

A STUDY ON THE ABILITY TO USE DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH BY THE STUDENTS

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 16 Oct 2019

Accepted: 23 Nov 2019

Published: 20 Dec 2019

Keyword:

Ability of the students,

Direct and Indirect

Speech

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are to find out whether or not the second-grade students of Escola Hospitalidade e Turismo Becora Dili can use the Direct and Indirect speech. (2)To find out their level of ability. The respondents of the study were 20 students by the second-grade students of Escola Hospitalidade e Turismo Becora Dili in the school year 2019. The test was 40 numbers of test which were 40 numbers of Multiple Choices. This study used a qualitative or normative method. The result of the test was indicated that The Second Grade Students Of Escola Hospitalidade e Turismo Becora Dili in the school year 2019 were able to use English Direct and Indirect Speech. The Level of Ability in using Direct and Indirect Speech by the Second Grade Students of Escola Hospitalidade e Turismo Becora Dili in the school year 2019 got 584 numbers of correct answers and their average level of ability is 73% which is classified Fairly Good Level. It concluded that the Second Grade Students of Escola Hospitalidade e Turismo Becora Dili in the school year 2019 were able to use English Direct and Indirect Speech.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the vehicle of our thought, we use language to communicate with each other. There are several languages in the world; the first language use to speak in daily conversation, and the second language as foreign language use in working place and learn in schools, universities. Language is important to communicate with another country in the world in terms of education and international relation. Edward Sapir (1921) state that; "Language as purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of system voluntarily produced symbols" (p.7), In addition, While Pengabeian (1981:5), argues

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that; "Language is a system of express and report what happened on the nervous system".

Every country has its own language and dialect different from another. Be able to speak several languages, will gain the opportunity to study abroad, applying for a scholarship and get a job in other nations besides our own nation.

English is the official language of United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and many other countries. Other countries use English as a foreign language or second language in terms of Education and work field. English is important to learn in terms of international relationships with other countries in the world. Be able to speak English we can interact with other people in the world. In East Timor, English and Indonesia language are working language base on the constitution Republic Of East Timor article 159. The official languages are Tetum and Portuguese base on article 13 of RDTL. Every Junior and Senior high school in Timor-Leste has English Subject and the Universities also has English department for the students who want to continue their study in English.

Grammar is the set of rules that describe how words and groups of words can be arranged to form sentences in a particular language. Wilcox (2004) defines grammar as "a system of rules which allows the users of the language in question to create meaning, by building both meaningful words and larger constructions of sentences. In English grammar consist of 8 part of speech such as Noun, pronoun, prepositions, verb, adverb, adjectives, conjunction and interjection. Learning grammar is important in order to have good skills in writing and speaking. Did it raise two questions such as are the second-grade students of Hospitality and Tourism School able to use direct and indirect speech? What is their level of ability to use direct and indirect speech?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Every language expert has a different point of view regarding direct and indirect speech. Frequently from used in discussing in its use. Many experts of direct and indirect speech aware that the sentences have different forms and parts of speech to other sentences.

Direct speech means someone talks directly to another person, and indirect speech is retelling what someone else said. However, based on Joseph (2011) says that Direct speech is also called quoted speech. It is speech used to give the exact words of speaks, and indirect speech, also called reported speech, is speech used to report what someone else said. Here some examples of Direct and Indirect Speech;

- Direct Speech: "I am busy".
- Indirect speech: He said that he was busy.
- Direct Speech: "I got your letter yesterday,".
- Indirect speech: She said that she had got his letter the previous day.

As the example shown above, direct speech to indirect speech, there is a changing in the subject and the verb base on its own formula. Azar (1999) states that; "The plural of most nouns is formed by adding final -s., while Longman(2007) explains that Reported speech has two ways of reporting what a person says:

Examples:

Direct speech

Indirect speech

He said, I'm going home,
I'm going home, he said.

He says, he's going home.
He said, he was going home.

Direct speech reports the exact words the speaker says. Put quotation marks ('...') before and after the speaker's statement.

Ex: She said, 'my name is Stella'.

Indirect speech reported with no change of tense.

When the reporting verb is present, present perfect, or future, there is no change of tense in the reported statement.

Ex: He says, he isn't going.

He'll say, he isn't going. He's said, he isn't going.

Howard state that Direct speech is called the exact words that someone says. Quotation marks are used to set off direct speech.

Ex:

Mom said, "Where are my keys?"

"This ice cream is delicious," said Tom.

"Have you boys washed your hands?" asked Dad.

"Please get out of the car," the police officer ordered.

"What a beautiful dress!" said Sally.

Howard said that Indirect speech is you can report what someone says without using their exact words. To do this, use a verb like say, ask or tell, followed by that. There are several differences between a sentence with direct speech and a sentence with indirect speech.

- You don't use quotation marks with indirect speech.
- You change the tense of the verb.
- You change the pronouns and determiners.

Remember that the past tense of the can is could and the past tense of will is would.

Here are some examples:

Table 1. The direct and indirect speech

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Maggie : "I fell ill."	Maggie said that she felt ill.
Sumiko : "It's time to leave."	Sumiko said that it was time to leave.
Nina : "I can't find my book".	Nina said that she couldn't find her book.
Peter : "John is hitting me".	Peter said that John was hitting him.

In indirect speech, people often leave out the conjunction.

Maggie said that she felt ill.

Pedro said that it was time to leave.

Nina said that she couldn't find her book.

Paul said that his car wouldn't start.

When you are using indirect speech to report a statement that is still true now, you don't change the tense of the verb.

Table 2 direct and indirect that the verb not change.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Jhon : "My mom doesn't like fish."	Jhon said that his mom doesn't like fish.

Nana : "I live in a house by the sea,".	Nina said that she lives in a house by the sea.
Dad : "Dili is a beautiful city."	Dad said that Dili is a beautiful city.

2.Direct and Indirect speech

Direct and indirect speech can be a source of confusion for English learners. Let's first define the terms, then look at how to talk about what someone said, and how to convert speech from direct to indirect or vice-versa.

You can answer the question What did he say? In two ways :

- By repeating the words spoken (direct speech).
- By reporting the words spoken (indirect speech).

Direct speech

Direct speech repeats, or quotes, the exact words were 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.

Examples :

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

Indirect speech

Reported or indirect 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.

She said, " I saw him." (direct speech) = She said that she had seen him. (indirect speech)

'That' may be omitted :

She told him that she was happy. = She told him she was happy.

'Say' and 'tell'

Use 'say' when there is no indirect object: He said that he was tired.

Always use 'tell' when you say who was being spoken.(with an indirect object): He told me that he was tired.

'Talk' and 'speak'

Use these verbs to describe the action of communicating :

He talked to us.

She was speaking on the telephone.

Use these verbs with 'about' to refer to what was said: He talked (to us) about his parents.

Question Forms and Reported Speech

Word order

Normal word order is used in the reported question, that is, the subject comes before the verb, and it is not necessary to use 'do' or 'did'. Examples :

Table 3. Word order.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
"Where does Peter live?"	She asked him where Peter lived.
"Where are you going?"	She asked where I was going.
"Why is she crying?"	He asked why she was crying.

Yes/no question

This type of question is reported by using **'ask' + 'if/whether' + clause**: Examples

Table 4. Using 'ask' + 'if/whether' + clause.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
"Do you speak English?"	He asked me if I spoke English.
"It is raining?"	She asked if it was raining.
"Have you got a computer?"	He wanted to know whether I had a computer.
"Did you come by motorbike?"	He enquired whether I had come by motorbike.

Question words

This type of question is reported by using **'ask' (or another verb like 'ask') + question word + clause**. The clause contains the question, in normal word order and with the necessary tense change.

Table 5. Question words.

Direct speech	Indirect speech
"What is your name?" he ask me.	He asked me what my name was.
"How old is your sister?" she ask.	She asked how old her sister was.
The policeman says to the boy, "Where do you live?"	The policeman asked the boy where he lived.
"What time does the train arrive?" she ask.	She asked what time the train arrived.
"When can we have dinner?" he ask.	He asked when they could have dinner.
Paul says to Jhon, "Why are you so late?"	Paul asked Jhon why he was so late.

Azar (1989) said that Reported speech refers to using noun clauses to report what someone has said. No quotation marks are used. Notice the changes in the verb forms from a quoted speech in the following examples:

Direct Speech

- (a) She said, "I watch TV everyday".
- (b) She said, " I am watching TV."
- (c) She said, " I have watched TV."
- (d) She said, " I watched TV."
- (e) She said, " I will watch TV."
- (f) She said, " I am going to watch TV."
- (g) She said, " I can watch TV."
- (h) She said, " I may watch TV."
- (i) .n She said, " I might watch TV."
- (j) She said, " I must watch TV."
- (k) She said, " I have to watch TV."
- (l) She said, " I should watch TV."
- (m) She said, " I ought to watch TV."
- (n) She said, " watch TV."

Indirect speech

- She said(that) she watched TV
- She said she was watching TV.
- She said she had watched TV.
- She said she had watched TV.
- She said she would watch TV.
- She said she was going to watch TV.
- She said she could watch TV.
- She said she might watch TV.
- She said she might watch TV.
- She said she had to watch TV.
- She said she had to watch TV.
- She said she should watch TV.
- She said she ought to watch TV.
- She told me to watch TV.

(o) She said, "Do you watch TV?" → She asked (me) if I watched TV.

Maclin (2001) explained that writers in English have two ways of showing what people say or write: direct speech and reported speech. Reported speech is sometimes called indirect speech. (see Reported speech).

Direct speech is a written record of someone's exact words. A phrase that identifies the speaker or **Quotation Dialogue Guide** : after the quotation. This phrase is sometimes called a dialogue guide. Direct speech is sometimes called direct quotations or quoted speech.

Direct Speech: "We want to go," the students said. The students said,

Indirect Speech: The students said that they wanted to go. "We want to go."

Dialogue Guide Quotation

The students said that they wanted

Remembering Grammar Rules

Esther L. Baraceros, Ph.D. (2010; 232) said that Direct speech expresses verbatim what someone has said usually for the following reasons: to dramatize, create a sense of immediacy and essential to be quoted.

Indirect speech is used when the information given is more important than the person who gave it.

What reporting verbs to use:

Table 6. What reporting verbs to use:

Neutral verbs	Say and tell
Non-judgmental verbs	Add, mention, explain, reply
Interpretation verbs	Suggest, blame, warn, allege, insinuate, deny

Guidelines for transforming Direct to Indirect speech:

Table 2.7. Guidelines for transforming Direct to Indirect speech:

1. Change present to past tense.	I don't eat crab. – She said she didn't eat crab.
2. Change simple present to past perfect tense.	I checked all the records. – He said he had checked all the records.
3. Change auxiliary verbs in the present to past tense.	I assume he is online so he is able to receive my message at once. – She said he was online so he was able to receive her message at once.
4. Change auxiliary verbs in the past to past perfect tense.	I was hoping for the best. – He said he had been hoping for the best.
5. Change auxiliary verbs in future form from present to past tense.	I will be there. – He said he would be there.

6. Change the following modal verbs may-might, can-could, must-had.	We must stay. – They said they had to stay.
7. Do not change verbs in the past perfect tense.	He had worked in the company for two years. – He said he had worked in the company for two years.
8. Do not change the following modal verbs: could, would, might, ought, should.	She could visit you someday. – She said she could visit her someday.

Punctuating Direct Speech

1. Put quotation marks (sometimes called inverted commas) around the speaker's exact words. Double quotation marks are usually used in the United States.

"We want to go," the students said.

"Tomorrow is a holyday," Kay told us.

2. Put a capital letter at the beginning of the speaker's exact words. The speaker's exact words (direct quotation) may begin at the beginning of the sentence.

"We want to go," the students said.

"Tomorrow is a holyday," Kay told us. Or the speaker's exact words (direct quotation) may begin in the middle of the sentence,

The students said, "We want to go."

Kay told us, "Tomorrow is a holiday."

3. Use a comma, a question mark, or an exclamation point to separate the speaker's exact words from the rest of the sentence. Do not use a period to separate the direct quotation from the phrase telling who speaks unless there are several sentences together in a longer passage.

"We want to go," the student said.

"May we go?" the students asked.

"Help!" the students shouted.

NOTE: The phrase telling who speaks does not begin with a capital letter if it is not at the beginning of the sentence, even if it follows a question mark or an exclamation point.

4. Always put periods and commas inside (to the left of) the second part of the pair of quotation marks.

"We want to go," the students said.

The students said, "We want to go."

5. When the exact words of more than one speaker are written together, a special format is used. Indent at the beginning of the line to show a change of speaker.

FIRST SPEAKER : "Peter, will you return these books to the library for me when you go there to work on your research paper this afternoon?" Sue asked. I cannot take them back today, and they are due now."

SECOND SPEAKER : "Will tonight be soon enough?" Peter answered. "I have to report for the first meeting of the track team this afternoon, but I plan to go to the library tonight, and I can take them for you then."

FIRST SPEAKER : "That will be fine; thanks a lot," Sue said.

THIRD SPEAKER : "If you do Sue a favor," Jan said, "then you can ask her to help you study for your chemistry test next week, Peter. Maybe she can help me too."

FIRST SPEAKER : "Of course, I could never refuse to help my friends," Sue agreed.

METHOD

In this chapter, the writer wants to explain some important points that will be discussed before carrying out the research. They are research design, the subject of study, the instrument of the study, method and data collection, and procedures of research.

The writer will conduct this scientific study at Escola TecnicoVocacional de Hospitalidade e Turismo Becora Dili in the school year 2019. So the subject of the study is the Second-grade students of Escola de Hospitalidade e Turismo Becora Dili in the school year 2019. The total number of students that will become the subject of study is 20 students.

The instrument used in this study tests that consist of three types of such as multiple-choice, true and false and fill in the blanks. These test items are designed in the function of English direct & indirect speech. They presented as follows:

The type of multiple-choice tests is with four options recommended. Therefore, the writer will use four options in the functions of English direct & indirect speech. This type of test will be done easily, quickly and consistently scored but the students should be careful. This will confuse the students when choosing them. This type of test has been recognized by all senior high schools in Timor-Leste. It will cover twenty (20) numbers and time for doing the test is 25 minutes.

This research is analyzing and measuring the ability of the second-grade students at Escola de Hospitalidade e TurismoBecoraDili in using Direct and Indirect speech by observation of the teaching and learning process in the classroom with an English teacher and then delivering the questionnaires of students. In order to analysis of this study, the writer uses means (Arikunto; 2013. Pg 67) as written below:

1. Correcting the student's answer sheet.
2. Wrong or incorrectly answered by students, and
3. Divide the result based on the two ways mentioned above and multiplies to 100%.

Formula Is:

$$\frac{\text{Total numbers of students correct answer}}{\text{Total number of test items}} \times 100\%$$

There were several steps that the writer used for gathering data and analyzing the data as follow:

1. The research gets the research letter from the Dean of the Faculty of Teachers Training Center and Education Science in Instituto Superior Cristal in order to conduct the research.

2. The research prepared the test items and go to school to submit the research letter to the local principal of the school in order to be allowed for conducting research.
3. The researcher selected 25 students randomly from the class as responders.
4. Distribute the test items to the students who have been selected randomly.
5. Collect and correct the students answer sheets
6. Mark the students score to the answer sheets and tabulated the scores.
7. Analyze the score or the result of the student's test.
8. Finally, the research got a declaration letter from the local school principal to be attached to the result of the research.

The standard of measurement that will use to measure the students' ability level is base on the standard use at the research school as follow:

Table 7. Standard of measurement.

9.6 – 10	Excellent
8.6- 9.5	very good
7.6 – 8.5	Good
6.6 – 7.5	Fairly Good
5.6 – 6.5	Average
4.5 – 5.5	Below Average
3.6 – 4.5	Poor
2.6 – 3.5	Very Poor
1.6 – 2.5	Bad
0 – 1.50 – 1.5	Very Bad

To see the ability level of the students on the

Formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total numbers of students correct answer}}{\text{Total number of test items}} \times 100\%$$

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The General Description

The field research was conducted at Escola Hospitalidade e Turismo Becora Dili from 27 of August to 27 of September in 2019. The researcher collected the data through the test items which consisted of 40 numbers of multiply choices.

The total respondents were 20 students of the second grade of Escola Hospitalidade e Turismo Dili in the school year 2019. They were selected by the researcher herself based on the information of the local English teacher that the students made mistake the English grammar specifically, Direct and Indirect speech when they were administered the test for the semester.

The test items of questions were relevant to the thesis title “A Study on the Ability to use Direct and Indirect speech by the Second Grade Students of the Escola Hospitalidade e Turismo Dili in the school year 2019.”

The Analysis of the Data Collection

The Analysis of the Data collection presented the result of the test which had done by the researcher as in the table below:

Table 8. Presents the student's score of Multiple Choices.

Students code	Multiple Choice	Correct Answer	%	Incorrect Answer	%	Total
F.M.H.N.	40	7	17.5	33	82,5	100
F.M.C.	40	40	100	-	-	100
J.A.R.	40	13	32.5	27	67,5	100
D.R.M.S.	40	40	100	-	-	100
L.V.S.	40	9	22.5	31	77,5	100
R.M.S	40	40	100	-	-	100
J.M.L.	40	11	27.5	29	72,5	100
M.D.J.S.	40	40	100	-	-	100
M.S.D.C.	40	13	32.5	27	67,5	100
A.M.N.	40	40	100	-	-	100
B.C.H.R.	40	17	42.5	23	57,5	100
L.A.S.	40	40	100	-	-	100
D.C.	40	30	75	10	25	100
L.N.D.C.	40	40	100	-	-	100
R.F.M.	40	27	67.5	13	32.5	100
G.G.F.A.	40	40	100	-	-	100
A.M.	40	31	77.5	9	22.5	100
H.T.C.C.L.	40	32	80	8	20	100
Z.M.C.S.	40	36	90	4	10	100
E.M.A.F.	40	38	95	2	5	100
Total	800	584	1.410	216	540	2000
Average		73%		27%		

The multiple-choice test result shows above that the ability of 20 students using direct and indirect speech sentences is **73%** which is classified **FAIRLY GOOD LEVEL**.

Note; percentage in column 3 is derived from:

$$\frac{\text{Total correct Answers}}{\text{Total item test}} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{584}{800} \times 100\%$$

$$= 73\%$$

Percentage in columns 5 is derived from:

$$\frac{\text{Total Incorrect Answers}}{\text{Total Items Test}} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{216}{800} \times 100\%$$

$$= 27\%$$

This means that the total numbers of items test multiple choice is 40 and student number 1 got an incorrect answer is 33 items or 27% of the total items.

For example; Student's No. 1

Percentage in column 4 is derived from:

$$\frac{\text{Total correct Answers}}{\text{Total Items Test}} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{7}{40} \times 100\%$$

$$= 17,5 \%$$

This means that the total numbers of items test multiple choice is 40 and student number 1 got correct answer is 7 items or 17,5 % of the total items.

Table 9. Presents the Distribution of Student's Level of Ability

No	Standard of Measurement	Frequency	Level	Percentage (100%)
1	10	8	Excellent	40
2	9	2	Very good	10
3	8	2	Good	10
4	7	2	Fairly good	10
5	6		Average	
6	5	1	Below average	5
7	4		Low	
8	3	4	Very low	20
9	2	1	Bad	5
10	1		Very bad	
Total Students		20		100%

In this table 6. describe clearly that; only 8 student's got 10 or (40%) was excellent level, 2 student's got 9 or (10%) was very good level, 2 student's got 8 or (10%) was good level, 2 student's got 7 or (10%) was fairly good level, 1 student got 5 or (5%) was below average level, 4 student's got 3 or (20%) was very low level, and 1 student got 2 or (5%) was bad level.

Based on the table distribution is seen that there were 20 students joined the test but only fourteen students could pass or (70%) was considered a pass. Unfortunately, six students or (30%) could not pass or fail. So, there were fourteen student's that got good or very good in using direct and indirect speech sentence.

Table I present the student's score of the Multiple choice test of the Direct and Indirect speech. This table shows that the 20 second Grade Students at Escola Hospitalidade Turismo Becora-Dili in the school year 2019 got the total of the correct answer is 584 with an average of 73%. So based on the calculation of this average level of ability is 73% which is classified as **FAIRLY GOOD LEVEL**. It is derived from :

$$\frac{\text{Total correct Answers}}{\text{Total Item Test}} \times 100\%$$

$$\frac{584}{800} \times 100\%$$

$$= 73 \%$$

Table 7 describes clearly that only 8 student's got 10 or (40%) was excellent level, 2 student's got 9 or (10%) was very good level, 2 student's got 8 or (10%) was good level, 2 student's got 7 or (10%) was fairly good level, 1 student got 5 or (5%)

was below average level, 4 student's got 3 or (20%) was very low level, and 1 student got 2 or (5%) was bad level.

Based on the table distribution is seen that there were 20 students joined the test but only fourteen students could pass or (70%) was considered a pass. Unfortunately, six students or (30%) could not pass or fail. So, there were fourteen student's that got good or very good in using direct and indirect speech sentence.

CONCLUSION

The result of this study shows that the second-grade students of Escola Hospitalidade e Turismo Becora Dili in the school year 2019, got 584 numbers of the correct answer and their average ability is 73% which is classified as **FAIRLY GOOD LEVEL**. This means that the students were carefully in doing the test and they were able to use English Direct and Indirect Speech.

Based on the table distribution is seen that only fourteen students could pass or (70%) was considered a pass. Unfortunately, six students or (30%) could not pass or fail. So, there were fourteen student's that got good or very good in using direct and indirect speech sentence. This means that they were able to do the test given in using direct and indirect speech.

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