect on the present. When, talk about the past, can talk about events that are over, events that were over before other events, and events that were going on or were stopped at certain times in the past. Past tense divided into two, namely regular and irregular verbs. Regular verbs usually ends in –d or –ed. While irregular verbs, from the basic verb form indicate something different in the form of a quote or in formation which does'nt include the ends -d or -ed.

Meanwhile, in Arabic grammar divided into two, namely *Nahwu* and *Sharaf*. *Nahwu* is one of the Arabic grammars to find out the position of the word in a sentence and the form of the last letter or vowel of a word. While *Sharaf* Arabic grammar which discusses the problem of the form of a sentence or word, both about changing shape, adding letters, the arrangement of letters that make up words. In Arabic, a structure called *Fi'il* which means a verb. In *Fi'il* divided into three, namely *Fi'il Madhi* (past verbs), *Fi'il Mudhari* (verbs that are or will happen), *Fi'il Amr* (command verb). *Fi'il Madhi* a verb that used to state that the job has been done, so the way to use the sentence *Fi'il Madhi* to express a job that has been done. In some cases, *Fi'il Madhi* can also mean "*mustaqbal*," which an adverb for the present and the future. *Fi'il Madhi* has absolute "*mabni*" status.

This research, focuses on the features of the two languages and the grammatical differences and similarities of the simple past tense in English and Fi'il Madhi in Arabic. Usually in the field of linguistics is generally known as Contrastive Analysis. According to Johanssen (2008, p. 9), Contrastive analysis the systematic comparison of two or more languages, with the aim of describing their similarities and differences. Contrastive analysis has often been done for practical/pedagogical purposes. The aim has been to provide better descriptions and better teaching materials for language learners.

Contrastive analysis serves to learn a foreign language correctly, it is necessary to know the difference between the mother tongue (L1) and the language you want to learn (L2). The idea behind contrastive analysis in language learning is that the mother tongue plays a role in learning a second language. Sometimes the influence of mother tongue is obvious, but when people talk about contrastive analysis, it means comparing mother tongue and foreign language systematically to illustrate similarities and differences and to find tricky points that can lead to misunderstandings.

The field of contrastive analysis is included in the sub-field of linguistics. Linguistics in general the study of language. A linguist of course need to learn several languages for comparison. The more languages that are mastered, the wider and more solid his view of language becomes. Language itself generally functions as human communication with spoken and written each other. The main tasks of language include helping people convey information, express ideas, and share thoughts.

One type of language is written language. There are various types of writing styles and languages written by humans in the form of works, both fiction and non-fiction. One of the results of human writing is a short story. Short story is a type of prose that tells a story. When compared to novella and novels which are longer works of fiction, short stories tend to be more focused and to the point. This short story is related to the author's research which will be used as an object in a comparison of two different languages but at the same time grammar, namely the past tense.

The writer gives one sample of contrastive analysis between past tense in English and fi'il madhi in Arabic from مغامرات ميشو short story by عيد صلاح et al. Focus on changing the final affix, in simple sentences the past tense of the verb. The first language is taken from the short story book chapter 1 page 3, the first line in Arabic, the second line in English.

"Amm sultan's wife **went** to the cow, and asked her cow to plough the land." (L1)

ذَهَبَتْ زَوْجَةُ عَمِّ سُلْطَانَ إِلَى الْبَقَرَةِ، وَطَلَبَتْ مِنْهَا أَنْ تَخْرُجَ مَعَهَا لِتَحْرُثَ الْأَرْضَ

(L2)

(**Dzahabat** zaujatu 'ammi sulthoona ilal baqarati, wa tholabat minhaa an takhruja ma'ahaa litahrutsal ardha)

In the sentence above (L1), "**went**" shows the past form of "go". It is the intransitive verb because it possesses no object and it is the irregular verb.It is suppletion kinds happened because there is different phonetics sound between verb 1 and verb 2, this suffix is as morphologically conditioned. In English, the

past tense verb formula positively begins with the subject and followed by the main verb or form of object and ends with the object. The verb formula will also change if the written in negative and interrogative sentences. Syntactically, the past tense formula in English must also be sequential which can be added with other information behind it as a complement.

While, the sentence above (L2), "dzaahabat (ذَهَبَتْ)" In contrast to English, in Arabic past verbs have several forms that are not only influenced by time. But also influenced by the subject. Past verbs in Arabic are included in the subject or faa`il can be nouns or be personal pronouns (*dham*r) and cannot be separated from (*dhamr*). In Arabic the verb is also not influenced by the negative and the interrogative. From the word "dzahabat" has a suffix -t which influenced directly by the subject or faa`il that possesses personal pronoun or *dhamr*. *Dhamr* is personal pronouns, included in all fi`il depend on its fi`il kinds.*The dhamr* is divided into *munfasil,* means written explicitly before fi`il and muttasil written implicitly in the fi`il, both the munfasil and muttasil are the *faa`il* or doer or subject for the sentence.

The verb "dzahabat" in Arabic is created depends on its faa`il, its real faa`il is زَوْجَةُ عَمِّ سُلْطَان, this word has dhamr as its changing هي that means it is the woman singular third person, so the verb "dzahabat' ended by [t] suffix indicating that the [t] suffix as the changer of third single woman damr, it is called [t] suffix as the ta` ta`nis, means as the effects of the woman faa`il.

From those above explanation and samples, the writer chosee the title *Contrastive Analysis Between Simple Past Tense in English and Fi'il Madhi in Arabic of The* مغامرات ميشو *Short Story by* عيد صلاح *et al.*

B. Question and Scopes of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

In this paper will discuss the problem of differences and similarities of the two languages or how to analyze of contrastive analysis. Therefore, what the author will discuss the problem can be detailed in detail as the following questions:

a. What is the distinguishing feature in analysis contrastive of simple past tense and fi`il madhi in both English and Arabic languages in مغامرات ميشو short story by عيد صلاح et al ?

b. What are the similarities and differences of the both sentences in contrastive analysis between the two languages ?

2. Scope of the Research

The scope of this research focuses on verbs differences between English (L1) and Arabic (L2) in past tense sentences of both languages. The author tries to find and compare the differences and similarities between the two languages' V2 situations. So that writers and readers can also understand further. The theory used in this research Whitman (in Brown, 1980: p. 150).

In the short story of مغامرات ميشو by عيد صلاح et al, which has five sub-settings of different conditions.

C. Objective and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems of the researches mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as the following:

a. To understand whether the author can find the simple past tense sentence in English and fi`il madhi in Arabic languages in the مغامرات ميشو short story by عيد صلاح et al

b. To find out the similarities and differences of the both sentences in contrastive analysis between the two languages in the short story.

2. Significances of the Research

Hopefully this writing and research paper can be useful not only for writer but also for readers especially who learn about the contrastive analysis and understanding the structure of the two languages. The significance is:

a. Theoretically

The results of this study can provide further information of contrastive analysis in the simple past tense of English and fi'il madhi in Arabic. It can also be useful for teachers of English and Arabic, as well as for students whose interest in a second language is a linguistic reference that will help them. Understand deeper grammatical especially of contrastive analysis.

b. Practical

The results of this study are expected to provide useful input for researchers who will do research in the same field but in different tenses or theories and is useful to the reader at general, in increasing their knowledge about the role of contrastive analysis. Especially for students majoring in linguistics. This research hopefully it can add insight into the role of contrastive analysis, to complement theory and provide English language teaching understanding of contrastive analysis. Especially for those who are interested and want to increase their knowledge research on the role of contrastive analysis in linguistics. This lesson contribute to other researchers to develop this research.

D. Operational Definitions

After having read several books as the sources of the primary data, and then understood so the writer can conclude some definition as the real existence of the title as follows:

1. Contrastive Analysis

The word contrastive implies that more interested in the difference similarities between languages than interested in languages families history. In other words, CA is a branch of applied linguistics that deals with studying and discovering, the differences and similarities between two languages. Then compare and apply these findings to the field of language

teaching and learning. Contrastive linguistics contrasts the structures of two language in order pick all the relevant differences.

2. *Fi'il*

Fi'il associated with the word contains the meaning of time (has been, is, and will come). Not only the meaning of time in the division of *fi'il* but there is *Fi'il* based on the need for the object, active and passive *Fi'il*, *Fi'il* based on the constituent letters.

3. *Faa`il*

Faa'il is the doer of the verb (subject) which usually comes after *fi'il*. *Fa'ail* can also be called isim marfu' with the sign of dhamah.

4. Tense

A verb, based way for indicating the time of an activity or state in connection to the time of speaking, as well as the continuation or completion of the action or state.

5. Linguistic

The scientific study of language, speech-sounds mixed into words are used to express ideas. Words are combined to form sentences, similar to how concepts are combined to form thoughts.

6. Short Story

A short story a completely developed story that is shorter than a novel but longer than a fable. Reading usually requires only one sitting. There, no maximum length, but the average short narrative is 1,000 to 7,500 words, with some outliers exceeding 10,000 or 15,000 words. Short stories are

typically 10 to 25 pages long, making them substantially shorter than novels. Following the rules of the narrative, it's intended that some sentences in the short story have the simple past tense in English and fi'il madhi in Arabic.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of the research means to present the research in well-edited composition. This research is divided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I Introduction explains about Background of the Research, Questions and Scopes of the Research, Objectives and Significances of the Research, Operational Definitions, and Systematization of the Research.

Chapter II Theoritical Description consist of definitions of Contrastive Analysis, Contrastive Analysin in Linguistics, Meaning, Tenses, Short Story and Research of Relevance.

Chapter III Methodology of the Research contains about method of the research: (1) Time and Place of the Research, (2) Population and Sample, (3) Method of the Research, (4) Instrument and Variabel of the Research, (5) Technique of the Data Analysis.

Chapter IV Data Analysis shows about the Data Description, Data Analysis Hypotesis and Interpretation.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion show the Conclusion of the research finding, Suggestion gives significance of the research.