



**AN ANALYSIS STUDENTS ABILITY IN USING
PREPOSITION AT GRDE VIII IN SMP N 6
MUARA BATANG GADIS**

A THESIS

*Submitted to the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan as a Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Graduate of
Islamic Education (S.Pd.I) In English*

**Written By
RASMIANNUR
REG.NO: 10 340 0101**

**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTEMENT
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
2015**



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Advisor I

**Drs.H. Syahid Muammar Pulungan, S.H
NIP. 19531207 198003 1 003**

Advisor II

**Yusni Sinaga, S.Pd, M.Hum
NIP. 19700715 200501 2 010**

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

2015

Term : Thesis
a.n. Rasmiannur
Item : 7 (sevent) Examplars

Padangsidempuan, March 2015
To:
Dekan Tarbiyah and teacher Training Faculty
In-
Padangsidempuan

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on thesis belongs to Rasmiannur, entitled "*An Analysis Students Ability In Using Preposition At Grade VII In SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis*", we approved that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the requirement to fulfill for the degree of Graduate of Islamic Education (S.Pd.I) in English.

Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined in front of the Thesis Examiner Team of English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Advisor I



Drs.H. Syahid Muammar Pulungan, S.H
NIP. 19531207 198003 1 003

Advisor II



Yusni Sinaga, S.Pd, M.Hum NIP.
19700715 200501 2 010

DECLARATION OF SELF THESIS COMPLETION

The name who signed here:

Name : RASMIANNUR
Registration Number : 10 340 0101
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/TBI-3
The Title of a Thesis : **An Analysis Students Ability In Using
Preposition At Grade Viii In Smp N 6 Muara
Batang Gadis**

I hereby declare that I have arranged and written the thesis by myself, without asking for illegal help from others except the guidance from advisors, and without doing plagiarism as it is required in students' ethic code of IAIN Padangsidimpuan article 14. Verse 2.

I do this declaration truthfully. If there is deceitfulness and incorrectness regarding to this declaration in the future, I will be willing to get punishment as it is required in students' ethic code of IAIN Padangsidimpuan, article 19 verses 4, that is to cancel academic degree disrespectfully, and other punishment regarding norms and legal law.

Padangsidimpuan, August 27th 2014

Declaration Maker



Ras

RASMIANNUR
Reg. No. 10 340 0101

AGGREEMENT PUBLICATION OF FINAL TASK FOR ACADEMIC CIVITY

As academic civity of State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan, the name who signed here:

Name : RASMIANNUR
Reg. No : 10 340 0101
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/TBI-3
Kinds : Thesis

A development of science and knowledge, I hereby declare that I present to the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan **Non-exclusive Royalty Right** on my thesis entitled:

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Made in: Padangsidimpuan
Date : March 2015



Signed


(RASMIANNUR)

**EXAMINERS
SCHOLAR MUNAQOSYAH EXAMINATION**

Name : RASMIANNUIR

Reg. No : 10 340 0101

Thesis : AN ANALYSIS STUDENTS ABILITY IN USING PREPOSITION AT
GRADE VIII IN SMP N 6 MUARA BATANG GADIS

Chief



Anhar, M.A.
NIP. 19711214 199803 1 002

Secretary



Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum.
NIP. 19820731 200912 2 004

Members



1. Anhar, M.A.
NIP. 19711214 199803 1 002



2. Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum.
NIP. 19820731 200912 2 004



3. Dr. Erawadi, M.Ag.
NIP. 19720326 199803 1 002



4. Hamka, M.Hum.
NIP. 19840815 200912 1 005

Proposed:

Place	: Padangsidempuan.
Date	: August 27 th , 2014
Time	: 14.00 WIB - finish
Result/ Mark	: 71.25 (B)
Cumulative Achievement Index	: 3.14
Predicate	: Very Good



**MINISTRY OF RELIGION
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDIMPUAN
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY**

Alamat: JL.H.T. Rijal Nurdin KM.4,5 Telp.(0634)22080 Sihitang 22733 Padangsidempuan

LEGALIZATION

**The Thesis With Title : AN ANALYSIS STUDENTS ABILITY IN USING PREPOSITION
AT GRDE VIII IN SMP N 6 MUARA BATANG GADIS**

Name : RASMIANNUR

Reg.No : 10 340 0101

The thesis has been accepted as a partial fulfillment of requirement for the degree of
Islamic Education Scholar (S.Pd.I)



Padangsidempuan, 31 March 2015

Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

AULHIMMA, S.Ag., M.Pd.

19720702 199703 2 003

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

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In finishing this thesis, I got a lot of advices, suggestions, and aids from the following;

1. Drs.H.Syahid Muammar Pulungun, S.H as the first advisor who has given suggestions and helps in writing this thesis
2. Yusni Sinaga, S.Pd.,M.Hum as the second advisor who has helped, supported and suggested me to finish this thesis. May God bless Her.
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4. Mrs. Hj. Zulhimma, S.Ag.,M.Pd., the Dean of Tarbiyah Faculty.
5. Mrs. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag., the Leader of English Education Department.
6. All lecturers of IAIN Padangsidimpuan who have given the knowledge during my studying in this campus.
7. IAIN Padangsidimpuan Librarian (Yusri Fahmi, S. Ag., M. Hum) and the staffs for their cooperative and permission to use their books.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

8. My beloved parent, (Raslin Nst and Nurazli Hasibuan) my beloved young brother (Irham Al Amini and Hasanul Basri By) who taught me how to be patient to face this life. Their prays, motivation, and moral encouragement to finish my study.
 9. All of my friends Muhammad Adi Syahputra, Sara Elmida, SolatMaiya, Nuradimah Nasution and especially all of TBI students thanks for your help, patience and care to support to finish my written.
 10. All my friends in IAIN Padangsidempuan, good luck for you.
 11. All the people who have helped me to finish my study that I can't mention one by one.
- May Allah, the Almighty bless them all, Amin.

Finally, I realize that there must be some weaknesses in this thesis. Therefore, I welcome to all good and value critics that can improve this thesis.

Padangsidempuan, August 25th, 2014
Researcher


RASMIANNUR
NIM : 10 340 0101

Name : RASMIANNUR
Reg. No : 10 340 0101
Faculty : Tarbiyah
Program Study : TadrisBahasaInggris (TBI-3)
Title of Thesis : ANANALYSISSTUDENTS ABILITY IN USING PREPOSITION
AT GRADE VIII IN SMP N 6 MUARA BATANG GADIS

ABSTRACT

The aims of the research are: to know the students ability in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis, to know the students problems in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis, and to know the efforts done by the English teacher and parents in overcoming the difficulties in using preposition at grade VIII in SMPN 6 Muara Batang Gadis.

The research was conducted with qualitative descriptive analysis. The source of the data, researcher used the primary source was students at grade VIII, and secondary source were English teacher and headmaster. There are 3 instruments in collecting data: observation, interview, and test.

Based on the result of research, researcher found that the students ability in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis is enough (52.12%) and these difficulties of students ability in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis: still confuse using preposition to determining, still confused how many preposition in English. And the efforts had done by English teachers and parents to overcome of difficulties students ability in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis : repeated the lesson, gave the homework, and parents efforts to ordered the child to study hard in the school, in the house, and ordered private.

CURRICULUM VITAE

A. Identity

Name : RASMIANNUR
Nim : 10 340 0101
Place and Birthday : Tabuyung, 12 December 1991
Sex : Female
Religion : Islamic
Address : Tabuyung, subdistric Muara Batang Gadis, distric Mandailing
Natal (MADINA)

B. Parent

1. Father's name : RASLIN NASUTION
2. Mother's name : NURAZLI HASIBUAN

C. Educational background

1. Graduated from Primary School number 142707Tabuyung .
2. Graduated from MTS S Hubbul Wathan Tabuyung .
3. Graduated from MAN Simpanggambir.
4. Be University student in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

Appendix I

GUIDANCE OF OBSERVATION

1. The location of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis.
2. The organization structure of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis.
3. How many teacher in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis

Appendix II

GUIDANCE OF INTERVIEW

Interviewer : **Rasmiannur**
Interviewee : **Head master SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis**
Day/ date :
Place : **SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis**

1. What is the background of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis was built?
2. How many English teachers are in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis ?
3. How many students are in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis?
4. Do the English teachers collegiate of departement of English?
5. Do the English teachers in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis have sertifikasi?
6. Are the programs that the English teacher done has relationship to support the English learning?

GUIDANCE OF INTERVIEW

Interviewer : **Rasmiannur**
Interviewee : **English teacher SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis**
Day/ date :
Place : **SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis**

1. Do you created English departement?
2. Have you got the educational nation certification?
3. What books do you teaching learning English especially in using preposition?
4. How do you teach grammar especially in using preposition?
5. What are the students difficulties in study English especially in using preposition?
6. What do you do as action do solution in overcoming the difficulties?

Interviewer

Tabuyung,

2014

Interviewee

Rasmiannur

hayati S.S

Nim : 10 340 0101

GUIDANCE OF INTERVIEW

Interviewer : **Rasmiannur**
Interviewee : **Students SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis**
Day/ date :
Place : **SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis**

A. Students

1. Do you like your English teacher ? why?
2. Do you like English ? why?
3. Do you receive some English books from your school?
4. Do you have an English dictionary?
5. Do you study English at course?
6. Do you have difficulties when you study English, especially in using preposition?

**An analysis students ability in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6
Muara Batang Gadis**

NO	RESPONDENT ANSWER OF EACH ITEMS NUMBER																									sum
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
1	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	40
2	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	4	52
3	4	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	4	52
4	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	4	4	56
5	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	4	48
6	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	44
7	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	52
8	0	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	56
9	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	44
10	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	44
11	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	80
12	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	84
13	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	80
14	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	40
15	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	64
16	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	84
17	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	48
18	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	44
19	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	40
20	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	52
21	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
22	4	4	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	4	40
23	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	4	4	68
24	4	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	52
25	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	44
26	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	40
27	4	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	4	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	52
28	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	4	0	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	56
29	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	4	4	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	48
30	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	44
31	4	4	0	4	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	0	40
32	0	4	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	40
Total																									166800	

$$M = \frac{\sum \text{ Score}}{\sum \text{ Respondent} \sum \text{ item} \sum \text{ Highest score item}} \times 100 \%$$

$$M = \frac{166800}{32 \times 25 \times 4} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{166800}{3200} \times 100\%$$

$$= 52.12\%$$

NO.	NAME OF STUDENTS	SCORE
1	ALI SUDIRMAN	40
2	ANDA SARI	52
3	ARDIN SALAWAJO	52
4	ASIMA RIA ZAI	56
5	ANGGI ARTA	48
6	AGUSTINUS WARUWU	44
7	BOY KRISTIAN HIA	52
8	ELLA SAFITRI	56
9	EKO PRABUDI	44
10	FERNAND JAYA GEA	44
11	GITA	80
12	HEPRILIANUS WARUWU	84
13	JULI EDI GULO	80
14	KRISTIAN BOY PRATAMA	40
15	MIRANDA FA'ANA	64
16	NURBIN ZAI	84
17	NEK TESEN	48
18	PERI SASTRA	44
19	ROBERI KURNIAWAN	40
20	RIKI ERDIANTA	52
21	RIO SANJAYA	40
22	RIKO HERMANTO	40
23	SOPIAH WARDANI	68
24	SRI WULANDARI	52
25	SRI JELITA SIBURIAN	44
26	SRI WAHYUNI	40
27	SRI LOPIA	52
28	VENNY AUDIA	56
29	WINDI NOVERA	48
30	WELTA BERLIAN	44
31	YUARNA HATI	40
32	ZAINAL ASRI	40

Padangsidimpuan, Agustus 2014

RASMIANNUR
NIM. 10340 0101

Appendix VI

Key answer the test

1. B. At
2. B. In
3. A. On
4. A. Before
5. D. After
6. C. Behind
7. B. But
8. C. By
9. A. From, between
10. C. About
11. D. Beside
12. C. Down
13. D. trough
14. A. Since
15. A. Around,up
16. B. At
17. B. On
18. B. Under,to
19. B. Toward
20. B. In
21. D. Into
22. C. Of
23. A. By
24. A. For
25. C. with

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Problems

Language is very important role in our life. Language is used to communicate in society. Without language people cannot communicate each other, moreover people cannot build relation each other. Every country or every village certain used language because the language is behavior every country or village and in world there are some international languages such as : English, Arabic, Mandarin, Malasya, German, Spanyol, Prancis, and another. But in world almost people understand English because all technology in world by using English.

Based on the above statement the goverment established that study English compulsory subject for students since first in Junior High School, Senior High School until University And any also English has been taught since Elementary School.

The aspects all of languages no exception into are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. So, to support the four aspects of the language in English students have to mastery about vocabulary and grammar. However, mastering all the aspects of English are not easy for Indonesian students because English absolutely different from Indonesian, one of the different between English and Indonesian is in pronunciation and the grammar.

Grammar is one of the language aspects which is taught to every language learners. By learning grammar, someone can communicate message clearly and perfectly. The statement above shows that grammar is a basic knowledge to learn about English sentence structure and also keep an important role in learning and understanding the English language. Many Indonesian students still do not understand or cannot apply the rules in grammar especially in the part of speech such as noun, pronoun, verb, adverb, adjective, article, conjunction, and preposition.

Preposition is a word used with a noun or pronoun to show how the person or thing denoted by the noun or pronoun. Proposition is classified as a part of speech in traditional grammar. The function of preposition is to show noun or pronoun in sentences. And talking about it be found in Al-Qur'an suroh Al-Baqorah verse 31 and 33 this follow:

وَعَلَّمَ آدَمَ الْأَسْمَاءَ كُلَّهَا ثُمَّ عَرَضَهُمْ عَلَى الْمَلَائِكَةِ فَقَالَ أَنْبِئُونِي بِأَسْمَاءِ
هَؤُلَاءِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ

The meaning :

And he taught Adam the nature of all the things ;then, he placed them before the angels, and said :”tell me the names of these if you right”¹

¹Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The meaning of the Holy Qur'an in the English Language* (Al- Alami Publications: Beirut, 2001), p. 924

From the verse above that in study grammar there is study about noun, and noun there is the relationship with preposition. Because the preposition is show noun, pronoun, in sentences.

قَالَ يَا آدَمُ أَنْبِئْهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ^ط فَلَمَّا أَنْبَأَهُمْ بِأَسْمَائِهِمْ قَالَ أَلَمْ أَقُلْ لَكُمْ إِنِّي
أَعْلَمُ غَيْبَ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَعْلَمُ مَا تُبْدُونَ وَمَا كُنْتُمْ تَكْتُمُونَ

Meaning :

He said: “ hi Adam! Tell them the naming of thing.” When he had told them the naming of things, Allah said:” Did I not tell you that I know the secrets of heaven and earth , and I know what you reveal and what you conceal”².

From the verse above that in learning English we also study noun because noun is one of part of speech, and noun put after preposition. From the two verse above we know that noun is one of part of speech.

According to one of students in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis Tabuyung when the student asked the researcher to help him in doing his homework, the students said that students can not diffrenciate between preposition and conjunction. But actually the students undestand how to used conjunction, while the students confused in using prepositon, because the kinds of preposition morethan much of conjunction And this problem also said by the teacher English in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis that students can not understand how to used

²*Ibid.*

preposition. So, here the students SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis at grade VIII have difficulties in grammar and especially in preposition.

From the phenomena above, the researcher wants to conduct this research about the preposition. The researcher chooses SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis at grade VIII as the research place. The researcher wants to know how the student's ability in using preposition. So, the researcher is interested to do research with title **"AN ANALYSIS STUDENTS ABILITY IN USING PREPOSITION AT GRADE VIII IN SMP N 6 MUARA BATANG GADIS"**

B. Focus of The Problem

The students SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis can using conjunction, while about preposition the students confused how to used preposition. From the phenomena above the researcher takes preposition as focus of the problem. The researcher takes five types preposition which studied in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis as : First prepotision of time as: *on, at, in*, second preposition of place as: *in, on, at* ,thirt preposition of direction as :*to, toward, through, into*, fourth preposition of agent as: *by*, fifth preposition of device as: *by, with, on*. And there are also kinds preposition often found instudy grammar especially in preposition as: *about, after, around, before, behind, beside, between, but, down, for, from, of, since, under, and up*. So,the researcher takes twenty four (24) kinds preposition as focus of problem because the kinds of preposition that have be studied in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis, and match with syllabus.

C. Definition of Terminologies

To avoid the vagueness and understanding between the researcher and the reader, the terminologies as follows:

1. Analysis

Analysis is examine or study by seperating into its parts³. Whileindonesian dictionary sated that “Analisis adalah penyelidikan terhadap suatu peristiwa untuk mengetahui situasi sebenarnya”⁴.(analysis is the investigation of an event to find out the real situation). According to “oxford learner’s pocket dictionary” defines analyze as: a) series of things that are done in order achieve something. b) method of doing or making something, especially on used in industry⁵. Based on the above defenitions, the reseacher concluded that the analysis is method inspection concerning meaning of making something. So, this research is the ana lysis students ability in using preposition.

2. Ability

Ability is the fact that somebody is able to do something⁶. In Oxford dictionary stated that ability is level of skill or intelegency.⁷ Ability is the quality of being able to something especially the physical, menthal and even

³Hornby, *Oxford Advenced Learner’s Dictionary*, (New York. Oxpord University Press, 1995), p. 14.

⁴Tim Penyusun Kamus Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa , *kamus besar bahasa indonesia* (jakarta : balai pustaka, 2001), p. 43

⁵Hornby, *Oxford Learner’s Pocket Dictionary* (New York : Oxford University Press, 1983), p. 2

⁶Hornby, *Op.Cit.*, P. 987.

⁷*ibid.*,p. 1.

financial responsibilities may even the legal way of doing something⁸. While, David Matsumoto said “Ability is capacity to accomplish a task at the pre-sent moment. This implies that any learning or developmental process necessary to the task has already been accomplished”⁹. Mean while the word ability has tree meaning, there are:

- a. Achievement is actual ability and can be measured by straight use of the instrument or devised test.
- b. Capacity is potential ability and can be measured by straight the individual capacity.
- c. Aptitude is quality and can be expressed by especially training¹⁰.

From explanation above the researcher concluded that ability is level or skill for target something.

3. Preposition

According to hornby, “preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun or pronoun to show place, posotion or method.”¹¹ “ weren and martin, state that “ preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun or pronoun to show place, position time or method.”¹² Weren and

⁸*Ibid.*

⁹David Matsumoto (ed.),*The Cambridge Dictionary of Psychology*, (New York: Cambridge University Press.2009), p.1.

¹⁰H.Daulas Brown, *Teaching By Principles and Interactive Approach to Language Padagogy*(New Jersy: Engle Wood Cliffs,2001),p. 236-238.

¹¹Weren & Martin, *High School English Grammar and Composition* (S. Chand & Company Ltd: Ran Nagar, 1994), p. 26

¹² Weren & Martin, *Op.Cit.*, p. 27

Martin, state that “ preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing the denoted by regard to something else¹³.

D. Formulation of The Problems

By attend the problem above so the researcher takes the formulation of the problems as below:

1. How is the students ability in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis?
2. What are the students problems in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis?
3. What are the efforts done by the English teacher in overcoming the difficulties in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis?

E. The Aim of The Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the aim of the research as follow :

1. To know the students ability in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis.
2. To know the students problem in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis.

¹³*Ibid.*, p. 29.

3. To know the efforts done by the English teacher in overcoming the difficulties in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis.

F. The Significances of The Research

The research hopes that the result of the researcher can be used for :

1. To help students to increase their knowledge about preposition.
2. To help the teacher in solving students problems in using preposition in English sentences.
3. To input to the headmaster to give more attention to the English teacher and prepare of facilities in teaching.
4. For the researcher, to enlarge the researcher knowledge in grammar especially in using preposition.
5. To others reseacher as an information to do a furtner research.

G. Thesis Outline

To make discussion of this proposal, systematic the writer drawn as follows:

1. Chapter I: Background of the problem, the focus of the research, the definition of key term, the formulation of the problem, the aims of the research, the significances of the research.

2. Chapter II: Preposition, definition of preposition, kinds preposition, position of preposition, function of preposition, uses preposition, and review related finding.
3. Chapter III: The research methodology consists of the research design, place and time of research, the source of the data, the instruments of data, the technique for collecting data, the technique of analysis data, and checking trustworthiness'
4. Chapter IV: Result of the research from the analysis students ability in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis.
5. Chapter V: Cover consisting of conclusions and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

THE THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Preposition

1. Defenition of Preposition

Base of the ethimhology the word preposition derived from two words as :word “*pre*” and word “*position*” with means that *pre* is before, while *position* is situation, location, and condition. So, preposition is a word used to show a placed before a noun or pronoun in sentences. For more clarification the research writes some theories about preposition such as: According to hornby, “preposition is a word or group of words used before a noun or pronoun to show place, posotion time or method¹. wren and martin, stated that “ preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show in what relation the person or thing the denoted by regard to something else².

A preposition is word which use to show relation between nouns or pronouns and another word in a sentences or word place before nouns or pronouns to parts another sentences.³ The preposition is classified as a part of speech in traditional grammar.⁴placed yanthi Dakshina Murthy says that “preposition is a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relation

¹Hornby, *Op.Cit.*, p. 1972.

²Wren And Martin. *Loc. Cit.*

³Faidlal Rahman Ali,*English Grammar Completed Edition*(yoyakarta:pustaka widyatama 2010),p.149.

⁴Marcella Frank,*Modern English*(prentice-hall1972), p. 163.

to some others words in the sentences”.⁵ Preposition is to show the time, place, or position that our think. There are some preposition have the relation with a word preceded. Preposition is a relation or function of word as English in, by, for, with, etc. That connects a lexical word usually a noun or pronoun or a syntactic construction to another elements of the sentences.⁶

A preposition can have some different meanings according to the context of the sentence. Therefore, a preposition is a part of speech that can be learned in closed list rather that in common text. Based on the statements above. So, the reseacher concludes that a preposition is used to connect two things a noun or pronoun and other words to show the relationship between them.

2. Kinds of preposition

According Ridwansyah, In English there are many kinds of the preposition. The preposition that had found in English are:

- About - Above - Across - After
- Along - Againt - Among - Around
- At - As - Beneath- Beside
- Besides - Between- But - By
- Behind - Below - Despite - except

⁵Jayanthi Dakshima Murthy, *Contemporary English Grammar* (Delhi: Book Palace, 2003), p. 238.

⁶Victoria Newfeldt, *Webster's New World College Dictionary* (USA: Macmilan, 1996), p. 1330.

- from - Into - Near - Out side
- Out of - Of - On -Over
- Off- Past - Round - Since
- To - Through - Towards - Up⁷
- Without- Within - Without

According to Faidlal Rahman Ali there are four kinds of prepositions in English, such as:

- a) The preposition which source from one word.
- b) The preposition which source from two words.
- c) The preposition which source from three words.
- d) The preposition which source from four words.⁸

- a. The preposition which source from one word

The preposition into this classification such as:

- 1) Aboard : di (atas , di dalam)

Example : They were **aboard** the ship.

- 2) About : tentang, perihal , mengenai

Example : The story is **about** the handsome prince.

- 3) Above : di atas

Example : The plane flew **above** the clouds.

- 4) Across : diseberang, menyeberang

⁷Ridwansyah, *Mastering English Grammar* (Jakarta: purba Swara, 2006), p.75.

⁸Faidlal Rahman Ali, *Op.Cit.*, p. 210.

Example : There is a library **across** a street.

5) After : sesudah

Example : we went **after** lunch.

6) Against : menyentuh, menempel pada

Example : The ladder was leaning **against** the tree.

7) Along : sepanjang

Example : we run **along** the street.

8) Amidst : di antara, ditengah – tengah

Example : I stood **amidst** the buildings.

9) Among : di antara

Example : Distribute the pencils **among** the class.

10) Around : disekeliling, disekitar

Example : The earth moves **around** the sun.

11) At : di (menunjukkan tempat)

Example : They are **at** museum today.

12) Because of : disebabkan oleh , dikarenakan oleh

Example : She couldn't run fast **because of** her bad leg.

13) Before : di depan, di muka

Example : Rasmi comes **before** irham go to campus.

14) Behind : di belakang, ke belakang

Example : The children hide **behind** the old building.

15) Below : di bawah, lebih rendah

Example : We saw the beautiful valley **below** us.

16) **Beneath** : di bawah

Example : Put the newspaper **beneath** the desk.

17) **Beside** : di samping ,di sebelah

Example : Santi sat **beside** me in the class.

18) **Besides** : selain , disamping

Example : **Besides** us there were five other girls.

Between : diantara

Example : Y comes **between** X and Z in the alphabet.

19) **Beyond** : diluar jangkauan

Example : What happened was **beyond** her control.

20) **But** : kecuali

Example : Nothing to eat **but** an apple and a piece of cake.

21) **By** : dekat , oleh

Example : Sit down **by** me.

22) **Concerning** : tentang , mengenai , perihal

Example : **Concerning** yesterday's fire , there are many rumors in the markets.

23) **Down** : ke bawah , menuruni

Example : My little child ran **down** thw stairs.

24) **During** : selama

Example : we could not go **during** the big flood

25) Except : kecuali

Example : The library is open every day **except** Sunday.

For : untuk , bagi , buat , demi , guna

Example : This letter **for** you.

26) From : dari

Example : They go **from** jakarta to bandung.

27) In : dalam , di , pada , (lingkup waktu)

Example : We drove there **in** four hours.

28) Like : seperti , sama dengan

Example : She looks **like** an old friends of mine.

29) Near : di dekat , ke dekat

Example : The old lady is **near** death.

30) Of : dari , untuk (milik atau bagian)

Example : This time is the hour **of** work.

31) Off : lepas (dari)

Example : A button is **off** her shirt.

32) On : di atas , pada waktu

Example : They do not work **on** Sunday.

(Merka tidak bekerja pada hari minggu)

33) Over : di atas , selesai , berakhir

Example : His name **over** the over.

34) Past : lewat , melewati

Example : It 's **past** midnight.

35) Regarding : tentang , perihal , mengenai , berkenaan

Example : I cannot say anything **regarding** the news.

36) Round : dikelilingi , mengelilingi

Example : There is a wall **around** the house.

37) Since : sejak , semenjak

Example : **Since** when do you study till midnight?

38) Through : melewati , melalui , sebab , karena

Example : The chief came in **through** the roof.

39) Till : hingga , sampai

Example : Wait **till** the rain stops.

40) To : ke

Example : We go **to** school (Kami pergi ke sekolah)

41) Towards : terhadap

Example : She feels friendly **towards** every body

42) Under : di bawah , ke bawah

Example : The cat is **under** the table.

43) Up : naik , mendaki

Example : He climbed **up** the tree.

44) With : dengan , bersama , disebabkan

Example : She stumbled **with** fear .

b. The preposition which source from two words

The preposition into this classification such as:

- According to Agreeably to Along with
- Away from Because of Instead of
- Owing to Inside of Together
- Next to Outside Up to

c. The preposition which source from three words

The preposition into this classification such as:

- By dint of - By means of
- By reason of - By virtue of
- By way of - As well as
- In front of - On top of
- On account of - In view of
- By means of - In spite of
- With respect of - On behalf of
- In point of - In course of
- By reason of - In possession of

d. The preposition which source from four words

The preposition into this classification such as:

- For the purpose of - For the sake of
- In accordance with - With a view to
- In the front of - Upon the subject of

- In the field of
- For the purpose of
- In the place of
- With the purpose of
- For the sake of
- In the eye of

According to Hasan Alwi, there are two kinds of the prepositions, there are:⁹

a. Singular preposition

Singular preposition is preposition consists of one word.¹⁰

The form of singular preposition are at, in, on, from.

b. Compound preposition

Compound preposition is compound preposition that consists of two contiguous preposition and two corelation prepositions.¹¹The compound preposition same with double preposition. Example : from of, beside of, into.

3. Position of preposition

According to the researcher that position of the preposition is preposition put before noun.

According Faidlal Rahman, there are two kinds of position of preposition such as:

⁹Yesrida,"*The Analysis Students Ability In Building Sentences By Using Preposition* "(A Thesis, Padangsidempuan,2012), p. 25.

¹⁰*Ibid.*

¹¹*Ibid.*

- a. Preposition before nouns, pronouns, or gerund in a phrase until named as prepositional phrase preposition of this position can named also free preposition

Example:

- *Daniels give a special present **to** me*
- *I bathe **in** the morning*

- b. Preposition after verbs, adjectivs, or nouns. This prepositions named with “*bound preposition*”¹²

Example :

- *He has **turned on** the computer since morning*
- *I leave **for** surabaya on every weekend*

According to Jayanthi Dhaksima Murthy, there are three kinds of position of the preposition, such as :

- a. A preposition is always placed at the end of the sentences when the objectc is relative pronoun.
- b. The preposition must be placed at the end when the object is an interrogative pronoun.
- c. The preposition must be placed at the end when the relative pronoun is understood.¹³

¹²Faidlal Rahman Ali, *Op.Cit.*, p. 214.

And according to Thomson says, that position of the preposition there are two constructions, however, it is possible in informal English to move the preposition to the end of the sentences.¹⁴

- a. In question beginning with a preposition whom, which, what, whose, where:

Example : - To whom were you coming?

-Who were you coming to?

- b. similarly in relative clauses, a preposition placed before “whom” which can be moved to the end of the clause . The relative pronoun is then often omitted:

Example: The people with whom I was travelling

The people I was travelling with

4. Object of preposition

According to the researchers object of preposition are noun, pronoun, adjective, and verb.

According to Faidlal Rahman, the object of preposition are three there are:

- a. Preposition after verb

¹³Jayanthi Dhaksima Murthy, *Op. Cit.*,p. 102.

¹⁴A.J. Thomson &A.V. Martinet, *A Practical English Grammar* (London University Press, 1986),P.91.

- Listen *to* = mendengarkan pada
- Turn *of* = mematikan
- Turn *on* = menghidupkan
- Laugh *at* = mentertawakan pada
- Put *on* =mengenakan, memakai
- Believe *in* = percaya dengan
- Leave *for* = berangkat ke
- Wait *for* = menunggu
- Stand *up* = berdiri
- Sit *down* = duduk
- Suffer *from* =menderita dari
- Depend *on/ upon* =tergantung pada
- Etc..

Example in sentences:

- *He has **turned on** the computer since morning*
- *I **leave for** surabaya on every weekend*

b. Preposition after adjectives

- Similar *of* = sama dengan
- Full *of* = penuh dengan
- Famous *of* = terkenal akan
- Fond *of* = gemar akan

- *Angry with* = marah pada
- *Different from* = berbeda dengan
- *Afraid of* = takut akan
- *Interested in* = tertarik dengan
- Etc..

Example in sentences:

- *Mr. Johnson is **angry with** his secretary*
- *We are **interested in** playing football*

c. Preposition after nouns

- *In case of* = dalam hal/jika
- *In reply to* = sebagai jawaban terhadap
- *In amount of* = dalam jumlah besar
- *In reference to* = menunjukkan pada
- *In return for* = sebagai imbalan dari
- *On account of* = karena, sebab
- *Co-operation with* = kerjasama dengan
- *On behalf of* = atas nama
- Etc..

Example in sentences:

- ***In case** I don't arrive on time, please wait for me at that cafe*
- *He signed the contract **on behalf of** his father*

The object of preposition are:

a. Noun

The noun is one of the most important part of speech. Its arrangement with the verb help to form the sentences core which is essential to every complete sentence. In addition, Noun is the name of things and persons.¹⁵

Preposition is word that placed before noun or pronoun and gerund. The preposition is used before noun in object of sentences .

Example : the both was built *over***the river**.

b. Pronoun

Pronoun is a word used in place of a noun or noun phrase.¹⁶ There are some preposition used before pronoun in object of sentences. A pronoun used for three person ids known as personal pronoun.

- 1) First person : I, we
- 2) Second person: you
- 3) Third person: he, she, it, they

c. Gerund

Gerund is a word ending with “ing” and has the function of different a noun or verb.¹⁷ Gerund is a word ending with “ing” and has the force

¹⁵Marjolijn Vespoor and Kim Sauter, *English Sentences Analysis*(Amsterdam/philadelphia:ajahon benjamins Publishing company,2000), p.88.

¹⁶Hornby, *Op. Cit.*, p. 928.

¹⁷Faidlal Rahman, *Op, Cit.*, p. 279.

of a noun and verb.¹⁸ It is known as a verbal noun. The preposition is also used before a gerund in object of sentences.

Example : *please put the glass **on the dining table***

d. Noun clause

Noun clause consists of a subject and predicate that function as a noun.¹⁹ One of its most common functions is as the object of a verb in sentences.

Example : *there is no point **in what she said***

5. Function of the preposition

From the meaning above can be concluded that function of preposition is as relation between nouns or pronouns with another word.²⁰ The function of the preposition is beginning a prepositional phrase as a phrase which consists from preposition and noun or elements as noun, pronoun, numeral, gerund, noun phrase and another.²¹

Example:

-The man **with** the blond hair is my best friend, Anton

-She swam **in** the morning

¹⁸Jayanthi Daksima Murthy, *Op. Cit.*, p. 125.

¹⁹Marcella Frank, *Op. Cit.*, p.62.

²⁰*Ibid.*

²¹Fauziah Nooryanti, *Op. Cit.*, p. 173.

The word “*with*” from example above relation word “*hair*” with word” *man*”and word “*in*” from example two sentences above relation word “*the morning*” with verb “*swam*.”

6. Uses of preposition

1. Using preposition for time of different natures are : ***at, on ,in***

a. At : di, atas, dengan

This preposition generally is”used to indicate a general location”²²According to Jayanthi”at is used for small town and village, exact time and position “²³at is used to show the place that limited in around. Usually it is use more specific than in.And at also use to show about the time, like : time, big, day, part of time in day (at night, at day).

Example :

- I came ***at*** noon
- Come ***at*** the beginning of the semester

b. On : pada waktu

This preposition generally means a position above, but in contact with an object²⁴. And ***on*** also used for days of the week and date²⁵.

Example:

²²Michael A.Pyle & Mary Ellen Mulos Page, *Toefl Preparation Guide*(India : Wiley, 2005),p. 282.

²³Jayanthi Daksima Murthy, *Op.Cit.*,p.201-103.

²⁴Michael A.Pyle & Mary Ellen Munoz, *Op.Cit.*,p. 212.

²⁵George E. Wishton and Julia M. Burks, *Let’s Write English* (Canada: American Book Company), p. 293.

- They do not work **on** Sunday
- **On** Saturday morning we will go to the beach

c. In : dalam, di, pada

In used for a month, for a year, a part of the day, and a season.²⁶

This preposition generally means inside a place or enclosure. It is opposite of out. In is used with names of countries and large town.²⁷

Example :

- I was born **in** March
- I saw him **in** the morning

2. Using preposition for place **on, in,** and **at**

On, in, and **at** can be used for place.

a. On : di atas, pada permukaan sesuatu

This preposition generally means a position or place above, but in contact with an object. And **on** here used for to indicate contact with a surface²⁸.

Example :

- The eraser is **on** the book
- An ashtray is **on** the floor

²⁶*Ibid.*, p. 164.

²⁷Wren Martin, *High School English Grammar And Composition* (S. Chand & Company Ltd: Ram Nagar, 1994), p. 307.

²⁸George E. Wishton and Julia M. Burks, *Op. Cit.*, p. 293

b. In : di, pada

In used for a month,for a year, a part of the day, and a season.²⁹

This preposition generally means inside a place or enclosure.It is apposite of out. In is used with names of countries and large town.³⁰

Example :

- I live *in* padangsidimpuan
- I was born *in* tabuyung

c. At : di

In used for a month,for a year, a part of the day, and a season.³¹

This preposition generally means inside a place or enclosure.it is apposite of out. In is used with names of countries and large town³².

And preposition *at* used for a street addres if the house number is given³³

Example :

- They are *at* museum todat
- She will come here *at* my request

3. Thirth preposition for direction are : *to, toward, thought, into*

²⁹*Ibid.*, p. 164.

³⁰Wren Martin, *Op. Cit.*,p.307.

³¹*Ibid.*, p. 164.

³²*Ibid.*, p. 307.

³³George E. Wishton and Julia M. Burks, *Op. Cit.*, p. 291.

Prepositions like *to*, *towards*, *through*, *into* are used to describe the direction. Following examples will help in better understanding.

a. To : ke, kepada, untuk

like *to*, *towards*, *through*, *into* are used to describe the direction. And *to* used to show the end or limit of an arrangement or period of time. And *to* used with verbs of motion and definite destination³⁴.

Example : We go *to* school

The road *to* Rome

b. Toward : terhadap, ke arah

Towards used in the direction of somebody or something³⁵. And preposition *toward* means in general direction of³⁶.

Example :

She feels friendly *toward* everybody

He walked *toward* the door

c. Through : melewati, melalui

Through used for from one end or side of something or somebody to the other. Preposition *through* refers to motion first into then out of something³⁷.

³⁴*Ibid.*, p. 294.

³⁵Oxford, *Op. Cit.*, p. 470

³⁶George E. Wishton and Julia M. Burks, *Op. Cit.*, p. 294.

³⁷*Ibid.*, p. 295.

Example:

The thief came in *through* the roof

She slept *through* all night long

d. *Into* : ke dalam, hingga

To a position in or inside something, to a point which you hit somebody or something. The preposition *into* used with verb that show motion (real or methaphorical) from one place or state to another³⁸.

Example :

He dove *into* the water

They walked *into* the building

4. Fourth preposition for agents is : *by*

a. *by* : oleh, dengan, secara

This preposition generally means to go past a place or to be situated near a place. The preposition *by* used for alone with a reflexive pronoun³⁹.

Example :

The magnificent book was written *by* rafli

We are paid *by* the week

³⁸*Ibid.*, p. 294.

³⁹*Ibid.*, p. 291.

5. Fifth preposition for device are: **by, with, on**

a. **By** : berdasarkan, secara

This preposition generally means to go past a place or to be situated near a place.

Example :

He boyfriend came *by* train

We work *by* the hour

b. . **With** : Dengan, bersama dengan

With in the company or presence of something,used to say what fils covers opposition to somebody or something.

Example :

We cut the branch of the tree *with* a saw

She lived *with* her parents

c. **On** : di sebelah, menjadi

This preposition generally means a position or place above, but in contact with an object.

Example

The new dictionary is *on* her right hand

He is *on* the staff of that college

And preposition often found in study English And in grammar are:

about, after, before, behind, beside, between, but, down, for, from, of, since, under, and up.

1. *About* : tentang, perihal, mengenai

One of preposition which used when asking for information.⁴⁰

Example:

the story is *about* a handsome prince

I dropped it somewhere *about* here

2. *After* : sesudah, disebabkan oleh

This preposition is generally means to go past a style, or the activity past. After also the event follows given in the after phrase.⁴¹

Example :

We went *after* lunch

After what she said, I don't ever want to see her again

3. *Before* : sebelum, sebelum

⁴⁰Hornby, *Op.Cit.*,p.4.

⁴¹Maecella Frank,*Op.Cit.*,p.166.

This preposition is generally means to go past a style, or the activity past. After also the event follows given in the after phrase.⁴²

Example :

He stood *before* his attorney

4. **Behind** : di belakang

This preposition is generally means to go past a style, or the activity past. After also the event follows given in the after phrase.⁴³

Example :

I found them *behind* the old building

They go *behind* the market

5. **Beside** : disamping, disebelah

This preposition used for explanation place next to or at the side.

Example:

Santi sat *beside* me in the class

6. **Between** : diantara

⁴²*Ibid.*, p. 166.

⁴³*Ibid.*

Between used on each side of a person or things that has two sides,if more than two person or things are prepositioned around a point. And preposition **between** refers to position in relation to two person or things⁴⁴.

Example:

Y comes **between** X and Z in the alphabet

7. **But** : kecuali

This preposition have two function as conjunction and preposition, here but as preposition and but used for exception in sentence.

Example:

Nothing to eat **but** an apple and a piece of cake

8. **Down** : ke bawah

Down used explanation placed to or at lower level or placed from the top towards the bottom⁴⁵.

Example:

Her hair is hanging **down** her back

9. **For** : untuk, bagi, buat

⁴⁴George E. Wishton and Julia M. Burks, *Op. Cit.*, p. 295.

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, p. 134.

For gives a quantity of time. It is usually accompanied by a number or by an adjective of indefinite quantity⁴⁶. This preposition is used for period in perfect tense.

Example :

This letter *for* you

10. **From** : dari, penyebab

This preposition generally means the opposite of to see diagram.⁴⁷ From generally requires an end point with to.⁴⁸

Example:

He died *from* cancer

11. **Of** : dari, untuk

Of is used to say what somebody or something consists of or contains and to show the position of something in space or time.⁴⁹

Example:

He is an old friend *of* mine.

12. **Since** : selama

Since gives the beginning point. If it is used with the present perfect tense. The end point is now.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, p. 164.

⁴⁷Michael A. Pyle & Mary Ellen Munoz, *Op. Cit.*, p. 210.

⁴⁸Marcella Frank, *Op. Cit.*, p. 164.

⁴⁹Hornby, *Op. Cit.*, p. 302.

Example :

I have not seen him *since* yesterday

13. **Under** : di bawah, ke bawah

Under is felt to be generally lower than a point. And preposition *under* refers to a place directly below a certain point⁵⁰.

Example:

The cat is *under* the table

14. **Up** : naik

Up used to say that something is happening.

Example:

He climbed **up** the tree

B. Review of related finding

This research related to Nur Ikhwah Gultom the title of research was "The correlation between of Preposition mastery and building sentences mastery at SMP Negeri 3 Padangsidempuan". The result of this research said that there is correlation between preposition and building sentences mastery. Beside that this research also related to Yesrida the title of research was students ability in building sentences by using preposition at SMA Negeri Gunung Tuleh was 53.71%. So, the category of interpretation and classification is enough.

⁵⁰George E. Wishton and Julia M. Burks, *Op. Cit.*, p. 294.

If the research mentioned above research about students mastery in forming or building sentences, the research in this research interested to do a research about An analysis students ability in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP Negeri 6 Muara Batang Gadis.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The researcher uses qualitative research, Gay and Airasian stated that: “qualitative approach is based on the collection data and analysis of non numerical data such as observation, interviews, and other more discursive sources of information.”¹ According to Lexy J. Meleong said “Qualitative approach is the research that means to understand a phenomenon about what the subject research undergone by using natural method².” While Asmadi Alsa stated “qualitative research is a research form words or picture not numeral as in quantitative research.”³

Based on the method, this research used descriptive method. Suharsimi Arikunto stated that the qualitative research having the character of is descriptive, its meaning to narrate a situation and take a conclusion, hence in general research having the character of descriptive represent research of non-hypothesis so that in research step needn't there is hypothesis.⁴ descriptive method Saifuddin Azwar, stated that :descriptive research is an analyzing and presenting fact systematically so that easier to be comprehended and concluded⁵.

Based on the definitions and the statements above, the researcher concludes the research design of his research is the qualitative approach and descriptive method to

¹L.R. Gay & Peter Airasian. *Educational Research: Components For Analysis and Application*, (USA: Prentice Hall, Incorporated, 2000), p. 9.

²Lexy J. Meleong. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2009), p. 126

³Asmadi Alsa, *Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: pustaka pelajar 2003), p. 40.

⁴Suharsimi Arikunto. *Prosedur Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1993), p. 107.

⁵Saifuddin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar 2004), p. 6.

understand and describe phenomenon about the students' ability in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis.

B. Place and Schedule of Research

1. Place of the Research

This research conducted at SMP N6 Muara Batang Gadis J.L. Mesjid Tabuyung DistricMuaraBatangGadisSubdistrictMandailing Natal (MADINA) North Sumatera. The students SMP N 6 MuaraBatangGadis confuse in using Preposition, from this problems the researcher increase choice SMP N 6 MuaraBatangGadis as place research.

2. Time of the Research

The time of the research can see follow:

Table 1
Time of research

No	Activities	Months																	
		April			May			Juny			july			August					
1	Proposal			√	√	√	√			√	√			√					
2	Seminar proposal												√						
3	Research														√	√			
4	Skripsi																√	√	√

From the table above can see that the time of research begun from on April 2014 until August 2014.

C. The Sources of the Data

The are two sources of the data :

1. Primary data

The primary data source of was students in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis at grade VIII. From the students the researcher take result interview and result test about preposition.

2. Secondary Data

The secondary data source were Headmaster and English teacher at SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis. From headmaster the researcher take result observation and interviewe, and from English teacher the researcher take of result interview.

D. The Instruments of Data

SuharsimiArikunto says,the instrument of the data is a toll of facility is used by the researcher in collecting data⁶. To get the data in this research, the writer will use instrumentation such as:

1. Observation

Observation is a technique of data collecting is done through an observation, accompanied by register-recording of a state or the target object's behavior.

Observation is a technique of collecting data to gain in sight on understanding the natural environment as lived by the participants.⁷ In observation there are two kind of observation as observation partisipatif and observation nonpartisipatif, the researcher take observation partisipatif because this observation is the resercher follow partisipant in take result of observation .The observation is used to know how situation of the

⁶Suharsimi Arikunto, *Op.Cit.*,p. 36

⁷L.R. Gay & Peter Airasian.*Educational Research:Competent For Analysis and Application,Op.,Cit*, p. 212.

school, how many students in the school and how many teachers in the school, especially the English teacher.

2. Interview

Interview is a purposeful interaction usually between two people, focused on one person trying to get information from the other person.⁸ In interview there are two kinds interview as interview formal and interview nonformal, the researcher take interview formal. Interview is given for the students, English teacher and heedmaster for getting data about the students' ability and their difficulties in using preposition.

3. Test

Test is examination of person knowledge or ability.⁹ According to YatimRiyanto stated: Test is a practice that is used to measure someone or group's skill, knowledge, intelligence, ability or talent.¹⁰ So, test in this research is used to get the information about the ability of students in using preposition. Test will do in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadisat grade VIII. The test was consist of 25 questions. And test multiple choice form, for each correct answer was given 4 values, while the incorrect answer were not given a value. So, its meant that totality of score was 100. These were materials that used in the test by using preposition about, after, around, at, before, behind, beside, between, but, by, down, for, from, in, of, on, around, since, through, to, toward, under, up, and with. The indicator can seen follows:

⁸L.R. Gay & Peter Airasian, *Op.Cit.*, p. 8.

⁹Hornby, *Op.Cit.*, p. 459.

¹⁰YatimRiyanto. *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Surabaya: SIC, 2010), p. 103

Table 2
The indicator of the test

No	Indicator	Item	No Item	Score
1	Preposition of time (on, in,at)	On In At	3 2 1	12
2	Preposition of place (in, on, at)	In On At	20 17 16	12
3	Preposition of direction (to, toward, through, into)	To,under Toward Through Into	18 19 13 21	16
4	Preposition of agent (by)	By	23	4
5	Preposition of device (by,with,on)	By With	8 25	8
6	And another preposition as (about , after, around, before, behind, beside, between, but, down, for, from, of, since, under,and up)	After About Around,up Before Behind Beside From,between But Down For Of Since	5 10 15 4 6 11 9 7 12 24 22 14	48

	Total	25		100

D. The technique of collecting data

The steps to collect data are as follow:

1. Doing observations to the school first before giving the test to the students.
2. Make a list of interview for the teacher and the students, especially for the students, it will be given after they finish the test.
3. Then, preparing a number of questions that will be answered by the students.
4. Next, giving the test and the sheet answer to the students and it has been completed by limited time in doing tests.
5. Furthermore, after the students finishing the test, the researcher collects the students' sheet answer and then analyze it with following particular steps as an expert decide.

E . The Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting data, the researcher analyzes the data by using some steps to analyze the students' ability in preposition, they are:

1. Editing of data, it was done to arrange the data to be structured sentence systematically.
2. Reduction of the data, it was done to look for the uncompleted data and put the unnecessary side data.
3. Tabulation of the data, it was done to account and give scores to respondents' answer through test and take on the table that consist alternative answers, frequency and

percentage. To obtain the percentage of the students' answer, it takes on the table by using the formula:¹¹

$$M = \frac{\sum \text{ Score}}{\sum \text{ Respondents} \sum \text{ item} \sum \text{ Highest score Item}} \times 100 \%$$

After calculating and scoring the students' test, then the students' score are consulted into the classification quality on the table below:¹²

Table 3

The criteria of score interpretation

No	Interval	Predicate
1	0% - 20%	Very weak
2	21% - 40%	Weak
3	41% - 60%	Enough
4	61% - 80%	Good
5	81% - 100%	Very good

4. Description of the data, it is done to describe or interpreted data that have been collected systematically.
5. Taking conclusion, it is done to conclude the discussion solidly and briefly.

F. Checking Trustworthiness'

The data examination techniques can be performed by method:

- a. Extension of participation, in this extension of research likely writers will have increased confidence in the data collected. In this research, the writer used content validity to establish the validity of the instrument. The writer content validity as the instrument because content validity refers to the extent to which instrument.

¹¹Yesrida. *An Analysis Of Students Ability In Building Sentences By Using Preposition*, Padangsidempuan 2012

¹²Riduan. *Belajar Mudah Penelitian untuk Guru – Karyawan dan Peneliti Pemula*. (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005), p.

- b. Perseverance observation, it aims to discover the characteristics and elements in situations that are relevant to issue that are being sought. In this case that would look for is the problems of teachers in developing speaking skill.
- c. Triangulations, namely data reliability examination techniques that utilize the data for something from the outside it is necessary to check or as a comparison against the data. Technique triangulations represents the content of interest. In order to have content validity, a measure must adequately sample both the topics and the cognitive process includes in the content universe under consideration.

From the explanation, the researcher will use triangulations strategy to check the accuracy and the credibility of the data. Triangulations is a form a cross a validity that seeks regularities in the data by comparing the different participants, setting, and methods to identify recurring result. The aims is to obtain similar information from different independent source.¹³ So, it is trhe technique of checking data trustworthisness by comparing the result of observation, interview, and test of the research.

¹³L.R. Gay & Peter Airasian. *Op.Cit.*, p. 225

CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

A. General finding

1. The history of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis

As a general result of the thesis, researcher would describe the location and setting of the research. The place of the research was conducted at SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis in 2013/2014 academic year, which the complete address is at Tabuyung subdistrict Muara Batang Gadis district mandailing natal (MADINA). This school is on 4000 meter square.

H. Perak nas amirs said that this school is built in 2009 as the sixth SMP in kecamatan Muara Batang Gadis. The first headmaster of this school was Erwin Efendi Sipahutar S.Pd from 2009 until now. Thus after became state until now there is one headmaster hold of. And in Tabuyung there is MTS S Hubbul Wathan. The students choose SMP or MTS match with liked.

H. Perak nas amirs said, many development that event in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis. The SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis has 5 classes until now and he said also, first the teacher in this school tere are 6 teachers, while now there are 11 teachers. SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis is also has enough facility, those are facilities that we can find in SMP N 6 Muara Batng Gadis.

2. The facilities of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis

Table 4

There are facilities of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis

No	Kind of facilities	Wide
1	Landmass	4000 Meters
2	Classes	5 classes
3	Teachers room	1 room
4	Headmaster's room	1 room
5	Library	1 room
7	Computer room	1 room
8	Consultation room	1 room
9	Musholla	1 room
10	Bath rooms / wc of teachers	1 room
11	Bath rooms/ wc of students	1 unit

From those facilities above, SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis has enough building, where all buildings even classes or offices had built permanently. SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis has 5 classes to conduct the process of teaching and learning.

3. Teachers and staff data SMP N 6 Muara Batng Gadis

Table 5

Education Strata teacher SMP N 6 Muara Batng Gadis

No	Teachers Status	S1		S2		Diploma		SLTA		Total	
		L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P	L	P
1	Teacher Remain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Teacher noRemain	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
3	Learn of PNS	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	Staff of TU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2

4. Total all of Students at SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis

Table 6
Total all students data

Kelas	Jumlah siswa- siswi				
	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
VII	59	42	67	32	54
VIII	-	59	42	67	32
IX	-	-	59	42	67
JUMLAH	59	101	168	164	153

From table above, we knew that total of students in 2009- 2010 academic year were 59 students, total of students in 2010-2011 academic year were 101 students, total of students in 2011- 2012 academic year were 168 students, total of students in 2012-2013 academic year were 164 students, total of students in 2013-2014 academic year were 153 students. So, the total all of students start 2009 till 2014 were 645 students.

From data above the researcher take at grade VIII are 32 students became sample of this research. And the writer took 5 students of grade VIII to interview.

Table 7
Table of sample

NO.	NAME	GENDER	CLASS
1	ALI SUDIRMAN	M	VIII
2	ANDA SARI	F	VIII

3	ARDIN SALAWAJO	M	VIII
4	ASI MARIA ZAI	F	VIII
5	ANGGI ARTA CAJ	M	VIII
6	AGUSTINUS WARUWU	M	VIII
7	BOY KRISTIAN HIA	M	VIII
8	ELA SAFITRI	F	VIII
9	EKO PRAMBUDI	M	VIII
10	FERNAD JAYA GEA	M	VIII
11	GITA	F	VIII
12	HEPRILIANOS WARUWU	M	VIII
13	JULI EDI GULO	M	VIII
14	KRISTIAN BOY PRATAMA	M	VIII
15	MIARANDA FA'ANA	F	VIII
16	NURBIN ZAI	M	VIII
17	NEK TESEN	M	VIII
18	PERI SASTRA	M	VIII
19	ROBERI KURNIAWAN	M	VIII
20	RIKI ERDIANTA TARIGAN	M	VIII
21	RIO SUJAYA	M	VIII
22	RIKO HERMANTO	M	VIII
23	SOPIAH WARDANI	F	VIII
24	SRI WULANDARI	F	VIII

25	SRY JELITA SIBURIAN	F	VIII
26	SRI WAHYUNI	F	VIII
27	SRI LOPIA	F	VIII
28	VENNY AUDIA	F	VIII
29	WINDI NOVERA	F	VIII
30	WELTA BERLIAN	M	VIII
31	YUARNA HATI HULU	F	VIII
32	ZAINAL ASRI	M	VIII

Having done the test, the writer collects the data needed. The test covers preposition are as which consist of 25 questions. After that the writer will analyze the students' ability in using preposition and the account the ability by tabulating and calculating the result of ability. Finally the researcher will change the result of the ability into percentage.

Table 8

Preposition and each item

No	Preposition	Item	No Item
1	Preposition of time (on, in,at)	On In At	3 2 1
2	Preposition of place (in, on, at)	In On At	20 17 16
3	Preposition of direction (to, toward, through, into)	To,under Toward Through Into	18 19 13 21
4	Preposition of	By	23

	agent (by)		
5	Preposition of device (by,with,on)	By With	8 25
6	And another preposition as (about , after, around, before, behind, beside, between, but, down, for, from, of, since, under,and up)	After About Around,up Before Behind Beside From,between But Down For Of Since	5 10 15 4 6 11 9 7 12 24 22 14

B. Specific finding.

1. Description of the students ability in using preposition at grade VIII SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis.

a. Result of the test

The writer gave the test to get a valid data. The data analysis will be described as follows:

Table 9

Frequency of ability in using preposition of time

Preposition	Number of item	Number of students answer	
		T (True)/ percentage	F (False)/ percentage
Preposition of time (on, in, at)	3	15 (46.90%)	17 (53.10%)
	2	15 (46.90%)	17 (53.10%)
	1	17 (53.10%)	15 (46.90%)
Total	3 items		

From the data above, the results the test in using preposition of time (*on*), there were 15 students (46.96%) answered true, while there were 17 students (53.10%) answered wrong, it meant that 17 students were unable in using preposition of time (*on*). And in using preposition of time (*in*), there were 15 students (46.90%) answered true, while there were 17 students (53.10%) answered wrong, it meant that 17 students were unable in using preposition of time (*in*). And in using preposition of time (*at*) there were 17 students (53.10%) answered true, while there were 15 students (46.90%) answered wrong, it meant that 15 students were unable in using preposition of time (*at*).

Table 10

Frequency of ability in using preposition of place

Preposition	Number of item	Number of students answer	
		T (True)/ percentage	F (False)/ percentage
Preposition of place (on, in, at)	20	24 (75%)	8 (25%)
	17	11 (34.38%)	21 (65.62%)
	16	7 (21.22%)	25 (78.12%)
Total	3 items		

From the data above, the results the test in using preposition of place (*on*), there were 24 students (75%) answered true, while there were 8 students (25%) answered wrong, it meant that 8 students were unable in using preposition of place (*on*). And in using preposition of place (*in*), there were 11 students (34.38%) answered true, while there were 21 students

(65.62%) answered wrong , it meant that 21 students were unable in using preposition of time (*in*). And using preposition of place (*at*) there were 7 students (21.22%) answered true, while there were 25 students (78.12%) answered wrong, it meant that 25 students were unable in using preposition of place (*at*).

Table 11

Frequency of ability in using prepositin of direction

Preposition	Number of item	Number of students answer	
		T (True)/ percentage	F (False)/ percentage
Preposition of direction (to/ under, toward, through, into)	18	10 (31.25%)	22 (68.78%)
	19	5 (15.62%)	27 (84.38%)
	13	18 (56.25%)	14 (43.75%)
	21	16 (50%)	16 (50%)
Total	4 items		

From the data above, the results the test in using preposition of direction (*to/under*), there were 10students (31.25%) answered true, while there were 22 students (68.78%) answered wrong ,it meant that 22 students were unable in using preposition of direction (*to/under*). And in using preposition of direction (*toward*), there were 5 students (15.62%) answered true, while there were 27 students (84.38%) answered wrong, it meant that 27 students were unable in using preposition of direction (*toward*). And in using preposition of direction (*trought*) there were 18 students (56.52%)

answered true, while there were 14 students (43.75%) answered wrong, it meant that 14 students were unable in using preposition of direction(*trought*). And in using preposition of direction (*into*), there were 16 students (50%) answered true, while there were 16 students (50%) answered wrong, it meant that 16 students were unable in using preposition of direction (*into*).

Table 12

Frequency of ability in using prepositin of agent

Preposition	Number of item	Number of students answer	
		T (True)/ percentage	F (False)/ percentage
Preposition of agent (by)	23	13 (40.62%)	19 (59.38%)
Total	1 item		

From the data above, the results the test in using preposition of agent (*by*), there were 13 students (40.62%) answered true, while there were 19 students (59.38%) answered wrong ,it meant that 19 students were unable in using preposition of agent (*by*).

Table 13

Frequency of ability in using prepositin of device

Preposition	Number of item	Number of students answer	
		T (True)/ percentage	F (False)/ percentage
Preposition of device	8	14 (43.75%)	18 (56.25%)
	25	22 (68.78%)	10 (31.25%)

(by, with)			
Total	2 items		

From the data above, the results the test in using preposition of device (*by*), there were 14 students (43.75%) answered true, while there were 18 students (56.25%) answered wrong ,it meant that 18 students were unable in using preposition of device (*by*). And in using preposition of device (*with*), there were 22 students (68.78%) answered true, while there were 10 students (31.25%) answered wrong , it meant that 10 students were unable in using preposition of device (*with*).

Table 14

Frequency of ability in using another preposition which study in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis

Preposition	Number of item	Number of students answer	
		T (True)/ percentage	F (False)/ percentage
(about, after, around/up, before, behind, beside, but, down, for, from/ between, of, since, under, up)	5	17 (53.10%)	15 (46.90%)
	10	26 (81.25%)	6 (18.75%)
	15	13 (40.62%)	19 (59.38%)
	4	21 (65.62%)	11 (34.37%)
	6	12 (37.50%)	20 (62 50%)
	11	26 (81.25%)	6 (18.75%)
	9	23 (71.87%)	9 (28.13%)
	7	15 (46.90%)	17 (53.10%)
	12	28 (87.50%)	4 (12.50%)
	24	18 (56.25%)	12 (43.75%)

	22	14 (43.75%)	18 (56.25%)
	14	11(34.37%)	21 (65.63%)
Total	12 items		

From the data above, the results the test in using preposition (*about*), there were 17 students (53.10%) answered true, while there were 15 students (46.90%) answered wrong ,it meant that 15 students were unable in using preposition (*about*). And in using preposition (*after*), there were 26 students (81.25%) answered true, while there were 6 students (18.75%) answered wrong, it meant that 6 students were unable in using preposition (*after*). And in using preposition (*around/up*), there were 13 students (40.62%) answered true, while there were 19 students (59.38%) answered wrong, it meant that 19 students were unable in using preposition (*oround/up*). And in using preposition (*before*), there were 21 students (65.62%) answered true, while there were 11 students (34.37%) answered wrong, it meant that 11 students were unable in using preposition (*before*). And in using preposition (*behind*), there were 12 students (37.50%) answered true, while there were 20 students (62.50%) answered wrong, it meant that 20 students were unable in using preposition(*behind*). And in using preposition (*beside*), there were 26 students (81.25%) answered true, while there were 6 students (18.75%) answered wrong, it meant that 6 students were unable in using preposition (*besided*). And in using

preposition (*but*), there were 15 students (46.90%) answered true, while there were 17 students (53.10%) answered wrong, it meant that 17 students were unable in using preposition (*but*). And in using preposition (*from/between*), there were 23 students (71.87%) answered true, while there were 9 students (28.13%) answered wrong, it meant that 9 students were unable in using preposition (*from/between*). And in using preposition (*down*), there were 28 students (87.50%) answered true, while there were 4 students (12.50%) answered wrong, it meant that 4 students were unable in using preposition (*down*). And in using preposition (*for*), there were 18 students (56.25%) answered true, while there were 12 students (43.75%) answered wrong, it meant that 12 students were unable in using preposition (*for*). And in using preposition (*of*), there were 14 students (43.75%) answered true, while there were 18 students (56.25%) answered wrong, it meant that 18 students were unable in using preposition (*of*). And in using preposition (*since*), there were 11 students (34.37%) answered true, while there were 21 students (56.63%) answered wrong, it meant that 21 students were unable in using preposition (*since*).

After analyzing the data that has been collected from the respondents, it was gotten that the value of mean score (M) of the eight grade SMP N 6 Muara batang gadis 2013/2014 academic year in using preposition is 52.12%. and to know the description about the classification or the criteria of

students ability in using preposition at VIII grade SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis. Look as follow table:

Table

The criteria of score interpretation

No	Interval	Predicate
1	0% - 20%	Very weak
2	21% - 40%	Weak
3	41% - 60%	Enough
4	61% - 80%	Good
5	81% - 100%	Very good

Depend on criteria of score interpretation the researcher concluded that the students ability in using preposition at grade VIII SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis was 52.12%, category of interpretation and classification is enough.

2. The students problems in using preposition at grade VIII SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis

One of the aims of this research is to know the students problems in using preposition at grade VIII SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis. The instrument that used to find those difficulties was interview.

a. The using of preposition

The used of preposition means that students have problems in determine of the using preposition. VIII grade students of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis commonly have problems in determine of preposition. From 32 students informant 26 students had a problems in determining of using preposition, while 6 students didn't have a problem in using preposition.

Reseachar was interview with 5 students that have not problem in determining of using preposition, because they had understood about preposition. But, the other students that have problemsin using preposition. Anda sari and rio sanjaya said that students have difficulties because the students still confused to differentiate of using preposition, using preposition of place, and of time, *on, in, at*.¹

b. The determine how many preposition in english

This is also kinds of difficulties that students SMP N 6 Muara Batng Gadis felt in using preposition. From 32 students informant 27 students said that they felt problem in using preposition. While 5 student said that they didn't know find problem in using preposition. From 27 students felt problem because didn't know how many preposition in english.it was peri sastra said that still difficult in using preposition.²

¹Anda Sari &Rio Sanjayai, Student of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis at grade VIII,*private interview*, 8 Agustus 2014.

²peri sastra, Student of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis at grade VIII,*private interview*, 8 Agustus 2014.

3. The efforts done by the English teacher and parents in overcoming the difficulties in using preposition at grade VIII in SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis.

Based on the result of interview with Mrs. Hayati S.S one of english teacher at SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis. She said that the efforts of difficulties of students ability in using preposition were:³

- a. The English teacher often repeated the lesson and give more examples, which example was according with students environment. So, the students not confused in using preposition
- b. The effort of difficulties students about how many preposition in english, the teacher english ordered students for remember used preposition in english. And english teacher always gave homework about preposition, so they can study more in the house.
- c. And parents effort to ordered child to study hard in the school, in the house, and ordered private.

C. Result of the interview

- a. For the headmaster

The headmaster said about situation of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis and facilities not support English lesson and also about English teacher⁴.

³Hayati, teacher English of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis at grade VIII,*private interview*, 11 Agustus 2014.

⁴Interview result with Erwin Efendi Sipahutar Headmaster of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis, *private interview*, 07 Agustus 2014.

b. For the English teacher

The English teacher also said the students confuse in using preposition, because the kinds of preposition morethan many of conjuction⁵.

c. For the students

Based on the interview from the students'the researcher found the students' confused in using preposition and just some students understand preposition.

Based on the interview above, from the student's and teacher interview. students have confused in using preposition and students not understand how to using preposition.

D. Discussion

After doing the research by giving the test for VIII grade SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis, the researcher concluded the students ability in using preposition is enough (52.12%). Based on the result of this result of this research, there were some difficulties of students in using preposition , the using preposition, how many preposition in english .beside that, the English teacher always motivated the students in learning process.

According to research that overcomes the learning difficulties not only by repeating the lesson and remedial but also by studying in the field. And study with enjoy and funny so that easy to remember.

⁵Interview result with, Nurhayati,English teacher of SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis, *private interview*, 11Agustus 2014

E. The treathts of research

In this research, the researcher believed that there were many treatts of the resercher. It started from the titled until the techniques of analyzing data, so the reseacher knew that that it was so far from excellence thesis. On doing the test, there were the treats of time, because the students had activities. Besides, the time which was given to the students in last time of learning. So the students did not answer the test seriously.

The researcher was aware all the things would want to be searched but to get the excellence result from the research were more difficult because there were the treats the researcher. The researcher helped from the entire advisors, headmaster and english teacher.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUTION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclutions

After doing research and gave test for 32 students, the researcher concluded that students ability in using preposition are:

1. The students ability in using preposition have categories is enough (52.12%).
2. The students problems in using preposition were: the determine how many preposition in English.
3. The effort of English teacher and parents to overcome the difficulties of students. The English teacher often repeated the lesson and give more examples, which example was according with students environment. So, the students not confused in using preposition. The effort of difficulties students about how many preposition in English, the teacher English ordered students for remember used preposition in English. And English teacher always gave homework about preposition, so they can study more in the house.

B. Suggestion

Basedon the result of the research, the researcher wants to give some suggestions to become advice and motivation for:

1. The students

The reseacher hopes the students to be more tried to make the examples in using preposition. And the reseachers hope that the students to study hard moreover English subject very important in examination.

2. The teacher English SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis

The teacher at SMP N 6 Muara Batang Gadis especially English teacher should be able to make more examples of preposition. Beside that, the English

teacher should be teach with make things to support with topic and sometimes the students studied felt, it was purpuse to lose their bored.

3. The researcher, to enlarge the researcher knowledge in grammar especially in using preposition.
4. To other researcher; It is expected to other researcher to make a deeper research about this topic. And as reference last reseacher.

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