



**A STUDY ON THE STUDENTS' ABILITY IN PASSIVE VOICE
AT GRADE XI SMA NEGERI 1 KOTANOPAN**

A THESIS

*Submitted to the English Section of State College for Islamic Studies
Padangsidempuan in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of
Islamic Educational Scholar in English Program (S.P.A.E)*

By:

SARIPAH LUBIS
Reg. No: 07 340 0103

ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

**DEPARTMENT OF TARRBIYAH
STATE COLLEGE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (STAIN)
PADANGSIDEMPURAN
2013**



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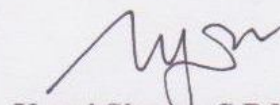
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ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

**DEPARTMENT OF TARBIYAH
STATE COLLEGE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES (STAIN)
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

2012

Hal : Sidang Skripsi a.n
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Lamp : 5 (Lima) Exemplar

Padangsidimpuan, 31 Mei 2012
Kepada Yth.
Bapak Ketua STAIN Padangsidimpuan
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Assalamu 'alaikum wr.wb.

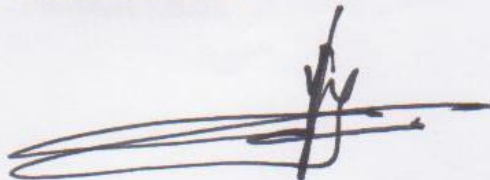
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Untuk itu dalam waktu tidak beberapa lama, kami harapkan saudara tersebut dapat dipanggil untuk mempertanggungjawabkan Skripsinya dalam sidang Munaqasyah.

Demikian kami sampaikan kepada Bapak atas kerja sama yang baik kami ucapkan terima kasih.

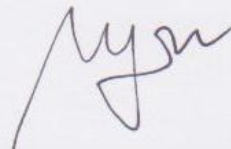
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**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI
PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI
PADANGSIDIMPUAN

DEWAN PENGUJI

UJIAN MUNAQASYAH SARJANA

Nama : SARIFAH LUBIS
N I M : 07. 340 0108
Judul : A STUDY ON THE STUDENTS ABILITY IN PASSIVE
VOICE AT GRADE XI SMA NEGERI 1 KOTANOPAN

Ketua : Drs. H. Syahid Muammar pulungan, SH

Sekretaris : Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M. Ag.

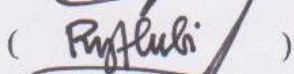
Anggota : 1. Drs. H. Syahid Muammar pulungan, SH

2. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M. Ag.

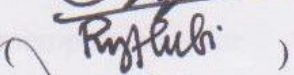
3.H. Nurfin Sihotang, M.A., Ph.D

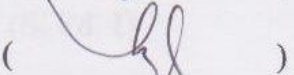
4. Eka Sustris Harida, M.Pd.

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Diuji di Padangsidimpuan pada tanggal 12 Juni 2012

Pukul 13.30 s.d 16.00 WIB

Hasil/Nilai 65,57(C)

Indeks Prestasi Kumulatif (IPK) : 3,03

Predikat : Baik



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
SEKOLAH TINGGI AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI
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PENGESAHAN

**SKRIPSI berjudul : A STUDY ON THE STUDENTS' ABILITY IN
PASSIVE VOICE AT GRADE XI SMA NEGERI 1
KOTANOPAN**

Ditulis oleh : SARIFAH LUBIS
NIM : 07.340.0108

**Telah dapat diterima sebagai salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar
Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S. Pd. I)**

Padangsidimpuan, 12 Juni 2012

Ketua STAIN



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SURAT PERNYATAAN MENYUSUN SKRIPSI SENDIRI

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Judul Skripsi : A STUDY ON THE STUDENTS' ABILITY IN
PASSIVE VOICE AT GRADE XI SMA NEGERI 1
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Padangsidempuan, 30 Mei 2012

Saya yang menyatakan



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Nim. 07. 340 0108

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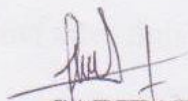
Name : SARIFAH LUBIS
Registration number : 07340 0108
Department / study program : Tarbiyah / TBI – 3
The title of thesis : A STUDY ON THE STUDENTS' ABILITY IN
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1 KOTANOPAN

Declaring to arrange own thesis without asking for illegal helping from the other side except the guiding of advisors team and without doing plagiarism along with the students' ethic code in article 14 subsections 2.

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Padangsidempuan, 30 Mei 2012

Declaration Maker



SARIFAH LUBIS

07 340 0108

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Firstly, researcher would like to thank Allah SWT who has given researcher the chances to finish this thesis. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought human being from the dark era to the bright era.

In finishing this thesis, the researcher faced a lot of difficulties and troubles. Exactly without any help from the following people, it was impossible for researcher to complete and finish this thesis. Therefore researcher would like to thank:

1. Dr. Mahmuddin Siregar, M.A., and Yusni Sinaga S,Pd.,M.Hum., as researcher's advisors who had given researcher suggestion, ideas, criticism and guidance in writing this thesis.
2. Dr. H. Ibrahim Siregar, MCL, as a chief of State for Islamic Studies Padangsidempuan.
3. Zulhimma, S.Ag.,M.Pd., as a chief of Department of Tarbiyah STAIN Padangsidempuan.
4. All lecturers who have given me their valuable through in teaching English for researcher during the process of academic years in TBI STAIN Padangsidempuan.
5. My beloved parent, Basyaruddin Lubis and Nurmala, who have given researcher support in moral and material during and after finishing academic year in STAIN Padangsidempuan.
6. My beloved brothers and sisters, Son Ismail Lubis S.Pd, MHD.Syukri, Sapriani S.Pd, Arifin, Saparuddin and Ali Musa who have motivated me and supported me

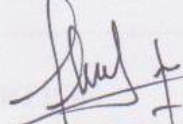
to finish my thesis and for all families who cared me and support me in finishing this thesis.

7. All my friends, Nurlia Sari, Mariati, Lainatussifa, Lenni Wahyuni, Henni Hanifah, Sampe, Ronggana, Fitri, Fatimah and all friends I cannot mention them here who have supported and motivated me to finish this thesis.

Last but not least, researcher just wants to say thank you very much for their helping, Allah bless them and STAIN Padangsidimpuan.

Padangsidimpuan, 04 Juni 2012

Researcher



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Title : A STUDY ON THE STUDENTS' ABILITY IN FORMING
PASSIVE VOICE AT GRADE XI SMA NEGERI 1
KOTANOPAN

ABSTRACT

The formulations of the problems were talking about the students' ability in forming passive voice at grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan and the difficulties of grade XI students of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan and what are English teachers' efforts in overcoming students' difficulties in forming passive voice.

The research was conducted with descriptive analysis and qualitative approach. There were 40 students as sample of analytical unit from 198 students of grade XI students of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan. There were 3 instruments in collecting data: test, interview, and observation. Data was processed and analyzed with qualitative process.

Based on the result of research, researcher found that the students' ability in forming passive voice at Grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan was high category (64,375%) and those were the students' difficulties of grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan in forming Passive voice: The students confuse to determine the helping verb of the sentences, especially in tenses. Some of them didn't know what verb that will they use in passive voice sentence, The students had poor vocabularies so they felt difficult when they have been asked to make the passive voice sentences. The students forgot add "being, be and been" in present continuous tense, future tense and present perfect tense. The efforts done by English teacher to overcome the students' difficulties were The English teachers often repeat the lesson and give more examples which example were near or familiar with their life and English teacher invited the students one by one write their example in the blackboard. Before the English teacher gave the new lesson, first the English teacher gave chance or time students to something left or not clears about the lesson. The English teacher invite the students to learn by heart about verb and auxiliary verb. The English teacher gave task for students.

APPENDIX 1

OBSERVATION GUIDENING

1. The location of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan
2. The process of teaching English in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan
3. Media or tools that used to help or to make the teaching activity effectively
4. The method that used by the teacher in teaching passive voice
5. The teachers' strategy in teaching material of passive voice
6. The ability of students in receiving the subject from the teacher

APPENDIX II

INTERVIEW GUIDENING

A. Interview to the English teacher

1. What are the primer books that used by the teacher in teaching passive voice?
2. How about the students result in learning passive voice?
3. What are the students difficulties in learning passive voice?
4. How the English teacher solve the problems?
5. What are the mediums used by the teachers in teaching passive voice?
6. What is the indicator that used by the teacher to determine the students ability in passive voice?

B. Interview to the headmaster

1. What is the background of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan be build?
2. How old is SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan bulided?
3. How many English teacher there in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan?
4. How many students are there in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan?

C. Interview to students

1. How is your ability in passive voice?
2. Do you like in study passive voice?
3. What is your strategy in using in studying passive voice?
4. What are you problems in study passive voice?
5. What is solution if you get the problems in study passive voice?

APPENDIX III

Choose a, b, c, or d to fill the blanks!

1. English (study) by students every week.
 - a. Is studies
 - b. Is studied
 - c. Is being studied
 - d. Was studied
2. A letter (write) by her last night.
 - a. Is write
 - b. Is written
 - c. Was written
 - d. Was write
3. I (help) by Roni tomorrow
 - a. Will not help
 - b. Will not be helped
 - c. Will not been helped
 - d. Will not be help
4. The mangoes have been..... by Fitri.
 - a. Sell
 - b. Selling
 - c. Sold
 - d. Sells
5. The room (clean) every day.
 - a. Is cleaned
 - b. Is cleaning
 - c. Is clean
 - d. Was cleaned
6. The apple juice is (drink) now.
 - a. Been drunk
 - b. Being drink
 - c. Been drunk
 - d. Being drunk
7. A beautiful song will..... by them
 - a. Be sung
 - b. Been sung
 - c. Being sung
 - d. Be sing
8. This car is not by Retno
 - a. Buy
 - b. Bought
 - c. Buys
 - d. Been bought

9. Has the room been by Ana?
- a. Clean
 - b. Cleaned
 - c. Cleaning
 - d. Cleaner
10. Dewi will a motorcycle by his father.
- a. Been sold
 - b. Been sell
 - c. Be sold
 - d. Being sold
11. A good book was For me by Lia.
- a. Given
 - b. Gives
 - c. Giving
 - d. Be give
12. The letter has not by Manda.
- a. Post
 - b. Be post
 - c. Been post
 - d. Been posted
13. What will tomorrow?
- a. Be bring
 - b. Been bring
 - c. Bring
 - d. Be brought
14. The medicine was by Doctor for me.
- a. Sent
 - b. Sending
 - c. Send
 - d. Been sent
15. What is by Ali now?
- a. Write
 - b. Wrote
 - c. Written
 - d. Being written
16. Rice..... by my mother.
- a. Cook
 - b. Cooks
 - c. Cooking
 - d. Is cooked
17. The girl after by them last morning.
- a. Is look
 - b. Was look
 - c. Is looked
 - d. Was looked

18. His work has not By him.
- a. Finish
 - b. Finished
 - c. Been finish
 - d. Been finished
19. Is fried chicken.... By Lia?
- a. Eat
 - b. Ate
 - c. Eaten
 - d. Being eat
20. Who is by cat?
- a. Bit
 - b. Bitten
 - c. Bits
 - d. Biting

APPENDIX IV

The key of questions

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 11. A |
| 2. C | 12. D |
| 3. B | 13. D |
| 4. C | 14. C |
| 5. A | 15. D |
| 6. D | 16. D |
| 7. A | 17. D |
| 8. B | 18. D |
| 9. B | 19. D |
| 10. C | 20. B |

APPENDIX V

The headmasters of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan are:

1. Galanggang Pardomuan Sagala
2. Busro Siregar
3. Basyaruddin Harahap
4. Sumitro K. Rambe
5. Timbun Tanjung
6. Drs. M. Ramli Salim Harahap
7. Drs. Muchtar Batubara
8. Abu Bakar Nasution
9. Drs. Tobang Siregar
10. Kusen Tirsadbrata
11. Muchys A.B. Siregar
12. Sayadi Sukhri Lubis
13. Drs. MHD. Imron, M.sc
14. Drs. Kamaluddin Harahap
15. Annagian S.Pd. (The Headmaster now).

Appendix VI

**A Study on the Students' Ability in Forming Passive Voice
at Grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan**

No	Respondent answer of each item number																				Sum
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	70
2	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	45
3	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	45
4	5	5	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	45
5	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	70
6	5	5	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	45
7	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	60
8	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	65
9	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	60
10	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	60
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17	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	0		0	0	0	5	5	0	5	50
18	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	0	5	65
19	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	75
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22	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	0	5	80
23	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	65
24	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	25
25	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	90
26	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	70
27	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	70
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29	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	5	60
30	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	65
31	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	70
32	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	65
33	0	5	0	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	60
34	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	60
35	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	0	70
36	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	75
37	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	65
38	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	75
39	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5	5	0	0	5	5	5	0	5	70
40	5	5	5	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	5	5	0	5	65
TOTAL																				2575	

The researcher calculated the score by using the following formula:

$$M = \frac{\sum \text{score}}{\sum \text{respondent} \times \sum \text{item} \times \text{nilai item tertinggi}} \times 100\%$$

$$= \frac{2575}{40 \times 20 \times 5} \times 100\%$$

$$= 64,375\%$$

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background Of The Problems

Language is a tool of communication, it can be used to express feeling, opinion and idea to others. It can be used to learn various sciences and skill, and also for conveying information that is why it is important for learn language. Now days, one of language that has take a great role is English.

In Indonesia curriculum, English becomes one of the important subject for the students so that they can follow the development of science and technology. English is an international language. it is a foreign language in Indonesia that has been decided to be taught since in the primary school up to the university level. English is very necessary special for the students because English can becomes any first instrument for studying. English can be used as a reporter language on educational united .The establishment of national curriculum standard is seen as an essential component in educational reform.¹

The aim of teaching English in Indonesia is so that students are able to use English based on the structure and the grammar correctly as the way verbal and nonverbal. In learning English, there are four skill basic must be mastered students. It is speaking, listening, writing and reading.

¹ Anna Uhl Chamot, *The Learning Strategies* (New york:Longman,1999), p. 3.

Based on four skills basic in above, in learning English that must be mastered by students are vocabulary, structure and grammar. Moreover, in al-Qur'an Allah invite the human to read and write as follow.

أَقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ۝ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ۝ أَلَمْ يَكُنْ الْأَكْرَمُ
الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ۝ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ۝

Meanings : “Recite in the name of your lord who created, created man from a clot if congealed blood recite: and your lord is most generous who taught by the pen, taught man what he didn't know ”.²

Next, the prophet Muhammad Saw said:

طلب العلم فريضة على كل مسلم...³

Meaning : “Menuntut ilmu adalah wajib bagi setiap muslim...”

(Browsing knowledge is obligation by Muslim people...)

In Al-Quran and Hadist explanation browsing knowledge is obligation by Muslim people in learning English too. In learning English we often see that the students fell difficult to learn English. One of the difficult is structure and

²Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Meaning if the Holy Qur'an in English Language* (Al-Alami Publications: Beirut, 2001) p. 924.

³Muhammad Puad Abdul Baqi, *Sunan Ibnu Madja, Zus Awwal Babul Muqoddimah* (Beirut-Libanon: Dar Alkitab Ilmiah, ttp) p. 81.

grammar. In structure and grammar, students must know about tense, part of speech, forms of sentences and act.

In active and passive sentences, students must be able to use structure and grammar correctly because without mastering structure and grammar the students will get difficulties in use English. In other hand, mistaking in structure and grammar will make misunderstanding in translating sentences in Active, nominal and especially in passive sentence.

Students often made mistake to write a sentence in English learning specially in correcting active to passive voice sentence. This case often happened at grade X1 Senior High School. Even though, they have been learning English for a long time. It's happened since Primary School, Junior High School and Senior High School, but the students still find difficulties specially in active into passive voice sentence.

Considering the reason above, the writer is interested to know what is happened in side or what are the difficulties of the students in Passive voice. There-fore, the researcher tries to research this by the title **“A Study on the Students Ability in Passive Voice at Grade X1 SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan (Kotanopan’s First State in Senior High School)”**.

B. Focus of the Problems

Based on the above explanation, the writer knows that there are many factors related to the students' ability in writing. So, it is impossible to explain one by one factor because of the limitation of the time, expense and knowledge by the researcher. So, the researcher just focused in to one factor about passive voice mastery in five tenses. They are in simple present tense, simple past tense, present continuous tense, future tense and present perfect tense.

C. Definitions of the Key Terms

To avoid the vagueness and misunderstanding between the writer and the reader, the researches will write the meaning of the terms below:

1. Study

According to Hornby state "study is devotion of time although to getting knowledge of or to a close examination of subject".⁴ And according to John W. Santrock in his book *Milliu Psikologi Pendidikan* "study is the effect of the act, knowledge and get to pass experience".⁵ Based on the definition above, the research concludes that study is the activity of learning or gaining knowledge.

⁴ Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1974), p. 859.

⁵ John W. Santrock, *Psikologi Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2010), p. 266.

2. Students

According Hornby states that the students is a person who is studying at a school or college.⁶ According to vembriarto in education dictionary state that students is the pupil who is studying in kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school and senior high school.⁷ According Rama Yulis “student is the member of society that effort to develop his/her self through education level process and kind of certain education”.⁸ Based on the definition above, elementary, senior high school on the formal and informal education.

3. Ability is the mental or physical capacity, power or skill required to do.⁹

4. Passive voice is when a verb form shows that something has been done to the subject.¹⁰ The passive of active tense is formed by putting the verb to be into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb.

So, the ability of the students in passive voice at grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan means study or examined the ability or the potential of the students in passive voice sentences.

⁶ Hornby, *Op.Cit.*, p. 1187.

⁷ St. Vembriarto, dkk, *Kamus Pendidikan* (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia, 1994), p. 61.

⁸Ramayulis. *Ilmu Pendidikan Islam* (Jakarta: Kalam Mulia, 2010) p. 169.

⁹ Hornby, *Op.Cit.*, p. 2.

¹⁰Jayanthi Daksina Murthy, *Contemporer English Grammar* (New Delhi: Book Place, 2003), p. 286.

D. Formulation of the Problems

The formulation of the problems of this research as below:

1. How were the students ability in passive voice at grade XI SMA N 1 Kotanopan?
2. What were the difficulties of the students in passive voice at grade XI SMA N N 1 Kotanopan?
3. What were the efforts of the English teachers in overcoming the difficulties?

E. Aims of the research

The aims of this research are:

1. To know the students ability in passive voice at grade XI SMA N 1 Kotanopan
2. To know the difficulties of the students in passive voice at grade XI SMA N 1 Kotanopan
3. To know the efforts of the English teachers in overcoming the difficulties.

F. Significances of the Research

There are some importance in this research. The importance in this research is the use that can be obtained form. This research can give significance primarily for the writer, other research and reference. For the writer, this is significant and contributes ideas. For reader, this research enhances the knowledge of the reader as the reading materials for students. For the reference, this is significant to be read and as literature for another researchers.

This research is also significant for the school teacher where this research is conducted. At least the headmaster and all of the Indonesian teachers of English can concern and decide what steps to do further. The steps are intended to enhance the out put result of English teaching.

The significant of the research divided in two parts, they are theories and technical.

1. Theories in parts they are:
 - a. As the information to the teacher so that made study material also increases quality of education later.
 - b. As an input to headmaster to be motivating teacher so that more is improving of professionalism in the field of them.
 - c. As an input to the students so that they have to learning the passive voice well so they do not find difficulties in learning grammar language focus English.
2. Technical in parts they are for the reference, this is significant to be read and as literature for another researchers.

G. Outline of the Thesis

The outline of the thesis included in to five chapters, they are:

The first chapter was an introduction that consist of the background of the problem, focus of the problem, definition of key terms, formulation of the

problem, aims of the research, significant of the research, and outline of the thesis.

The background of the problem talked about the reason to choose the title of the research. Focus of the research was made to specific discussion of the research. Definition of the key terms was used to clarify the terminologies in the title of this research. The researcher state the formulation of the problem use to give a general problem of the research. The aims of the research were made to clarify the purpose of the research. The significant of the research was made to state that the research was useful for researcher and another. The outline of the thesis was the content of the thesis generally.

The second chapter was a theoretical description consists of the tenses, verb form, the definition of passive voice and review related findings.

The third chapter was the research methodology that consists of the setting of the research, research design, the sources of the research, the technique for collecting the data and instrument, technique of checking trustworthiness and the technique of data analysis. Setting of research were the place and schedule. The sources of the research were the participant of the data. The technique for collecting the data and instrumentation was the way and instrument to get the data. Techniques of checking trustworthiness were used to reduce the bias of the data and to improve the validity of the collected. The techniques of data analysis were the way to analyze the data collected.

The fourth chapter was the result of the research consists of students ability, students difficulties, the effort of English teacher to solve the difficulties of students in passive voice at grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan. The threats and discussion of the research.

The fifth chapter was closing that consists of conclusions and suggestion from the researcher.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

This chapter described the theoretical description used in thesis. It is done in order to give a clear description about the topic of discussion in this research. For giving us more description about it, let's see the following descriptions.

A. Passive Voice

Passive voice is a sentence in which the subject of the active sentences becomes the object. As what is stated by Betty Scramper Azar says that "The passive is the object of an active sentence becomes the subject of a passive sentence. The subject of an active sentence is the object of by in the "by- phrase" in a passive sentence".¹ According to Wren and Martin "The passive voice is so called because the person or thing denoted by the subject is not active but passive, that is, suffers or receives some action".²

In Indonesia sentence Passive voice is a sentence which the verb is usually prefixed by "di- and ter-". Where as stated by Ahmad Kardimin says that "Passive voice is a sentence which the subject has been done action."³ (In Indonesia language, this sentence used prefixed di- (sold, called, written and act).

¹ Betty Schramper Azar, *Fundamentals of English Grammar* (New Jersey : Prentice-Hall, 1993) p. 276.

² P.c. Wren and Martin, *Loc.Cit*, p. 69.

³ Akhmad Kardimin, *Fundamental English Grammar* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar, 2009) p. 299.

Slamet Riyanto says that: Passive voice (kalimat pasif) is used (digunakan) when we want to say that (kita ingin mengatakan bahwa) the subject (for example: I, we, you, they, he, she, it, susanna, the car is not the doer (subyek bukan pelaku) but receives an action (menerima aktivitas perbuatan).⁴ The subject of the active verb becomes the ‘agent’ of the passive verb.⁵

While Michael A. Pyle says that:

“A sentence can be either in the active or passive voice. In an “active” sentence, the subject performs the action. To make an active sentence into a passive sentence, follow these steps:

1. Place the complement of the active sentence at the beginning of the passive sentence.
2. If there are any auxiliaries in the active sentence in the active sentence, place them immediately after the new subject agreeing in number with the subject.
3. Insert the verb *be* after the auxiliary or auxiliaries in the same form as the main verb in the active sentence.
4. Place the main verb form the active sentence after the auxiliaries and *be* in the past participle.
5. Place the subject of the active sentence after the verb in the passive sentence preceded by the preposition *by*.”⁶

A.J. Thomson and Martinet state “the passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb to be into the same tense as the active verb and adding the past participle of the active verb”.⁷ Next, according to Betty Williams and Mairied Corrigan in book “Collins Cobuild English Grammar: “Passive forms consist of

⁴ Slamet Riyanto, *A Hand Book of English Grammar*, loc. cit, p. 181.

⁵ Thomson and Martinet, *Op. Cit*, p. 263.

⁶ Michael A. Pyle and Mary Ellen Munoz Page, *Test of English as A foreign Language Preposition Guide* (New Delhi: Nice Printing Press, 2002) p.167.

⁷ Thomson and Martinet, *Op. Cit*, p. 263.



appropriate tense of “be” followed by the past participle of the verb.⁸ For example, the passive form of the simple present of “eat” is the simple present of “be” followed by eaten”.

The last statement in foreign expert is according Raymond Murphy: “In a passive sentence, if you want to say who did or what caused the action, used “by”. We often prefer the passive when it is not so important who or what did the action”.⁹ The last statement Indonesia expert is according Surayin “Passive form an active tense to formed with by put verb to be into the same tense with active tense and add with past participle in active. Subject in active to be “object” in passive”.¹⁰

The changing from active to passive usually does not affect meaning but it does change focus. In the active voice, the focus is on the agent or doer of the action. To shift the focus to the receiver of the action, we use the passive voice. There fore, the object in active voice becomes the subject in passive voice, while the agent in passive voice- if necessary – becomes the agent in passive voice.¹¹

Based on definitions above, the researcher agree to A.J.Thomson and A.V Martined. As stated that passive voice is a sentence which the predicate is a “to

⁸ Betty Williams and Maired Corrigan, *Collins Cobuild English Grammar* (London: Harper Collins Publisers, 1999) p. 404.

⁹ Raymond Murphy, *Grammar in Use* (Cambridge University press: 1989) p. 80.

¹⁰ Surayin, *Perfect English Grammar* (Bandung : cv. Yrama Widya, 2009) p. 344.

¹¹ Flora Debora Floris, *English for General Occupational Purposes: Finding and Mantaining Your Career* (yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2007) p. 18.

be” or the subject has been done by an action by putting To be and added by past participle.

The formula of passive voice:

TO BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

The forms of to be as shown below:

Verb	To be
Infinitive : Verb 1	Be
Past tense : Verb II	Was, were
Past participle : Verb III	Been
Present participle : Verb –ing	Being
Present of to be	Is, am, are

For example:

1. Active : Anita sings a song

Passive : A song is sung by Anita

2. Active : Fitri wrote a letter

Passive : A letter was written by Fitri

3. Active : Pepy opens the door

Passive : The door is opened by Pepy.

A verb in forming passive voice in all tenses uses verb III (past participle). Such as:

1. Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is a sentence to express an event or action that happens all time. According Slamet Riyanto simple present tense is used to express something that happens all the time or habits, that is, action or activities happening everyday, every week, every year, etc.¹² Jayanty Dakshina Murty said the simple present tense is used to show that action take place at present it is known as the Present Tense.¹³ Idi Supono and Widie Cahya said that: The simple present tense is used to explanation activity or action which often happen or the action which factual. In composed active sentence simple present tense, we must use verb1.

The uses of simple present tense are:

- a. To express that something happen all time or habits, that is, action happening every or routines
- b. To express general truth or facts that are always true
- c. To express a schedule, program or an activity.¹⁴

The formula:

Active: Subject + Verb I

¹²Slamet Riyanto, *Gateway English for Active Communication* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2009) p. 51-52.

¹³*Ibid*, p. 151.

¹⁴Slamet Riyanto, *A Complete Course to the TOEIC TEST* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar, 2008), p. 122.

But for she, he, it + verb I + s/es

I You They We	Verb 1	Complement
She He It	Verb 1 + s/es	

Passive :

positive (+)

Subject + To be (is, am, are) + Verb III + by + Complement

Negative (-)

Subject + to be (is, am, are) + not + Verb III + by + Complement

Interrogative (?)

(?) **Long Answer:**

Q.W + To be (is, am, are) + Subject + Verb III + by + Complement

(?) **Short Answer:**

To be (is, am, are) + Subject + Verb III + by + Complement

For example:

1. Active: Fadhil reads al-Quran

Passive: (+) Al-Quran is read by Fadhil

(-) Al-Qur'an is not read by Fadhil

(?) What is read by Fadhil ?

(?) Is al-Qur'an read by Fadhil ?

2. Active: Lia buys a veil

Passive: (+) A veil is bought by Lia

(-) A veil is not bought by Lia

(?) What is bought by Lia ?

(?) Is a veil bought by Lia.

2. Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous tense is used to express action that are happening right now or at the moment of speaking.¹⁵ Jayanthi Daksina Murthy said present continuous tense is when a tense is used to show what is really happening now is known as the present continuous tense.¹⁶ And then, Ipi supono and Widie Cahya says: present continuous tense digunakan untuk menyatakan peristiwa atau kegiatan yang sedang terjadi saat pembicaraan berlangsung. (Present continuous tense is used to express action or activity that happening at the moment speaking).

Based on the definitions above, the researcher can concludes present continuous tense is activity or action is happening now. In composed active sentences present continuous tense, we must uses is / am / are and infinitive suffix –ing. The uses of present continuous tense are:

- a. For an action going on at the time of speaking
- b. For a temporary action.¹⁷

¹⁵ *Ibid* p. 84.

¹⁶ Jayanthi Daksina Murthy, *Loc.Cit* , p.154.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, p. 165.

The formula:

Active: Subject + To be (is, am, are) + Verb -ing

I	Am	Verb -ing
She	Is	
He		
It		
You	Are	
They		
We		

Passive:

positive (+)

Subject + To be (is, am, are) + Being + Verb III + by + Complement

Negative (-)

Subject + To be (is, am, are) + Not + Being + Verb III + by + Complement

Interrogative (?)

(?) Long answer:

Q.W + To be (is, am, are) + Being + Subject + Verb III + by + Complement

(?) Short answer:

To be (is, am, are) + Subject + Being + Verb III + by + Complement

For example:

1. Active: They are singing an Arabic song

Passive: (+) An Arabic song is being sung by them

(-) An Arabic song isn't being sung by them

(?) What is being sung by them?

(?) Is an Arabic song being sung by them?

2. Active : Henny is waiting for Ummi

Passive: (+) Ummi is being waited by Henny

(-) Ummi isn't being waited by Henny

(?) Who is being waited by Henny ?

(?) Is Ummi being waited by Henny ?

3. Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect tense is used to show that an action has been completed before the present time (this action has an effect on the present situation, but it not happening in the present). The present perfect tense is also used to show that an activity or a state that has continued for a period of time from a point in the past until the present.¹⁸ The present perfect is probably the commonest tense in the English language, but it is the one the student of English usually finds the most difficult to learn.¹⁹ Based on explanation above, the writer can conclude that present perfect tense is activity or action a particular in to day and has been done.

The uses of present perfect tense are:

- a. To show that an action has been completed before the present time.
- b. The action has been completed and has and effect on the present situation.

¹⁸*Ibid*, p. 169.

¹⁹W.Stannard Allen, *Living English Structure* (London: Longman, 1973), p. 77.

- c. To show that an activity or a state that has continued for a period of time from a point in the past until the present. This action is not complete, it is still continuing up to the present.²⁰

The formula:

Active : Subject + Have/Has + Verb III

I You They We	Have	Verb III
She He It	Has	

Passive:

Positive (+)

Subject + Have/has + Been + Verb 111 + by + Complete

Negative (-)

Subject + Have/has + Not + Been + Verb 111 + by + Complete

Interrogative (?)

(?) Long answer:

Q.W + Have/has + Been + Subject + Verb 111 + by +

(?) Short answer:

Have/has + Subject + Been + Verb 111 + by + Complete

²⁰Slamet Riyanto, *A Complete Course to the TOEIC TEST, Loc.Cit*, p. 124.

For example:

1. Active: Ana has written an article

Passive: (+) An article has been written by Ana

(-) An article has not been written by Ana

(?) What has been written by Ana?

(?) Has an article been written by Ana?

2. Active: Mariati has cleaned a room

Passive: (+) A room has been cleaned by Mariati

(-) A room hasn't been cleaned by Mariati

(?) What has been cleaned by Mariati?

(?) Has a room been cleaned by Mariati?

4. Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense is used to describe one complete action in the past. It can be also used to tell about events or stories that happen quickly, one right after the other, completed actions in the past. So, we use the Simple Past tense when the time is definite.²¹ According to Jayanthi Dakshina Murthy, simple past tense is when a verb is used to show that an action was

²¹Slamet Riyanto, *Gateway English for Active Communication*, Op.Cit. p. 64.

complete.²² And then, A.j. Thomson and A.v. Martinet said, the simple past tense in regular verb is formed by adding **ed** to the infinitive.²³

Based on explanation above, the writer can conclude that past tense is activity or action a particular in the past time. In composed active sentence simple past tense we uses verb II.

The uses of simple past tense are:

- a. For a past action with past time adverb
- b. For a past discontinued habit.²⁴

The formula:

Active: Subject + Verb II

Passive:

Positive (+):

Subject + To be (Was, were) + Verb III + by + Complement
--

I She He It	Was	Verb III
You They We	Were	

Negative (-)

Subject + To be (was, were) + Not + Verb III + By + Complement
--

²² Jayanthi Dakshina Murthy, *Loc.Cit.* p. 151.

²³ A.j. Thomson and A.V. Martinet, *A Practical English Grammar* (New york: Oxford University Press, 1986).p.161.

²⁴ Jayanthi Daksina Murthy, *Op.Cit.* p. 166.

Interrogative (?)

(?) Long answer:

Q.W + To be (was, were) + Subject + Verb III + by + Complement

(?) Short answer:

To be (was, were) + Subject + Verb III + by + Complement

For example:

1. Active : Aminah ate cake

Passive: (+) Cake was eaten by Aminah

(-) Cake wasn't eaten by Aminah

(?) What was eaten by Aminah ?

(?) Was cake eaten by Aminah ?

2. Active : Fatimah drank milk

Passive: (+) Milk was drunk by Fatimah

(-) Milk wasn't drunk by Fatimah

(?) What was drunk by Fatimah ?

(?) Was the milk was drunk by Fatimah ?

5. Future Tense

The future tense is used to describe an action that is going to happen in the future (di masa datang).²⁵ Jayanti Dakshina Murthy said future tense is when a verb is used to show that an action will take place in future, it is

²⁵ Slamet Riyanto, *Gateway English for Active Communication, Op.Cit*, p. 259.

known as the future tense.²⁶ The researcher can concludes that the future tense is an action that happen in the future time. In composed active sentences present future tense, we must use shall / will with verb I.

The formula:

Active : Subject + Shall/Will + Verb 1

I We	Shall / Will	Verb 1
She He It You They	Will	

Passive:

Positive (+)

Subject + Shall/will + Be + Verb III + by + Complement

Negative (-)

Subject + Shall/will + Not + Be + Verb III + by + Complement

Interrogative (?)

(?) Long answer:

Q.W + Subject + Shall/will + Be + Verb III + by + Complement

(?) Short answer:

Shall/will + Subject + Be + Verb III + by + Complement

For example:

²⁶ Jayanthi Dakshina Murthy, *Op.Cit*, p. 151.

1. Active: Ali will drink the zam - zam water

Passive: (+) The zam - zam water will be drunk by Ali

(-)The zam - zam water will not be drunk by Ali

(?) What will be drunk by Ali?

(?) Will the zam-zam water be drunk by Ali?

2. Active: Anti will opens the door

Passive: (+) The door will be opened by Anti

(-) The door will not be opened by Anti

(?) What will be opened by Anti?

(?) Will the door be opened by Anti?

Form the explanation above the researcher can concludes that all verbs that used in passive voice sentence must be in Verb III. For the clearest, it can be seen in this table below:

Table 1

The Role of the Tenses in Passive Voice

HELPING VERB				
N O	TENSES	ACTIVE	NOMINAL	PASSIVE
1.	Simple present Present	S + V1	S + Is, am, are + ...	S + is, am, are + V3
2.	Continuous	S + is, am, are + V.ing	S + Is, am, are + ...	S + is, am, are + being + V3
3.	Simple past	S + V2	S + Was, Were + ...	S + was, were +

4.	Future tense	S + shall, will + V1	S + Shall, will + Be	V3 S + shall, will + be + V3
5.	Present perfect	S + Have, has + V3	S + Have, has + Been	S + have, has + been + V3

B. Reviews of Related Finding

The first, research done by Niada Laoli²⁷ which title “The Effect of Active and Passive Voice Mastery to the Writing Ability (A Study at the XI Year of SMA Negeri 1 Batangtoru 2009/2010 Academic Year). In which the result that the ability of the XI year students of SMA Negeri 1 Batangtoru in active and passive voice mastery based in the criteria of value can be categorized into “enough”.

The next research done by Wahyu Mustiko Aji which the title was “A Translation Analysis of Passive Voice Sentences in the Novel *Eldest*”. In which the result of this study shows that 71,4% of the data are equivalent, and 28,6% of the data are classified as not equivalent. It can be categorized “high.

It can be conclude that students were able in passive voice, although they had difficulties in learning passive voice. In other word, the students felt difficult in using tenses and form auxiliary.

²⁷ Niada Laoli, *The Effect of Active and Passive Voice Mastery to the Writing Ability (A Study at the XI Year of SMA Negeri 1 Batangtoru 2009/2010 Academic Year)*, (Unpublished Script) (Padangsidempuan:STKIP, 2010).

If the researchers before concluded that the students were able in passive voice. In this case, the researcher interested to do research about” A study on the students ability in passive voice at grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopn. She would look or find the differences or even the sameness from the students but in the different location.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Location and Time of Research

1. Place

The research was conducted at Grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan in 2011/2012 Academic year, which the complete address is on jln. Perintis Kemerdekaan No.220 Kecamatan Kotanopan.

2. Time

This research has been done for 6 months. It has been started from November 2011 until April 2012 and the data have been taken after the research letter came up from the Academic Office of STAIN Padangsidempuan on 31th January 2012.

B. Method of Research

Based on the place, this research was field research.¹ This research was conducted in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan. Based on the aim of the research, this research is explorative research; it is done to give some expressions of the phenomena as.² While, based on analysis of data, the research used qualitative approach. Qualitative research is the research that's means to understand the

¹Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Suatu Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (Jakarta: Rineka cipta, 2002), p. 8-9.

²*Ibid*, p. 6.

phenomena about what is the subject research undergone by using natural method.³ Based on the method, this research is descriptive method. Descriptive research is a descriptive study determines and describes the way things are.

According to Winarno Surakhman “Metode deskriptif adalah penyelidikan yang menentukan dan mengalokasikan penyelidikan dengan teknis interview, angket, observasi atau teknis tes, studi kasus waktu dan gerak analisis komperatif atau operasional”.⁴(Descriptive method is a survey that determine and allocate it with interview technical, observation, or test technical, studying time of problem and indication, comparative analysis or operational).

So, the researcher used qualitative descriptive method to know the students’ ability in Passive voice. This method is used to describe a study on the students’ ability in forming Passive Voice.

C. Sources of Data

The sources of data in this research are divided in two parts, they are:

1. Primary sources of data, students at Grade XI in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, they are 198 students. They are divided into five classes and divided into three classes IPA and two classes IPS. The researcher took only one class of them, they are XI IPA 1 because the class more clever. The English teacher of XI

³ Lexy j. Moelong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja rosdokarya, 2009), p. 126.

⁴ Winarno Surakhman, *Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah Dasar Metode dan Teknik* (Bandung: Kasito, 1982), p. 2.

IPA 1 is Mr. Abdi Marzuki, S.Pd. He is one of the best English teacher at SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan. He has gotten certification. He has touch English well especially passive voice sentences. So that we can see the table as follow:

Table 2

The total of students at SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan in 2011-2012
Academic Year

No.	Class	Total
1.	XI IPA-1	40
2.	XI IPA- 2	46
3.	XI IPA- 3	46
4.	XI IPS- 1	32
5.	XI IPS- 2	34
	Total of students	198

2. Secondary sources of data, is information from:

- 1) The headmaster SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan Annagian Siregar, S.Pd
- 2) The English teacher of SMA Negeri 1 Padang Bolak, 3 teachers. The researcher took one of them; He was Mr. Abdi Marzuki, S.Pd. He is the English teacher at class XI IPA- 1.

D. Instruments of Collecting Data

The instruments of collecting data were:

1. Observation

“Observasi adalah teknik pengumpulan data yang dilakukan melalui suatu pengamatan, dengan disertai pencatatan-pencatatan terhadap keadaan atau perilaku objek sasaran”.⁵(Observation is a technique of collecting data which is done through an observation and take a note about the condition or the aim of the object behavior).

So, this research uses this observation to know how the students’ ability in passive voice in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan. The researcher will observe the teacher and the students’ when they were learning in their class room. How the students received the English subject, what methods are used by the teacher in learning passive voice. (The guidelines of observation is in appendix 1).

2. Interview

Gay and peter Airaisan state “Interview is a purposeful interaction between two people, focused on one person to get information from the other person”.⁶ This research used the structural interview. In structural interview, the researcher prepares the questions an alternative of the answer that will be

⁵ Abdurrahman Fathoni, *Metodologi Penelitian dan Teknik Penyusunan Skripsi* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006) p. 104.

⁶Gay and Peter Airasian, *Education Research Competencis for Analysis and Aplication* (USA: Prentice Hall, 2000) p. 219.

given to the respondents.⁷ So, when the researcher did the interview to head master of SMA Negeri1 Kotanopan and to students about passive voice and gave them some oral practice and also some test. (The guidelines of interviews were appendix II).

3. Test

The research used the test to make some questions about Passive voice in order to get the information about the ability of students in learning Passive voice. The researcher stated the total of test are 20 items, and the score for each items is 5. It meant that the totality of score for this test is 100. (see appendix III).

E. Techniques of Data Analysis

After data has been collected, the research analyzed the data by using some steps, they are:

1. To check the true or false data.
2. To count of sum of the true from the students answer and then classified it based on their score.
3. Calculate the their result(mark) by using mean score, the formula is below:

$$M = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

⁷Amirul Hadi and Haryono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Pustaka Setia, 1998), p. 136.

Note:

M: Mean score (average)

n: Sum of respondents

$\sum x$: Total of the result.⁸

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

F. Technique of the Data Trustworthiness

There are many techniques to determine the data trustworthiness but the researcher only used triangulation stated by Lexy J. Moleong, “triangulation is the technique of checking data trustworthiness that using something beside the data to verification or as a comparison of the data”.⁹ Triangulation is used to check the trustworthiness data with compare the result of observation, interview and the result test.

⁸Anas Sudijono. *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan* (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 1987), hlm, p. 81.

⁹Lexy J. Moleong. *Op. Cit.*, p. 175-183.

CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

A. General Findings

As a general result of this thesis, researcher would describe the location and setting of research. SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan is one of the senior high school in Kotanopan. Location of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan is strategies. Which the complete address is at Jln. Perintis kemerdekaan No.220 Kecamatan Kotanopan. This school was built in 1956. This school was built on \pm 1 Ha. The school had is headmaster (see appendix V)¹.

SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan also has a good infrastructures: those are the infrastructures that we can be out find in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan:

The Kinds of Infrastructures at SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan

No.	Kind of infrastructures	Total/Wide
1	Classes	17 Classes
2	Office Room	1 unit
3	Headmaster Room	1 unit
4	Administration room	1 unit
5	Library	1 unit

¹Data was taken from administration data of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan

6	Computer Room	1 unit
7	physics Laboratory	1 unit
8	Biology Laboratory	1 unit
9	Mushollah	1 unit
10	PSBTIK Room	1 unit
11	Canteen	2 units. ²

There were 45 teacher in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan to teach all students with their own teaching capability. Besides, there were students of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan as drwn on the table.³

Table 2.

Total students of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan.

NO.	Grade	Department		Total
		IPA	IPS	
1	X	-	-	200
2	XI	132	66	198
3	XII	140	62	202

SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan has 17 classes, at X divided into 6 classes total 200 students, XI divided into 5 classes and divided into 3

² *ibid*

³Siti Aminah, The Headmaster in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, *interview personal*,2012.

classes IPA and 2 classes IPS total 198 students, and XII divided into 6 classes and divided into 4 IPA and 2 classes IPS total 202 students. So the total all of students are 600 persons.

Especially for English lesson, SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan has 3 teachers that attached to English Development Program. They are Mr.Abdi Marzuki S.Pd, Siti Rohani S.Pd and Herlina S. S.Pd. These are a little description of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan that research can pretend as a general result about location and setting of research.

B. Specific Findings

1. Description of the Students Ability in Passive Voice at Grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan.

Based on the result was found from the respondents, it can be seen that the score of respondents vary between 2,5 up to 9,0. It means that the high score got by the respondent is 9,0 and the lowest score is 2,5. The description data of the students at grade XI in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan in forming passive voice can bee seen in the following table:

Table 3

English (study) by students every week.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Is studies	9	22,5
2	Is studied	21	52,5
3	Is being studied	1	2,5
4	Was studied	9	22,5
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “is studied” were 21 people (52,5%). Where as the less, there were 9 students(22,5%) choose “was studied” 9 students (22,5%) and 1 student (2,5%) choose “is being studied”. So based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in sentence is “is studied”.

Table 4

A letter(write) by her last night.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Is write	-	-
2	Is written	3	7,5

3	Was written	37	92,5
4	Was write	-	-
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “was written” were 37 students (92,5%). Where as the less, there were 3 students (7,5%) choose “is written”, 0 student (0%) choose “is write” and 0 student (0%) choose “was write”. Based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in sentence is “was written”.

Table 5

I by Rony tomorrow.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Will not help	10	25
2	Will not be helped	21	52,5
3	Will not been helped	4	10
4	Will not be help	5	12,5
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “will not be helped” were 21 people (52,5%). Where as the less, there were 10 students (25%) choose “will not help”, 5 students (12,5%) choose “will not be help” and 4 students (10%) choose “will not been helped”. So , based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “will not be helped”.

Table 6

The mangoes have been By Fitri.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Sell	1	2,5
2	Selling	2	5
3	Sold	37	92,5
4	Sells	-	-
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “sold” were 37 people (92,5%). Where as the less, there were 2 students (5%) choose “selling”, 1 student (2,5%) choose “sell” and 0 student (0%) choose “sells”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence,

tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “sold”.

Table 7

The room..... every day.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Is cleaned	21	52,5
2	Is cleaning	8	20
3	Is clean	11	27,5
4	Was cleaned	-	-
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “is cleaned” were 21 people (52,5%). Where as the less, there were 11 students (27,5%) choose “is clean”, 8 students (20%) choose “is cleaning” and 0 student (0%) choose “was cleaned”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “is cleaned”.

Table 8

The apple juice is (drink) now.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Be drunk	-	-
2	Being drink	7	17,5
3	Been drunk	2	5
4	Been drunk	31	77,5
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “been drunk” were 31 people (77,5%). Where as the less, there were 7 students (17,5%) choose “being drink”, 2 students (5%) choose “been drunk” and 0 student (0%) choose “be drunk”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “being drunk”.

Table 9

A beautiful song will By them.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Be sung	32	80
2	Been sung	1	2,5

3	Being sung	-	-
4	Be sing	7	17,5
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “be sung” were 32 people (80%). Where as the less, there were 7 students (17,5%) choose “be sing”, 1 student (2,5%) choose “be sung” and 0 student (0%) choose “being sung”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “be sung”.

Table 10

This car is by Retno.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Buy	7	17,5
2	Bought	30	75
3	Buys	-	-
4	Been bought	3	7,5
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “bought” were 30 people (75%). Where as the less, there were 7 students (17,5%) choose “buy”, 3 students (7,5%) choose “been bought” and 0 student (0%) choose “buys”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “bought”.

Table 11

Has the room been by Ana?

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Clean	4	10
2	Cleaned	32	80
3	Cleaning	-	-
4	Cleaner	4	10
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “cleaned” were 32 people (80%). Where as the less, there were 4 students (10%) choose “clean”, 4 students (10%) choose “cleaner” and 0 student (0%) choose “cleaning”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence,

tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentences is “cleaned”.

Table 12

Dewi will a motorcycle by his father.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Been sold	2	5
2	Been sell	-	-
3	Be sold	38	95
4	Being sold	-	-
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “be sold” were 38 people (95%). Where as the less, there were 2 students (5%) choose “been sold”, 0 student (0%) choose “been sell” and 0 student (0%) choose “being sold”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “be sold”.

Table 13

A good book was For me by Lia.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Given	17	42,5
2	Gives	1	2,5
3	Giving	22	55
4	Be give	-	-
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “giving” were 22 people (55%). Where as the less, there were 17 students (42,5%) choose “give”, 1 students (2,5%) choose “gives” and 0 student (0%) choose “be give”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “given”.

Table 14

The letter has not by Manda.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Post	-	-
2	Be post	2	5

3	Been post	2	5
4	Been posted	36	90
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “been posted” were 36 people (90%). Where as the less, there were 2 students (5%) choose “be post”, 2 students (5%) choose “been post” and 0 student (0%) choose “post”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “been posted”.

Table 15

What will Tomorrow?

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Be bring	5	12,5
2	Been bring	-	-
3	Bring	2	5
4	Be brought	33	82,5
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “be brought” were 33 people (82,5%). Where as the less, there were 5 students (12,5%) choose “be bring”, 2 students (5%) choose “bring” and 0 student (0%) choose “been bring”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “ be brought”.

Table 16

The medicine was by Doctor for me.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Sent	33	82,5
2	Sending	3	7,5
3	Send	4	10
4	Been sent	-	-
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “sent” were 33 people (82,5%). Where as the less, there were 4 students (10%) choose “sent”, 3 students (7,5%) choose “sending” and 0 student (0%) choose “been

send”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “sent”.

Table 17

What isby Ali now.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Write	12	30
2	Wrote	18	45
3	Written	2	5
4	Being wrote	8	20
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “wrote” were 18 people (45%). Where as the less, there were 12 students (30%) choose “write”, 8 students (20%) choose “being written” and 2 students (5%) choose “written”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “being written”.

Table 18

Rice..... by my mother.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Cook	-	-
2	Cooks	1	2,5
3	Cooking	24	60
4	Is cooked	15	37,5
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “cooking” were 24 people (60%). Where as the less, there were 15 students (37,5%) choose “cooked”, 1 student (2,5%) choose “cooks” and 0 student (0%) choose “cook”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “is cooked”.

Table 19

The girl ... after by them last morning.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Is look	-	-
2	Was look	-	-

3	Is looked	3	7,5
4	Was looked	37	92,5
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “was looked” were 37 people (92,5%). Where as the less, there were 3 students (7,5%) choose “is looked”, 0 student (0%) choose “is look” and 0 student (0%) choose “was look”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “was looked”.

Table 20

His work has not By him.

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Finish	1	2,5
2	Finished	2	5
3	Been finish	-	-
4	Been finished	37	92,5
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “been finish” were 37 people (92,5%). Where as the less, there were 2 students (5%) choose “finished”, 1 students (2,5%) choose “finish” and 0 student (0%) choose “been finish”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “been finished”.

Table 21

Is fried chicken.... By Lia?

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Eaten	23	57,5
2	Ate	14	35
3	Been eaten	-	-
4	Being eaten	3	7,5
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “eat” were 23 people (57,5%). Where as the less, there were 14 students (35%) choose “ate”, 3 students (7,5%) choose “being eat” and 0 student (0%) choose “been eat”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence,

tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “being eaten”.

Table 22

Who is by cat?

No	The alternative answer	F	%
1	Bit	-	-
2	Bitten	31	77,5
3	Bits	1	2,5
4	Biting	8	20
Total		40	100%

From the above data, it can be known that the students ability to make the passive voice of the sentence “bitten” were 31 people (77,5%). Where as the less, there were 8 students (20%) choose “biting”, 1 student (2,5%) choose “bits” and 0 student (0%) choose “bit”. So, based on the pattern by looking form of the sentence, tenses and the subject, the passive voice that used in the sentence is “bitten”.

After analyzing the data that has been collected from the respondents, it was gotten that the value of the mean score (M) of the Grade XI of students SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan in 2011/2012 Academic year in ability in passive voice is 64,375% and it can be category to the high category. And to know the

description about the classification or the criteria of the students ability in forming passive voice at Grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan in 2011/2012 academic year, look the following table:

Table 23

The criteria score interpretation

Percentage	Criteria
0% - 20%	Very low
21% - 40%	Low
41% - 60%	Enough
61% - 80%	High
81% - 100%	Very high. ⁴

Table 24.

The classification of the students ability in forming passive voice at grade XI in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan in 2011/2012 Academic Year.

Classification	Criteria	Total of students	Percentage
0% - 20%	Very low	0	0%
21% - 40%	Low	1	2,5%
41% - 60%	Enough	12	30%
61% - 80%	High	24	60%
81% - 100%	Very high	3	7,5%
Total		40	100%

⁴ Riduwan, *Belajar Mudah Penelitian Untuk Guru-Karyawan dan Peneliti Pemula* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2005) p. 89.

According to the classification above, it can be seen that:

1. There were 3 students that can be categorized in to very high category. It means that there are 7,5% of the students can be classified to the very high category.
 2. There were 24 students that can be categorized in to high category. It means that there are 60% of the students can be classified to the high category.
 3. There were 12 students that can be categorized in to enough. It means that there are 30% of the students can be classified to the enough category.
 4. There were 1 student that can be categorized in to low. It means that there are 2,5% of the student can be classified to the low category.
 5. No one of the student that can be categorized in to very low category.
2. The Difficulties that Faced by Students in Passive Voice at Grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan.

One of the aims in this research was to know the students difficulties in passive voice at grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan. The instrument that used to found those difficulties is interview. Resercher made an interview for students and english teacher of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan. Based on the result of interview to students and english teacher, there were students difficulties in passive voice:

1. difficulties in determine to be, especially in tenses.

In determine to be students must able to use about passive voice. Paruhuman Ma'ruf said that "the students felt difficult in determine the to be".⁵ So they felt difficult when they were been asked to make passive voice. So, in doing the test of them made wrong answer.

2. difficulties in verb

Based on the result interview between resercher with Siti Fatimah said "many students don't know verb will use in passive voice because pasty participle (verb III) don't learn by heart."⁶

3. difficulties in vocabulary

Based on the result interview between resercher with Ratna Sari said " the big difficult in passive voice was about vocabularies and he never memorizes the vocabularies. So, she needed long time to open dictionary."⁷ Similarly, Fitra said that "vocabulary is one of

⁵Paruhum Ma'ruf, student of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, interview in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, 23 april 2012

⁶Siti Fatimah, student of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, interview in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, 23 april 2012

⁷ Ratna Sari, student of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, interview in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, 23 april 2012

difficulties in passive voice because English was difficult to memorize the vocabularies.⁸

Based on the result of observation had done by the researcher , when the researcher gave them the test in [passive voice. Many students didn't know the meaning of the sentences. Event though the researcher gave a change for them opened the dictioary. The last, most of them imitated their frend answer sheet.

The researcher concluded that vocabularies were very important in passive voice. Without the vocabulary, students not able in passive voice sentences. The students didn't have many vocabularies. So, they felt difficult to answer the test.

3. The Efforts of the English Teacher in Overcoming Difficulties of Students in Passive Voice Sentences.

Based on the interview to Mr.Abdi Marzuki,S.Pd as one of the English teacher in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, he said that, he anticipated the difficulties of the students in forming passive voice were:⁹

1. The English teachers often repeat the lesson and give more examples which example were near or familiar with their life and

⁸ Fitra Halimah, student of SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, interview in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, 23 april 2012

⁹ Abdi Marzuki,S.Pd, The English Teacher in SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, *personal interview*, 24 april 2012.

English teacher invited the students one by one write their example in the blackboard.

2. Before the English teacher gave the new lesson, first the English teacher gave chance or time students to something left or not clears about the lesson.
3. The English teacher gave task for students.

A. Discussion

The result of this research which the title " The Ability of the Second Year Students in Forming passive voice at SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan, can be categorized into high category (64,375%). This category between with the researcher before that had been researched the first by Niada Laoli which title "The Effect of Active and Passive Voice Mastery to the Writing Ability (A Study at the XI Year of SMA Negeri 1 Batangtoru 2009/2010 Academic Year)". The result was enough category (60,24).¹⁰

The next researcher also found the same category with the researcher that had been researched by Wahyu Mustiko Aji which the title was "A Translation Analysis of Passive Voice Sentences in the Novel "Eldest". The result of this study shows that 71,4% of the data are equivalent, and 28,6% of the data are classified as not equivalent.

¹⁰ Niada Laoli, *The Script of Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan STKIP Tapanuli Selatan*, 2009.

B. The Threats of the Research

In this research, the researcher believed that there were many threats of the researcher. It started from the titled until the techniques of analyzing data, so the researcher knew that it was so far from excellence thesis.

On doing the test, there were the threats of time, because the students had activities. Beside, the time which was given to the students was not enough. The students also did not do the test seriously. So, the researcher took the sets answer directly without care about it.

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 threats the writer. The researcher has searched this research only. Finally this has been done because the helping from the entire advisors, headmaster and English teachers.

So, the difficulties in learning passive voice not only caused by the intelligent of the students but there were many factors, may inter or extern of them. It is supported by Muhibbin Syah said that the learning difficulties can be caused by two factors. They are:

1. Internal factor (factors from the child it self) involve; physiology factors such as healthy, and psychological such as IQ (Intelligence Question).

2. External factors (factor outside the child) involve; social factor such as the relationship with the child's parents, and non social factor such as the tools of learning, and learning condition.¹¹

To anticipate the learning difficulties, the English teacher efforts were the English teacher often repeated the lesson especially in determining subjects of sentences and the addition of the pattern of the passive voice then the English teachers asked the students to know the vocabularies from their text and then English teacher kicked the students in learning randomly. The other, the English teacher always motivated the students in learning process. It is done by teacher to guide the slow learner.¹² In addition, according to Yatim Riyanto that to overcome learning difficulties can be done through remedial.¹³

¹¹ Muhibbin Syah. *Psikologi Belajar*, (Jakarta:Raja Grafindo Persada,2008), p. 182-184.

¹²Mulyasa, *Menjadi Guru Profesional*, (Bandung:Remaja Rosda Karya, 2008), p. 121.

¹³ Yatim Riyanto. *Paradigma Baru Pembelajaran*, (Jakarta:Pradana Media Group,2009),

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After treating the collecting data, the researcher take the conclusions about this research as the following:

1. The result of this research which the title “A Study on the Students Ability in Forming Passive Voice at Grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan” Academic Year 2011/2012, they can be categorized into high category. It can be seen from the value of the Mean Score (M) got by the students, that is 64,375%.
2. The students difficulties in passive voice Sentences were:
 - a. The students confused to determine the verb of the sentences, especially in tenses.
 - b. Some of them didn't know what verb that will they use in passive voice sentences.
 - c. The students had poor vocabularies so they felt difficult when they have been asked to make the passive voice sentences.
3. The efforts of the English teachers in overcoming difficulties of students in forming passive voice at grade XI SMA Negeri 1 Kotanopan.
 - a. The English teachers often repeat the lesson and give more examples which example were near or familiar with their life and English

teacher invited the students one by one write their example in the blackboard.

- b. Before the English teacher gave the new lesson, first the English teacher gave chance or time students to something left or not clear about the lesson.
- c. The English teacher gave task for students.

B. Suggestions

After take the conclusions, the researcher want give the suggestion above the result of this research. It can be seen as bellow:

1. It is suggested to the headmaster top motivate his teacher to increase their ability in study English.
2. It is suggested to the English teacher to:
 - a. Before studying the students to pray together in the class.
 - b. Before studying the passive voice, the students had know and mastery about fundamentals of tenses.
 - c. Apply the suitable strategies, methods, ways or etc, which can improve help them understand in learning English. Especially in forming Passive voice.
3. It is important to other researcher to make the deepest research with the topic of this research, because it is still far from perfect one due to the limitation of the researcher material, knowledge and experience.

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Sehubungan dengan itu, dimohon bantuan Bapak untuk memberikan data dan informasi sesuai dengan maksud judul diatas.

Demikian disampaikan, atas kerja sama yang baik diucapkan terima kasih.

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