

**INDIRECT SPEECH SENTENCES IN THE SHADOW OF
THE WIND NOVEL BY CARLOS RUIZ ZAFON**

A Paper

Submitted to the School of Foreign Language – JIA as a Partial Fulfillment of
Requirements for the Bachelor of Undergraduate Program in English Department



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KALIMAT TIDAK LANGSUNG DALAM NOVEL THE SHADOW OF THE WIND KARYA CARLOS RUIZ ZAFON

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui maksud dan kalimat langsung dari kalimat – kalimat tidak langsung di dalam novel the shadow of the wind karya Carlos Ruiz Zafon. Penelitian ini diimplementasikan sejak 7 Maret sampai dengan 31 Maret 2016. Metode penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dan observasi kalimat – kalimat tidak langsung dalam novel the shadow of the wind karya Carlos Ruiz Zafon. Langkah-langkah dari penelitian ini termasuk : (1) membaca novel. (2) mencari data. (3) menyajikan dalam tampilan data. Setelah penelitian ini selesai, seluruh data dianalisa dengan menggunakan panduan bahasa inggris. Setelah penelitian ini selesai, seluruh data dianalisa menggunakan analisa deskripsi untuk menemukan hasil dari penelitian. Hasilnya memperlihatkan bahwa kalimat tidak langsung yang paling banyak di dalam novel The shadow of the wind adalah kalimat pernyataan atau statement. Hal ini membuktikan bahwa 75% kalimat tidak langsung di novel The shadow of the wind adalah pernyataan kalimat tidak langsung atau statement.

Kata kunci : kalimat tidak langsung, novel

INDIRECT SPEECH SENTENCES IN THE SHADOW OF THE WIND NOVEL BY CARLOS RUIZ ZAFON

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ABSTRACT

The research aimed to determine how to know the purpose and direct speech from indirect speech sentences in the shadow of the wind novel by Carlos Ruiz Zafon. The implementation of the research is conducted from 7th March until 31st March 2016. While the methods of the research using qualitative and observation indirect speech sentences in the shadow of the wind novel by Carlos Ruiz Zafon. The steps of this study include: (1) *read novel*. (2) *finding data*. (3) *taking the data and presenting them in data display*. Once research is completed, all data were analyzed using manual English. After completing the research, the data are analyzed using descriptive analysis to find the result of research. The result shows that the most indirect speech sentences in The shadow of the wind novel is statement. It means that 75% indirect speech sentences in The shadow of the wind novel is statement.

Key words: *indirect speech, novel*

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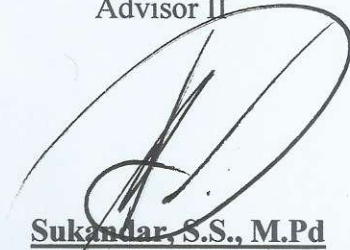
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APPROVAL SHEET FOR PAPER EXAMINATION

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

"What Allah SWT gives is the best for
you"

DEDICATION

This paper is proudly dedicated to :

My beloved dad and mom (Sugianto and Agustin Haryati) for their
endless love, pray and support.

My brothers, my sisters and all my friends for their advices, jokes,
smiles, and solution.

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During the research the writer uncounted a lot of hardship and difficulties both finding the data and arranging it into an accepted scientific paper. Therefore, the writer would like to take this opportunity to express her thankfulness to all the following people who have advised and supported data and information to finish this paper, especially to :

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Finally the writer hopes this paper will be useful especially for her and generally for everyone who reads it

Bekasi, 29 July 2016

SDN

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Human are categorized as human societies. Communication is needed to be able to interact with their surroundings. Communication is the act of conveying intended meaning to another entity through the use of mutually understood signs and semiotic rules. The study of communication can be divided into: information theory, communication studies, and biosemiotics. We can use several kinds of communication media to communicate with another people.

The communication is the method used to convey the message to the intended receiver. So, Media or channel of communications is the means or ways that are used to transitioning the messages or information from the sender to the receiver. Communication media is divided into 2 kinds, that are non-verbal communication and verbal communication.

Nonverbal communication is the expression or exchanged of information or messages through without using any spoken or written word. Some of the forms of non-verbal communications are as follows: Facial expression, Gestures, Body language, Proximity, Touch, Appearance, Silence, Paralinguistic, Eye Gaze or eye contact, etc.

Verbal communication is the expression or exchanged of information or messages through written or oral words. Forms of verbal communication are

as follows: oral and written communication. Language is including one of factors that exist to have a good communication in oral or written communication.

Language plays a crucial role in our lives as a functional system of human communication. It is central to our cultures and societies, and has played a significant role in western intellectual history of the study of philosophy, mind, ancient history, and culture. Stated by Genetti (2014: 4) that “Language is an essential and ubiquitous component of our lives”.

Oral communication is the process of communication in which messages or information is exchanged or communicated within sender and receiver through the word of mouth. It can be divided into two ways: speaking and listening face-to-face, telephone, radio or television and other media.

Meanwhile, Writen communication is the process of communication in which messages or information is exchanged or communicated within sender and receiver through written form. It can be divided into two ways: writing and reading letters, e-mails, books, magazines, the internet or via other media, novel, etc. For people who have a hobby of reading or writing, they usually choose to read light readings such as comics or novels.

Novel is an invented prose narrative of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals imaginatively with human experience, usually through a connected sequence of events involving a group of a persons in a specific setting. Within its broad framework, the genre of the novel has encompassed

an extensive range of types and styles: picaresque, epistolary, gothic, romantic, realist, historical-to name only some of the more important ones.

A novel must consist with plot, theme, characters, point of view, background, and message. Furthermore, to attract the readers, novel must consist with reveals new things, an interesting storyline, have surprise, good language, and easy understanding for the sentence in the novel.

In fact, the sentences have such structure forces us very quickly to abandon the idea that sentences consist, in any simple way, of words. This can be shown by asking whether the relationship between a sentence and its words is direct or whether it is indirect, mediated by parts of intermediate complexity. If we want to be able to understand the meaning of a sentence structure, so we need to understand the syntax.

Stated by Valin (2004: 1) that “syntax is a central component of human language”. Language has often been characterized as a systematic correlation between certain types of gestures and meaning, as represented simplistically in figure. For spoken language, the gestures are oral, and for signed language, they are manual. We often have to give information about what people say or think. In order to do this you can use direct or quoted speech, or indirect or reported speech.

This paper reports of the study designed to examine how to analysis report speech. In English, this term includes two separate systems (a) direct speech, in which the original statement is simply adjoined to the reporting

clause; and (b) indirect speech, where utterances are reported with syntactic and often semantic adjustment.

Teaching direct and indirect speech is the best done by reading and writing dialogue. By first reading dialogue and working through example, we can illustrate the difference between direct and indirect speech. Direct speech occurs when the person speaking is quoted. Indirect speech occurs when another person paraphrases what the speaker said. By speaking and writing dialogue themselves, students reinforce the principles of direct and indirect speech through practical application.

Direct speech repeats, or quotes, the exact words spoken. When we use direct speech in writing, we place the words spoken between quotation marks (“ ”) and there is no change in these words. We may be reporting something that’s being said now (for example a telephone conversation) or telling someone later about a previous conversation.

“She says, “What time will you be home?”
“She said, “What time will you be home?” and I said, “I don’t know”
“There’s a fly in my soup!” screamed Simone.
“John said, “There’s an elephant outside the window.”

Indirect speech or reported speech is usually used to talk about the past, so we normally change the tense of the words spoken. We use reporting verbs like ‘say’, ‘tell’, ‘ask’, and we may use the word ‘that’ to introduce the reported words. Inverted commas are not used.

<i>Direct speech</i>	<i>: She said, “It’s cold”</i>
<i>Indirect speech</i>	<i>: She said it was cold</i>
<i>Direct speech</i>	<i>: She said, “I’ll teach English Online tomorrow”</i>
<i>Indirect speech</i>	<i>: She said she would teach English Online tomorrow</i>

Most of the contents of a novel consist of prologue and conversations from the character. The conversation is divided into two types: direct and indirect speech. Usually indirect speech sentence is found in prologue to retell something or retell the conversation before, meanwhile direct speech sentence is found in conversation between character, but sometimes in conversation there is also indirect speech sentence there.

So, this research hopefully in order to convenience of the reader to be able to help the reader understand the meaning of indirect speech sentence from a conversation between the character or prologue that conveyed by the author to the reader.

B. The Scope of the Problem

The writer for this research has focused on the analysis of indirect speech sentences in the shadow of the wind novel by Carlos Ruiz Zafon from 20 chapters. Indirect speech is different form words spoken that incorporated into the structure of the main sentence. The problem is many people do not know how to interpret the indirect speech meaning. Thomson explained that to clarified the indirect speech types can divided into 4 types, that are: Statements, Questions, Request or Commands, and other types. This work process are started in preparation, implementation, and finishing.

C. The Questions of the Research

1. What indirect speech types exist in the sentences of twenty chapters of The Shadow of The Wind novel by Carlos Ruiz Zafon?
2. What Indirect Speech types happened the most?

D. The Objective of the Research

Based on the problem that have been previously described, the writer has purposes that are:

1. To find of Indirect Speech in The Shadow of The Wind novel by Carlos Ruiz Zafon
2. To get the most kinds of indirect types

E. The Significance of the Research

The writer hopes this research paper can be useful not only for the writer but also for the readers mainly who learn or at least like to learn English. The significance of the writing is described below: For theoretical benefits this research is expected can increase knowledge besides for students but for other people too especially related to Indirect speech sentences in a novel and for practical benefits this research is expected can give valuable experience besides doing the research for the writer during write this scientific paper.

F. The Systematic of the Paper

To get easier view in this scientific paper, the writer arrange scientific paper into five chapters which are summary of the writing which is called systematic of writing. The five chapters are as follow :

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about background of the research, scope of the problem, question of the research, objective of the research, significance of research, and systematic of paper. It can be useful to add insight views and science, to prove the truth between theories and practice both in English and in the field.

CHAPTER II : THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter explained about the definition of linguistic and language, Grammar, Structure, Sentence, Direct and Indirect Speech, and Novel

CHAPTER III : METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

This chapter explains the setting of the research, subject of the research, method of research, instrument of the research, technique of data analysis, and procedure of the research.

CHAPTER IV : RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter explains about Indirect Speech Sentences in The Shadow of The Wind novel by Carlos Ruiz Zafon from 20 chapters.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter the writer give the summary of the scientific paper in preceding chapters and give some of this suggestion.

The chapter's arrangement above, the data have the important explanation for this assignment. There are no addition in arranging in this order.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Grammar

“The process of describing the structure of phrases and sentences in such a way that we account for all the grammatical sequences in a language and rule out all the ungrammatical sequences is one way of defining grammar” based on Yule (2010: 81) in *The Study of Language*. Meanwhile, on the book by Galasso (2002: 1) that “Grammar is traditionally subdivided into two inter-related studies”. Furthermore, stated by Valin (2004: 144) stated that “Two different types of rules will be presented: phrase-structure rules as part of a grammar based on constituent (phrase) structure, and relational-dependency rules as part of a grammar based on dependency relations, which includes grammatical relations.”

B. Structure

Chomsky on his book *Syntactic Structures* (2002: 11) said that “structure in which the descriptive devices utilized in particular grammars are presented and studied abstractly, with no specific reference to particular languages. Meanwhile, Structure is essentially a set of descriptive devices that are made available for the construction of grammar, it constitutes a certain method for representing utterance.

Furthermore, Radford (1998: 29) said that “The structure dependence principle determines that all grammatical operations in natural language are category-based”. Further evidence in support of this conclusion, and argue that a principled description of the grammar of any language requires us to recognize that all words in the language belong to a restricted set of grammatical categories.

Meanwhile, based on Roberts (2011: 6) stated that “The concept of structure is fundamental to the study of syntax. But it is a very general concept that can be applied to any complex thing, whether it’s a bicycle. A commercial company or a carbon molecule, when we say of a thing that it complex we mean, not that it is complicated (though of course it may be), but that when anything can be analyzed, we say that it has structure”.

C. Sentences

The rules say from Kim (2007: 27) that “a sentence is the combination of NP and VP, and an NP can be made up of a Det, any number of As, an obligatory N, and any number of PPs, and so on.”

Stated by Aarts (2001: 58-61), sentences can be classified on the basis of their syntactic properties. We distinguish *declarative*, *interrogative*, *imperative*, and *exclamative* sentences

1. Declarative Sentences

Declarative sentences are the most straightforward sentence type. They are syntactic configurations which usually display an *unmarked*

(i.e. expected) order of the functional categories Subject, Predicator, Direct Object, Etc. : *My aunt likes books.*

2. Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative sentences are normally used to ask *questions*: *Can you see this?*

3. Imperative Sentence

Imperative sentences are sentences that are normally interpreted as *directives*, i.e someone is telling someone else to (not) do something: *Go home.*

4. Exclamative Sentence

Exclamative, like the open interrogatives, are formed with an initial WH-word: *What a load of nonsense he talks!*

Furthermore, according to Roberts (2011: 96) a sentence is actually used by a speaker (i.e. when a speaker actually utters it), almost anything can be omitted, provided the omitted elements can be understood from the context in which it is used.”

D. Direct and Indirect Speech

Based on Alexander (2003: 295 – 297) said that we use direct speech whenever we speak. We use the term direct speech to describe the way we represent the spoken word in writing. Form of direct speech in writing :

actual spoken statement	actual spoken question
<i>I'm waiting</i>	<i>'When did you arrive, John?'</i>
direct statement in writing	direct question in writing
<i>'I'm waiting,' John said</i>	<i>'When did you arrive, John?'</i> <i>Mary asked</i>

Notes on the use of punctuation marks

1. Quotation marks (or 'inverted commas') go round what is actually spoken and enclose other punctuation marks such as :
 - a. Commas (,)
 - b. Full stops (.)
 - c. Question marks (?)
 - d. Exclamation marks (!)

They may be single ('...') or double ("...") and are placed high above the base-line at the beginning *and* end of each quotation.

'Is that you Jane?' Bob asked

"Is that you, Jane?" Bob asked

2. What is said, plus reporting verb and its subject, is considered as a whole unit.

- a. When the subject + reporting verb in beginning in sentence

The reporting verb is always followed by a comma (sometimes by colon (:)) and the quotation begins with a capital letter:

John said 'It's good to see you'

- b. When the subject + reporting verb comes after what is said

The quotation has a comma before the second quotation mark

'It's good to see you' John said

- c. The quotation ends with an exclamation mark or question mark

A comma is not used as well

'Where can I get a taxi?' John asked

- d. Subject + verb come in the middle of a quotation-sentence

The second part of the quotation does not begin with a capital letter

because it is not a separate sentence:

'Where in this wretched town' John asked 'can I get a taxi ?

3. If there is a 'quote within a quote' if we are quoting someone's exact word, we use a second set of quotation marks.

- a. Double quotation marks used on the 'outside'

- b. Single ones are used on the 'inside'

Ann said 'Just as I was leaving a voice shouted "Stop!

- c. We can also use a second set of quotation marks when we mention the title of a book, film, or play :

How long did it take you to read "War and Peace"?' I Asked

4. Noun + reporting verb may be in subject + verb order or may be inverted (verb + subject)

'This is a serious offence,' the judge said/said the judge

- a. If the subject is a long one, then inversion is usual

'Where's this train going' asked the lady sitting beside me

- b. With a pronoun subject, inversion is rare in modern English

'This is a serious offence,' he said

- c. Some reporting verbs, particularly those requiring an object, such as *assure*, *inform*, and *tell* cannot be inverted

- d. Adverb of manner usually come at the end

'Go away' said Mr. Tomkins/Mr. Tomkins said angrily

5. Quotation marks are generally not required with reporting verbs

Such as *ask oneself*, *think*, and *wonder* they are used to describe 'direct thoughts' in 'free indirect speech'

Example: *Where are they now, he wondered*

Alexander divided direct speech in context into 3 types, that are :

1. Printed Dialogue

Printed dialogue is particularly common in works of fiction and can occur without connecting narrative:

'You think so?' the inspector asked

2. Quotations

We use the conventions of direct speech when we are quoting exact word in letters, reports and statements by witnesses:

I reconstructed the crime and before I has finished

speaking, Boyle said, A tissue of lies! I asked the

accused of he really thought so and he answered 'Think

so! I Know it!'

3. Scripts

Quotation marks are not used in scripts for plays, etc :

Boyle (*agitated*): *A tissue of lies!*

Inspector Wiley: *You think so?*

Boyle (*sharply*): *Think so! I know it!*

Inspector Wiley: *And no doubt you can prove it*

Based on Alexander (2003: 297 – 309) we use indirect speech sometimes called reported speech when we are telling someone what another person says or said. The reporting verb may be in the present or past (most often in the past) and the tenses of the reported statement often (but not always) affected by this. Compare:

actual spoken statement	<i>I can see him now</i>
direct statement in writing	<i>I can see him now,' the boss says/said</i>
indirect statement (present)	<i>The boss says (that) he can see you now</i>
indirect statement (past)	<i>The boss said (that) he could see you now</i>

1. Statement

Say and *tell* someone + optional *that* can introduce indirect statements. *Ask* can report a question and followed by *if/whether* or a question-word

Basic uses of 'say', 'tell', and 'ask':

a. Say

- 1) *say* in direct in writing
- 2) *say* + *that*-clause, indirect statement
- 3) *say if/whether* + indirect Yes/No question
- 4) *say* + indirect Wh-question
- 5) *say* + to-infinitive

b. Tell

- 1) *tell* somebody in direct in writing
- 2) *tell* somebody + *that*-clause, indirect statement
- 3) *tell* somebody + *if/whether* + indirect Yes/No question
- 4) *tell* somebody + indirect Wh-question
- 5) *tell* somebody + to-infinitive

c. Ask

- 1) *ask* (somebody) in direct in writing
- 2) *ask* (somebody) + *if/whether* + indirect Yes/No question
- 3) *ask* (somebody) + Wh-question
- 4) *ask* (somebody) + to-infinitive

5) *ask that* something (*should*) be done

2. Yes/No question

The rules about tense sequence also apply to questions:

actual spoken questions		Indirect questions
be	'Are you ready?'	<i>He asked (me) if/whether I am/was ready</i>
have	'Have you finished?'	<i>He asked (me) if/whether I (have)/had finished</i>
do	'Do you play chess?'	<i>He asked (me) if/whether I play/played chess</i>
modals	'Can I have it?'	<i>He asked (me) if/whether he can/could have it</i>

Notes on the form of Indirect Yes/No questions

a. Quotation marks and question marks

Quotation marks and question marks are not used in indirect questions and there is a change in word order

b. Word order: *be*, *have*, and modal auxiliaries

Direct statement	<i>He is ready'</i>	(subject + verb)
Direct Yes/No question	<i>Is he ready?'</i>	inversion
Indirect question	<i>She asked me if he was ready</i>	(<i>if</i> + subject + verb)

c. Word order: *do*, *does*, and *did*

Do/does/did in Yes/No questions disappear in reported questions:

Direct statement	<i>He went home</i>
Direct Yes/No question	<i>Did he go home?</i>
Indirect question	<i>She asked me if he went home</i>
or	<i>She asked me if he had gone home</i>

d. Reporting Yes/No questions

All kinds of Yes/NO questions are reported in the same way.

<i>'Do you play chess?'</i>	<i>He asked me if/whether I played chess</i>
<i>'Don't you play chess?'</i>	
<i>'You don't play chess, do you?'</i>	
<i>'You play chess, don't you?'</i>	

e. *If* and *whether*

If and *whether* are interchangeable after *ask*, *want to know*, *wonder* etc. but *whether* conveys slightly greater doubt. Some verbs, like *discuss* can only be followed by *whether*. *If* or *whether* must always be used when reporting Yes/No questions and cannot be omitted.

Tom asked if/whether it was raining.

f. *That* and *whether* in short answer

Short answers can be given with *that* and *whether/if*;

<i>What did she tell you?</i>	<i>What did she ask you?</i>
- <i>That she would be late</i>	- <i>Whether/if I would be late</i>

- g. Reporting Yes/No questions with *or not*

'Do you want any dinner or not?'

- h. Indirect Yes/No questions with reporting verbs other than *ask*

Many reporting verbs can be used other than *ask, want to know, etc.* in combinations with *whether* and (sometimes) *if*

He didn't tell me if/whether he would be arriving early or late

3. Question-word questions

In rules about tense sequences also apply to questions

	actual spoken questions	indirect questions
Be	<i>'Where are you going?'</i>	<i>He asked (me) where I was going</i>
have	<i>'Why haven't you finished?'</i>	<i>He wanted to know why I (haven't)/hadn't finished</i>
Do	<i>'What do you think of it?'</i>	<i>He wanted to know what I (think)/thought of it</i>
modals	<i>'When must I be there?'</i>	<i>He asked (me) when he must be/had to be there</i>

Notes on the form of indirect question-word questions

- a. Word order: *be, have* and modal auxiliaries

The inversion after a question-word in a direct question changes back to statement word order (subject + verb) in the reported question and if necessary, the tense is changed at the same time. Modals may change from 'present' form to 'past' form

Direct statement	<i>We are going home</i>
Direct Wh-question	<i>Where are you going?</i> (Wh- + inversion)
Indirect question	<i>He asked (us) where we were going</i> (Wh- + subject + verb)

- b. Word order: *do*, *does*, and *did*

Do/does/did in direct questions disappear in reported questions:

Direct statement	<i>I gave it to John</i>
Direct Wh-question	<i>When did you give it to John?</i>
Indirect question	<i>He asked me when I gave it to John</i>

- c. Indirect question-word questions with verbs other than *ask*

Many different reporting verbs can be used other than *ask*, *want to know*, etc.

<i>I know</i>	<i>where</i>	<i>he lives</i>
<i>She didn't say</i>	<i>why</i>	<i>She was coming home late</i>
<i>He didn't tell me</i>	<i>how</i>	<i>he did it</i>

d. Question-words in short answers

Short answer can be given with *Why, When*, etc:

Example: *When did she want to know? – **Why/When** we were leaving*

Alexander divided into 3 when we use indirect speech, like:

a. Interpreting direct speech

Indirect speech requires a great deal more than the mechanical application of 'rules', for we must interpret what we hear or read before reporting it.

'Why don't we go sailing?' Diana said

Diana suggested they should go sailing.

b. Oral Reporting

Oral reporting *may* be concerned with other people's conversations, gossip, instruction, conveying the gist of lectures and so on. In oral reporting, direct speech is often quoted and there may be sudden changes in the sequence of tense. A few examples are:

1) Reporting everyday conversation

'Mrs Come asked me how we all are and I told her all our news Her eldest son has just got his exam results and has done very well, apparently "What do you expect?" I said to her, "he's always been a bright lad "Oh, he is that," she says, "but he's really lazy " I told her I didn't think he was lazy '

2) Passing on instructions

'The boss wants you to go to the airport to pick up the company's guests. She says you're to take the company car. Oh - and she asked me to tell you to phone if there are any flight delays.'

3) Giving the gist of lecture

'Or Barnaby gave us a very interesting talk on boat-building in ancient times. He explained how boat-building methods changed over a period of about 1500 years. He also had some slides showing us how the ancient world lost most of its forests because so much wood was needed for boats. He began his talk by telling us about Ancient Greece at around 300 BC.'

c. Written reporting

Written reporting includes newspaper reports, records of conferences, minutes of meetings, reports of debates and so on. Consistency in such matters as the sequence of tenses is carefully maintained, particularly in formal reporting. A few examples are:

1) Company reports

The Chairman opened his address to the shareholders by pointing out that pre-tax profits had fallen for the second year running, which was disappointing. Market conditions were difficult for almost every company and the combination of high interest rates and the strong dollar had affected profit margins.

2) Parliamentary reports

Mr. Harry Greene said that airlines were losing money because of their cheap air fares policies We could only expect airlines to fail unless they were supported by massive government grants

3) 'Free indirect speech'

The following is *an* example of fiction in which indirect speech is freely woven into the narrative to reveal a person's thoughts, motives, etc.: *Opening his case he found a handkerchief inside it It was certainly not his for the initials M D B were stitched into the corner So that was their little game, he thought Someone had opened his case to plant this evidence But how did they open the case? How did they even know the case was his, he wondered, as he slowly unfolded the dead man's handkerchief.*

According to Allen (1992: 246 – 265) that “Indirect speech or reported speech divided into 6 types, that are Imperative, Statement, Questions, Mixed Types, Exclamations, and Revision”.

1. Imperative

a. Say

Usually with the actual words spoken. It is never used with the infinitive in reported speech.

b. Tell

Never used, in the sense of “recount”, with the actual words spoken. A personal object is always present.

Imperative become infinitive phrases in reported speech, preceded by a verb such as *tell, order, command, ask*, with a (pro)noun for the person addressed.

Bring me a book.

He asked her (him, us, etc) *to bring* him a book.

2. Statement

- a. When the reporting verb is in the present simple, present perfect, or future simple tense, there is no change of tense in the words reported. Notice only the necessary change of person.

'I am very sorry.'

He will tell you

He says

He has just told me



(that) he is very sorry.

- b. When the reporting verb is in the past simple or past perfect tense, or is a *should/would* form, the words reported are viewed in a different perspective. The speech is now remote, and seen as relating a sequence of events happening in the past, the tense being changed accordingly.

'I am a student, and I have studied for three years.'

*He said (that) he was a student and **had studied** for three years.*

Tense changes are automatic after past tense reporting verbs:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
make(s)	made
is making	was making
has / have made	had made
made	had made
shall / will make	should / would make

3. Questions

The word-order of reported questions is the same as a simple statement; there is no inversion as in a simple question. In questions introduced by a question-word (*who, what, how, when, etc*), this word serves as a link between the introducing verb and the reported question.

‘What is your name?’

He asked me what my name was.

4. Mixed Types

When statements and questions are mixed, each section must be introduced by an appropriate verb: *tell, say, explain, remark, etc.* for questions only. A useful connective device for question plus statement is: *adding that...*

‘I’m off to the pictures. Where are you going?’

*He **said** he was off to the pictures and **wanted** to know where I was going.*

5. Exclamations

Reporting an exclamation is usually best achieved by a circumlocution reflecting the spirit of the original exclamation. Exclamations are not often reported in spoken English, so too much time should not be wasted in hunting for the best expression. The other forms of Reported speech are far more important. Some exclamatory forms are really questions (rhetorical) or imperatives.

“What a lovely garden (this is)!”

He remarked what a lovely garden it was.

6. Revision

It is convenient to refer to the ‘changes’ that occur when speech is reported, and the exercises in this book are in the form of ‘translation’ of direct to reported speech, but it is important to remember that the forms of reported speech are used in many circumstances besides the reporting of words spoken.

According to Thomson (1986: 191 – 204) that “Reported speech is when you tell somebody else what you or a person said before. Distinction must be made between direct speech and reported speech.”

Direct Speech vs Reported Speech

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<i>She says: "I like tuna fish."</i>	<i>She says that she like tuna fish.</i>
<i>She said: "I'm visiting Paris next weekend."</i>	<i>She said that she was visiting Paris the following weekend.</i>

Different types of sentences

When you use reported speech, you either report:

1. Statements
2. Questions
3. Request / Commands
4. Other types

1. Reporting Statements

When transforming statements, check whether you have to change:

Pronouns, Tense, Place and time expression

a. Pronouns

In reported speech, you often have to change the pronoun depending on who says what.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<i>She says, "My dad likes roast chicken."</i>	<i>She says that her dad likes roast chicken</i>

b. Tenses

- 1) If the sentence starts in the present, there is *no backshift* of tenses in reported speech.
- 2) If the sentence starts in the past, there is often *backshift* of tenses in reported speech

	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
No backshift	<i>"I write poems."</i>	<i>He says that he writes poems.</i>
Backshift	<i>"I write poems."</i>	<i>He said that he wrote poems.</i>

No Backshift

Do not change the tense if the introductory clause is in a present tense (e. g. *He says*). Note, however, that you might have to change the form of the present tense verb (3rd person singular).

Backshift

You must change the tense if the introductory clause is in a past tense (e. g. *He said*).

The modal verbs *could, should, would, might, needn't, ought to, used to* do not normally change.

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<i>He said, "She might be right."</i>	<i>He said that she might be right,</i>

Other modal verbs may change:

Modal	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
can	<i>"I can do it."</i>	<i>He said he could do it.</i>
may	<i>"May I go out?"</i>	<i>He wanted to know if he might go out.</i>
must	<i>"She must apply for the job."</i>	<i>He said that she must/had to apply for the job.</i>
will	<i>"They will call you."</i>	<i>He told her that they would call her.</i>

- c. Place, demonstratives, and time expressions

Place, demonstratives and time expressions change if the context of the reported statement (i.e. the location and/or the period of time) is different from that of the direct speech.

2. Reporting Questions

When transforming questions, check whether you have to change:

- a. Pronouns
- b. Place and time expressions
- c. Tenses (backshift)

Also note that you have to:

- a. Transform the question into an indirect question

- b. Use the question word (*where, when, what, how*) or *if / whether*

Types of questions	Direct speech	Reported speech
With question word (what, why, where, how...)	<i>"Why" don't you speak English?"</i>	<i>He asked me why I didn't speak English.</i>
Without question word (yes or no questions)	<i>"Do you speak English?"</i>	<i>He asked me whether / if I spoke English.</i>

3. Reporting Request / Commands

When transforming requests and commands, check whether you have to change:

- a. pronouns
- b. place and time expressions

Direct speech	Reported speech
<i>"Nancy, do the exercise."</i>	<i>He told Nancy to do the exercise.</i>
<i>"Nancy, give me your pen, please."</i>	<i>He asked Nancy to give him her pen.</i>

Tenses are not relevant for requests – simply use *to / not to + verb* (infinitive without "to")

Direct speech	Reported speech
<i>She said, "Sit down."</i>	<i>She asked me to sit down.</i>
<i>She said, "don't be lazy"</i>	<i>She asked me not to be lazy</i>

For affirmative use *to* + infinitive (without *to*).

For negative requests, use *not to* + infinitive (without *to*).

4. Other transformations

Expressions of advice with **must**, **should** and **ought** are usually reported using *advise / urge*.

Direct speech	Reported speech
"You must read this book."	He advised / urged me to read that book.

The expression **let's** is usually reported using *suggest*. In this case, there are two possibilities for reported speech: gerund or statement with *should*.

Direct speech	Reported speech
"Let's go to the cinema."	He suggested going to the cinema.
	He suggested that we should go to the cinema.

E. Novel

The newly established in the opinion from Klarer (2004: 11) that "Novel is often characterized by the terms 'realism' and 'individualism,' thereby summarizing some of the basic innovations of this new medium." To this day

the novel still maintains its leading position as the genre which produces the most innovations in literature.

Furthermore, Eagleton (2012: 1) defined “a novel is piece of prose fiction of a reasonable length”. Even a definition as toothless as this, however, is still to be restricted. Not all novels are written in prose. The point about the novel, however, is not just it eludes definitions, but that it actively undermines them. The novel is a mighty pot, a mongrel among literary thoroughbreds.

Meanwhile, based on Bakhtin (1981: 416) “The novel is an artistic *system* of languages, or more accurately a system of *images* of languages, and the real task of stylistic analysis consist in uncovering all the available orchestrating languages in the composition of the novel.”

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Setting of the Research

The research has been done in 4 months from March 2016 to July 2016. During this time, it committed all of important things related to the process of writing itself.

The setting of the study is in the writer's home, a library and class School of Foreign Language Japan Inggris America or STBA JIA.

B. Subject of the Research

The research data was taken from the novel *The Shadow of the Wind* which is written by Carlos Ruiz Zafon. It is his first adult novel that he wrote and published in 2001. It tells about a mystery that involves Daniel Sempere's quest to track down the man responsible for destroying every book written by author Julian Carax.

The Shadow of the Wind got a worldwide Best Seller in 2001, encouraging Carlos to continue his writing. The writer chooses this novel as a source of research data because in this novel there are many narrative and dialogue that contains the indirect speech.

After the writer conducted research on this novel, the writer found narrative and dialogue that contains the indirect speech. From the narrative

and dialogue of the novel contains data that is relevant to the issues being discussed and analyzed in this study.

C. Method of Research

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach that she should develop the concepts and collect the data. Based on Krippendorff (2004: 81), “Data are commonly thought of as representing observations or readings, but they are always the products of chosen procedures and are always geared toward particular ends”. In the research, the step collecting data is important for the research. In qualitative method is used for this research. It can be used to obtain the intricate details about phenomena such as feeling, thought process, and emotion that are difficult to extract or learn to about through more conventional research.

Furthermore, Creswell (2009: 4) explained that qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant’s setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure. Those who engage in this form of inquiry support a way of looking at research that honors an inductive style, a focus on individual meaning, and the importance of ordering the complexity of a situation.

This research is qualitative purely, because it involves the analysis, description, and evaluation of the data collected. Therefore, qualitative research is concern to the object of research. In addition, the basic of qualitative research is descriptive. The descriptive analysis technique is suitable to be used in literary study because it could give a clear and comprehensive understanding of the work of art.

D. Instrument of the Research

The writer focus on qualitative research and instrument of this study is the writer herself, it is mean that the writer as an instrument should be more active search for any materials or necessary supporting data in this research as an instrument. The writer found a variety of data in the form of a narrative and dialogue from the shadow of the wind novel by Carlos Ruiz Zafon. Beside that the writer also collect references such as books and ebooks.

Narrative and dialogue in the novel will be used as the data source and the subject of research. The writer will take a sentences of narrative and dialogue of the novel containing the sentence indirect speech. Reference books used as the source of the basic theory helps to analyze the data.

E. Technique of the Data Analysis

The writer used the descriptive analysis method in this study. These techniques are suitable to be used in literary study because it gives a clear

comprehension for the reader. Description analysis is a technique in describing something. Here are some techniques in analyzing the data:

1. Finding out the data founded in the dialog or conversation of movie.
2. Giving mark to the data.
3. Defining or giving the meaning of the data.
4. Analyzing and discussing the data.
5. Making the description of the research.
6. Interpreting the research.
7. Making the conclusion from the research which has done.

F. Procedure of the Research

Here are the details of procedures of study:

After understanding the role of systematical and arranged steps of the research, it comes to the procedure of the research. The steps as follows

1. Preparation

The several basic things that the research works during the writing are to identify the problem, select the fix title, formulate and the limit the statement of the research and consider what advantage later. Then books research correlated to what the writer analysis and also what the method of the research that she uses that finish to prove and strenghten the analysis. Accordingly, she always consultation with the first and second counselor related to the process of writing routinely.

2. Implementation

To obtain the research well, implementation present of the processing analyzing indirect speech sentences in *The Shadow of The Wind* novel, to classify sentences into types of indirect speech, explaining the original sentence of indirect speech to the collect the data, and arraging the result to make report the result.

3. Finishing

a. Composing the analyzed data.

Before reported the result to be finished the paper, the research needs to compose the data analysis, and after giving mark, gathering the indirect speech sentences, the writer makes the table to show the good result.

b. Discussing with the advisor.

Discussing with the first and second advisor has been done every time whether the writer found the difficult and did not understand about the procedure and material in this research.

c. Revising the result

During the analysis, the important role for the writer is consultation about everything with the first and the second advisor. The advisor give some corrections and criticize any mistakes in this paper in hope to minimize some errors and make the writing better.

d. Concluding the result.

The final phase to make the readers understand the main focus easily is by arranging the conclusions from all chapters. She guides and explains all the terms of the material.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Data Description

This chapter contains the research and finding discussion. The data used are Indirect Speech Sentences take from *The Shadow of The Wind* Novel by Carlos Ruiz Zafon. Base on the research that had done, the writer collected 20 chapters that contained Indirect speech sentences.

The data found in *The Shadow of The Wind* novel, are analyzed based on Alexander (2003: 297 – 309) to identified what sentence that include the pattern of indirect speech. Then, to analyzed changed of tenses, pronouns, and other changes are based on Eckersley (1983: 361- 375). Next, the writer explained the types of indirect speech based on Thomson (1986: 191 – 204). The last, the writer combine 3 theoretical to explained how to know the sentence that include indirect speech, know what must change from indirect speech into direct speech, and classify the types of indirect speech sentences.

1. Source Text

No	Chapter	Page	Line	Sentence
1	1	10	31	My father suggested that we stroll along to the Els Quatre Gats, a café on Calle Montsio, where Barcelo and his bibliophile knights of decadent poets, dead languages, and

				neglected, moth-ridden masterpieces
2	1	13	36	I suspected that if I wanted to find out anything about Julian Carax, I'd be well advised to stay on good terms with him.
3	4	25	12	I wished that she would never stop speaking
4	4	26	14	The Doctors said it was her heart
5	5	28	29	My father said my mother had gone
6	5	29	9	He told us he had bought it personally from the most serious collector in Paris.
7	5	29	31	He told me in a subdued voice that we couldn't afford the asking price.
8	6	40	9	Clara told me she had begged the supposed stranger to let her read his face with her hands
9	10	71	10	Nutria said she had come to the Carax's books.
10	10	71	17	She said she hadn't heard from him for months
11	12	93	21	He asked me whether I'd like to be his friend

12	12	93	22	I said I would
13	15	115	5	They said he never told the same story twice.
14	15	118	1	He said he'd come back
15	15	119	34	The doctor said he'd been there for two days
16	16	132	21	He said not to wait for him to close the shop
17	20	167	37	Something told me that that cup of coffee was all she was having for lunch.
18	20	170	20	Julian told me he had grown up watching how the hatter
19	20	172	14	Neuval said she wanted to marry Julian
20	20	173	31	A young inspector told me not to ask any more questions

B. The Data Analysis

This chapter presented the data analysis of 20 data indirect speech sentences from 20 chapter taken in *The Shadow of The Wind* novel. The data analyzed based on types of indirect speech sentences, how to change into original sentence or direct speech, and what types happened the most.

Datum 1

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<p><i>My father suggested that we stroll along to the Els Quatre Gats, a café on Calle Montsio, where Barcelo and his bibliophile knights of decadent poets, dead languages, and neglected, moth-ridden masterpieces</i></p>	<p><i>“Let’s stroll along to the Els Quatre Gats, a café on Calle Montsio, where Barcelo and his bibliophile knights of decadent poets, dead languages, and neglected, moth-ridden masterpieces”</i></p>

This sentence is included in **other transformation** types of indirect speech, because *suggested* is the expression of *let’s* and included to other transformations. For possibilities change into *Let’s* in direct speech is because the sentences is include into statement with *should*. It called no backshift if the introductory clause is in a present tense.

Datum 2

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>I suspected that if I wanted to find out anything about Julian Carax, I'd be well advised to stay on good terms with him.</i>	<i>"Do you want to find out anything about Julian Carax? You will be well advised to stay on good terms with me"</i>

This sentence is included in **yes or no questions in reporting questions** types of indirect speech, because *If* is used to reported speech the question word. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *I* into *you*. For the tenses, this indirect speech is included simple past tense and we changed into simple present tense: *If I wanted to find out* changed into *"Do you want find out*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past tense.

Datum 3

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>I wished that she would never stop speaking</i>	<i>"She will never stop speaking", I wished</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *wished* is used to reported speech. For the tenses, this indirect speech is included past future tense and we changed into present future tense: *She*

would into *She will*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past future tense.

Datum 4

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>The Doctors said it was her heart</i>	<i>"It is her heart" The doctor said</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *said* is the expression of stated something. When transforming statement, we have to change the tenses, this indirect speech is included simple past tense and we changed into simple present tense: *It was her heart* into *It is her heart*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past tense.

Datum 5

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>My father said my mother had gone</i>	<i>"Your mother has gone" My Father said</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *said* is expression of stated something. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *my* into *your*. For the tenses, this indirect speech is included past perfect tense and we changed into present

perfect tense: *My mother had gone* into *My mother has gone*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past perfect tense.

Datum 6

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>He told us he had bought it personally from the most serious collector in Paris.</i>	<i>"I have bought it personally from the most serious collector in Paris."</i> <i>He told</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *told* is expression of tell something. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *he* into *I*. For the tenses, this indirect speech is included past perfect tense and we changed into present perfect tense: *He had bought* into *I have bought*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past perfect tense.

Datum 7

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>He told me in a subdued voice that we couldn't afford the asking price.</i>	<i>"You can't afford the asking price"</i> <i>He told in a subdued voice</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *told* is expression of tell something. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *we* into *you*. For the tenses, this indirect

speech is included past future tense and we changed into present future tense: *we couldn't* into *you can't*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past future tense.

Datum 8

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>Clara told me she had begged the supposed stranger to let her read his face with her hands</i>	<i>"I have begged the supposed stranger to let me read his face with my hands" Told Clara</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *told* is expression of tell something. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *she* into *I*. For the tenses, this indirect speech is included past perfect tense and we changed into present perfect tense: *She had begged* into *I have begged*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past perfect tense.

Datum 9

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>Nutria said she had come to the Carax's books.</i>	<i>"I have come to the Carax's books." Said Nutria</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *said* is expression of stated something. When transforming statement,

we have to change the pronouns *she* into *I*. For the tenses, this indirect speech is included past perfect tense and we changed into present perfect tense: *She had come* into *I have come*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past perfect tense.

Datum 10

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>She said she hadn't heard from him for months.</i>	<i>"I haven't heard from him for months." She said</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *said* is expression of stated something. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *she* into *I*. For the tenses, this indirect speech is included past perfect tense and we changed into present perfect tense: *She hadn't heard* into *I haven't heard*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past perfect tense.

Datum 11

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>He asked me whether I'd like to be his friend</i>	<i>"Would you like to be my friend?" he asked</i>

This sentence is included in **questions** types of indirect speech, because *asked* is the expression of ask something. For possibilities change into *would you like* direct speech is because the sentences is connected with *whether* and it use as mark of the question word. It called no backshift if the introductory clause is in a conditional tense.

Datum 12

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>I said I would</i>	<i>"I will" I said</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *said* is expression of stated something. When transforming statement, we have to change the tenses, this indirect speech is included past future tense and we changed into present future tense: *I would* into *I will*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past future tense.

Datum 13

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>They said he never told the same story twice.</i>	<i>"He never tell the same story twice."</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *said* is expression of stated something. When transforming statement, we have to change the tenses, this indirect speech is included simple past

tense and we changed into simple present tense: *He never told* into *He never tell*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past tense.

Datum 14

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>He said he'd come back</i>	<i>"I have come back" he said</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *said* is expression of stated something. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *he* into *I*. For the tenses, this indirect speech is included past perfect tense and we changed into present perfect tense: *He had come* into *I have come*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past perfect tense.

Datum 15

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>The doctor said he'd been there for two days</i>	<i>"He has been here for two days" said the doctor</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *said* is expression of stated something. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *there* into *here*. For the tenses, this indirect speech is included past perfect progressive tense and we changed into present

perfect progressive tense: *He'd been there* into *He has been here*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past perfect progressive.

Datum 16

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>He said not to wait for him to close the shop</i>	<i>"Don't wait for me to close the shop"</i> <i>he said</i>

This sentence is included in **request / commands** types of indirect speech, because after *said* is *not to* and it expression of request or command something. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *him* into *me*. For *not to* change into *don't* in direct speech is because the sentences is include into request or commands. It called no backshift if the introductory clause is in a present tense.

Datum 17

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>Something told me that that cup of coffee was all she was having for lunch.</i>	<i>"This cup of coffee is all she is having for lunch."</i> <i>Something told me.</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *told* is expression of tell something. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *that* into *this*. For the tenses, this indirect

speech is included simple past tense and we changed into simple present tense: *That cup of coffee was all she was* into *This cup of coffee is all she is*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past tense.

Datum 18

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>Julian told me he had grown up watching how the hatter</i>	<i>"I have grown up watching how the hatter" told Julian</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *told* is expression of tell something. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *he* into *I*. For the tenses, this indirect speech is included past perfect tense and we changed into present perfect tense: *He had grown* into *I have grown*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past perfect tense.

Datum 19

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>Neuval said she wanted to marry Julian</i>	<i>"I want to marry Julian" said Neuval</i>

This sentence is included in **statements** types of indirect speech, because *said* is expression of stated something. When transforming statement, we have to change the pronouns *she* into *I*. For the tenses, this indirect speech

is included past tense and we changed into present tense: *She wanted* into *I want*. It called backshift if the introductory clause is in a past tense.

Datum 20

Reported Speech	Direct Speech
<i>A young inspector told me not to ask any more questions</i>	“Don’t ask any more questions!” <i>told a young inspector.</i>

This sentence is included in **request / commands** types of indirect speech, because after *told* is *not to* and it expression of request or command something. When transforming statement, *not to* change into *don’t* in direct speech is because the sentences is include into request or commands. It called no backshift if the introductory clause is in a present tense.

C. The Data Interpretation

According to the data analysis in Novel *The Shadow of the Wind* by Carlos Ruiz Zafon, the writer got 20 data from 20 chapters as follow :

No	Kinds of Analysis	Frequency of Sentences	Percentage
1	Statements	15	75%
2	Questions	2	10%
3	Request / Commands	2	10%
4	Other transformation	1	5%
Total		20	100%

Based on the table above, Statements has the highest percentage with 75%, then it followed by Questions and Request / Commands with 10% each percentage and for the last other transformation with 5%. Those are the result of all kinds of indirect speech in 20 chapters of novel *The Shadow of the Wind* by Carlos Ruiz Zafon.

D. The Discussion

After analyzing 20 chapters of 20 data in novel *The Shadow of the Wind* by Carlos Ruiz Zafon into 4 kinds, there have different percentages. Which are 15 Statement with 75%, Question and Request / Commands with 10% each types, and Other transformation with 5%. The percentages show that Statements is frequently in this novel.

Based on finding, Statements is the most frequent kinds of indirect speech is because in statement is use for retell the conversation, but in Request is use what, why, where, how, yes or no question, whether, and if. For Request / Commands there are to kinds: positive with “to + verb” and for negative with “not to + verb”. For the last, Other transformation is use with must, should, and ought usually reported using advise / urge meanwhile let’s is usually reports using suggest and the possibilities are gerund or statement with should.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the research done, in indirect speech sentences analysis, it has been concluded that it has been found 20 indirect speech sentences in 20 chapters of the *Shadow of The Wind* novel by Carlos Ruiz Zafon and divided into 4 types: Statements, Questions, Request / Commands, and Other transformation. All of types have been found and classified from 20 chapters.

The writer has found 20 indirect speech sentences from 4 types of indirect speech which contain 15 statements for the most types happened in this novel, 2 questions, 2 request / commands, and 1 other transformation indirect speech sentences. Next, every type of indirect speech sentences has different cases, interpretation and discussion.

Of all types of indirect speech sentences have different analysis for each type. First, for reporting statements, we have to change pronouns, tense, place and time expression. Second, for reporting question we have to change pronouns, place, time expression, and tenses. Third, for reporting request / command we have to change pronouns, place, and time expressions. The last, for reporting other expression of advice with *must*, *should*, and *ought* are reported using *advise / urge* while expression *let's* is usually reported using *suggest* and the possibilities for reported speech are gerund or statement with *should*.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing and giving conclusion analysis indirect speech sentences in *The Shadow of The wind* novel by Carlos Ruiz Zafon, the writer has some suggestion to the readers related to the thesis.

1. For readers. It is suggested that the students of English department should also read it in order to get knowledge and to broad their perception. In linguistic, the writer should not only know the types of indirect speech, they also have to know the way to changed from indirect speech sentences (reported speech) into direct speech (original sentences).
2. Hopefully, for the teachers, they should teach students about English indirect speech, because it has one of important to know in studying grammar. Teachers need to start by giving examples some. They should ask the student to memorize them and practice how to know them in real communication and speaking English.

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BIOGRAPHY



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He began his school at SDN Margahayu XIX in 2000. She studied at SDN Margahayu XIX, West Java in 2000 to 2006 then she continued her studying at SMPN 02 Bekasi, West Java for 3 years. In 2009 until 2012, she studied at SMAN 03 Bekasi, West java, and she has graduated D3 at STBA JIA in 2015. There after, she continued her strata 1 at STBA-JIA English department. Now, she works as Customer Service at PT. Bank OCBC NISP, Tbk Gunung Sahari in CBO Jakarta Division.