

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Problem

There are so many languages in the world, one of them is English. It is used as a tool of international communication among people all over the world. The best way to practice a foreign language is probably using it in daily communication.

According to the writer that language is the most significant for human's life. Man is always a part of language.

Tarigan (1986:16) states : "Dari semua aspek kondisi kemanusiaan agaknya bahasa merupakan yang paling signifikan. Kenapa tidak ? Dengan bahasa manusia berkomunikasi , menciptakan keindahan, menyatakan perasaan-perasaannya yang paling signifikan maupun yang paling tidak signifikan, menyampaikan pengetahuan dan kebudayaan dari generasi – kegenerasi, dari angkatan -- keangkatan."

"From all aspects the human condition seems that language is very significant. Why not ? With a language, the people can communicate , create the beauty, express their feelings which are both the most significant thing and the least significant one, convey the knowledge and the culture from generation to generation, force to force."

A Language is a part of the culture of people and the chief means by which the members of a society communicate one and another cultural life.

In this thesis, the writer take the subject material of simple present tense is taught at second year of the State Islamic junior high school. The second year students of *MTsN Kadugede Kuningan* have some problems in learning simple present tense, because there are still a number of students do not understand at all about in active and passive voice. The problems are among others:

1. The students have not understood how to use simple present tense in active statement.

The Mistake Done By The Student	The Correct Construction
(+) Dewi eat rice	(+) Dewi eats rice
(-) Dewi not eat rice	(-) Dewi does not eat rice
(?) Do Dewi eat rice ?	(?) Does Dewi eat rice ?

2. The Students do not know how to use simple present tense in passive statement.

The Mistake Done By The Student	The Correct Construction
(+) Rice is eat by Dewi	(+) Rice is eaten by Dewi
(-) Rice does not eaten by Dewi	(-) Rice is not eaten by Dewi
(?) Rice is eaten by Dewi ?	(?) Is rice eaten by Dewi ?

So in this case, the writer like to try to increase students' achievement of the simple present tense in terms of active and passive voice. The problem in this

research is to find out the data of whether there are any positive and significant comparison between active and passive voice of the simple present tense of the second year students at *MTsN Kadugede Kuningan*.

B. The Formulation of The Problem

To formulate the problem of the research, the writer has divided it into there main parts as follows :

1. Identification of problem

a. The research field

The research field of thesis is Grammar comparative study of the comparison between the students' achievement in the simple present tense by using active and passive voice.

b. The research approach

In this thesis, the writer use quantitative approach, it means that data is obtained in a particular of comparison, which is presented by number, so that it can be measured, and interpreted by using statistical analysis.

c. The main of research

The main of the research is unclear how far the comparison between the students' achievement by using active voice and the students' achievement by using passive voice in the simple present tense.

2. The limitation of the problem

For the limitation of the problem, the writer picks out some areas of discussion as the followings :

- a. The students' achievement in the simple present tense by using active voice.
- b. The students' achievement in the simple present tense by using passive voice.
- c. The research findings of the comparison between the students' achievement in the simple present tense by using active and passive voice.

3. The questions of the research

The questions of the research are as follows:

- a. How is the students' achievement in the simple present tense by using active voice ?
- b. How is the students' achievement in the simple present tense by using passive voice ?
- c. How is the comparison between the students' achievement in the simple present tense by using active and passive voice ?

C. The Aims of The Research

The research accomplished by the writer are as follows :

1. To know the students' achievement in the simple present tense by using active voice.

2. To Know the students' achievement in the simple present tense by using passive voice.
3. To find out comparison between the students' achievement in the simple present tense by using active and passive voice.

D. The Frame of Thinking

The simple present tense is a part of tenses; it is of course a part of English Structure, in teaching grammar especially, the sentence of simple present tense in active and passive voice.

In general simple present tense are :

1. To express habitual actions.

For example: "John Collects Stamps"

"I get up early in the morning"

"You always come late"

2. To express Universal truths

For example: "The sun rises in the east"

"The salt is salty"

"Fire is hot"

3. To express historical facts

For example: "Cut Nyak Dien comes from Aceh. "

"The first presiden of Indonesia is Soekarno"

(Mudambadithava, 2000: 75)

Based on the formulation of the sentences, that English sentence is divided into two kinds i. e: Active Voice and Passive Voice.

To make sentences of active and passive voice, the students' have to know the meaning of active and passive voice.

Active voice is a composition of sentence that the subject to carry out an action.

For example : Johan eats an apple = Johan makan sebuah apel.

Passive voice is a composition of sentence that subject in the matter of action or case.

For example: Apple is eaten by Johan : Apel di makan oleh Johan.

(Arifin J. dan Johan IB, 1999:174).

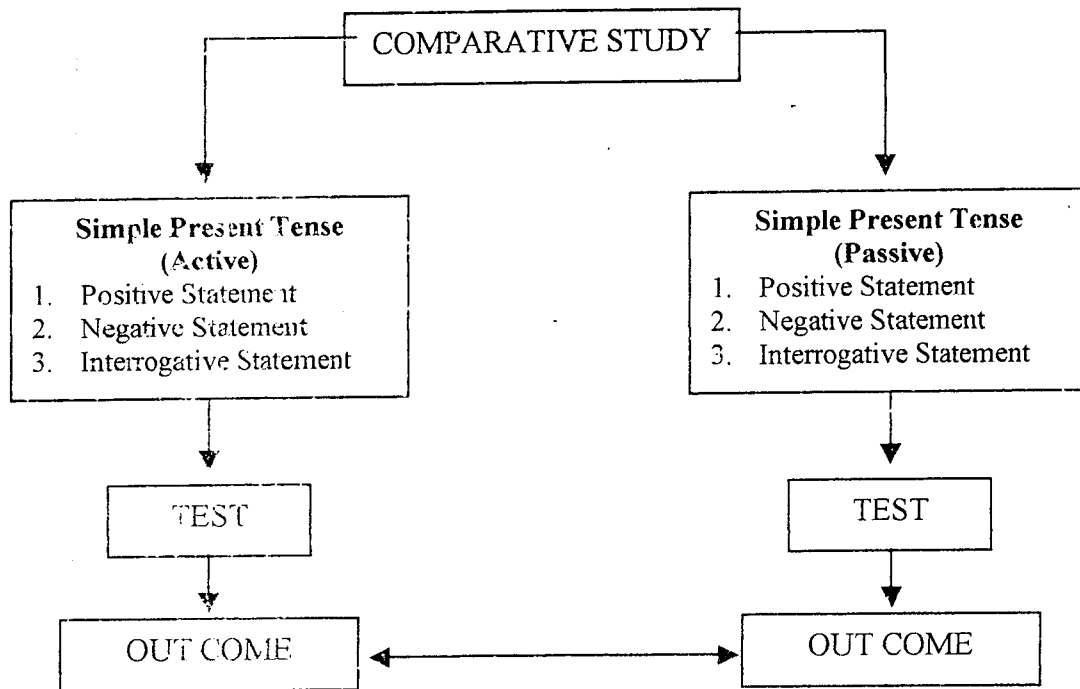
And than the students have to know about forms of the simple present tense.

Simple Present Tense

Statement positive	(I, you, we, they) Work	S + V _I
	(he, she, it) Works	
Negative	(I, you, we, they) Do not Work	S + do/does+not+V _I
	(he, she, it) does not Work	
Interrogative	Do (I, you, we, they) Work	Do/does + S+V _I
	Does (he, she, it) Work ?	

(Betty Schramper Azar, 1992:3)

Based on the above statements, the writer would like to illustrate the frame of thinking of this research diagrammatically as follows :



E. The Steps of Research

The steps of research which have been done by the writer for the needs of writing this thesis are as follows :

1. The source of data

a. Theoretical data

The theoretical data are gotten from some books and other literature which related with the title or this thesis.

b. Empirical data

The empirical data are gotten from the location of research uses observation, documentation study, interview, and testing to the students about simple present tense by using active and passive voice.

2. Population and sample

The population of this research is the second year students of MTs Negeri Kadugede Kuningan academic year 2004 / 2005.

a. Population

Arikunto (2002:108) states: "Populasi adalah Keseluruhan subjek penelitian, population is whole subject of reserch". The population of the research is the second year students' at *MTs N Kadugede Kuningan*. The total of the students' at the second year are 158 it is divided into 4 classes, and every class consists of 39 students.

b. Sample

Alrect and Robert (1985:419) states :” Sample is the number and/ or identification or respondents in the population who will be or have been included in the survey.”

Based on the statement above, the research takes 22 % the population of the sample population is 158 students. So, the writer takes 35 students' in class A as the experimental group and 35 students' in class B as the controlled one.

3. The technique of collecting data

In collecting data the writer uses technique, namely:

a. Observation.

According to David R. Shuffer (1985: 3), "Observation is a method in which the scientist test the hypothesis by observing people as the engage in everyday activities in they natural habits".

So, in this case the writer notices and observes the process of teaching and learning simple present tense in the classroom carried out the teacher and students.

b. Interview

Shuffer (1985 : 19) : " An interview is a technique in which all interviews are asked the same questions precisely are asked the same order so that the responses of different participants can be compared".

In this case, the writer has interviewed the headmaster, the teachers, the staffs, and the students' of the school.

From the result of interview the writer has gotten the data of the objective condition of the school, the method of teaching English, the facilities and the equipments of the school for teaching and learning English.

c. Test.

Arikunto. (2001 : 53) states: "Tes adalah alat atau prosedur yang digunakan untuk mengetahui atau mengukur sesuatu dalam suasana dengan cara dan aturan-aturan yang sudah ditentukan".

Test is tool or procedure that is used to know or measure situation of something by which is method and roles has been decided.

According to Al-Khuli (1976:102): “ In grammar students are tested to measure their ability to produce and understand grammatical structure.” In the test there is suitable if the writer uses test to get the data, because the data required are student’ achievement in the simple present tense with used active and passive voice.

4. The Technique of analyzing data

In this thesis the writer will use the t-test formula, because it is to compare about active voice and passive voice in simple present tense of the second year students at *MTs N Kadugede Kuningan*. Here is the formula of the t-test:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{Sd_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{Sd_2^2}{n_2}}}$$

Where

t = t-value

\bar{x}_1 = Mean score of students’ achievement in teaching simple present Tense active voice (x_1 variable/ independent variable).

\bar{x}_2 = Mean score of student achievement in teaching simple present tense by passive voice (x_2 variable/ independent variable).

Sd_1 = Student deviation of x_1 variable

Sd_2 = Student deviation of x_2 variable

n_1 = Number of student of x_1 variable

n_2 = Number of student of x_2 variable

df = Degree of freedom = $(n_1+n_2)-2$

From the result of calculation, the value of "t" can be determined by using the table of "t- value" with 5 % significance and the degree of freedom. To make the testing hypothesis more clearly, the following statistic hypothesis is used:

H_0 = Null Hypothesis : Students' achievement in learning passive voice of simple present tense is better than active voice.

H_1 = H_a (alternative hypothesis): students' achievement in learning active voice of simple present tense active voice is better than passive voice.

5. The Research Hypothesis

Null Hypothesis : There is no positive and significant comparison between active and passive voice of the simple present tense of the second year students at *MTsN Kadugede Kuningan*.

Research Hypothesis : There is positive and significant comparison between active and passive voice of the simple present tense of the second year students at *MTsN Kadugede Kuningan*.