



**AN ANALYSIS ON THE STUDENTS' ABILITY  
IN MASTERING DEGREE OF COMPARISON  
AT GRADE X-MAS AL-ANSOR MANUNGGANG  
JULU KOTA PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

**A THESIS**

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

Written By:

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PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

**2021**



**AN ANALYSIS ON THE STUDENTS' ABILITY  
IN MASTERING DEGREE OF COMPARISON  
AT GRADE X – MAS AL-ANSOR MANUNGGANG  
JULU KOTA PADANGSIDIMPUAN**

**A THESIS**

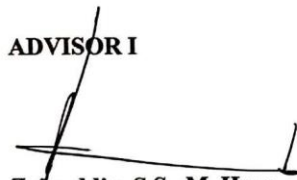
*Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN)  
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**LETTER OF AGREEMENT**

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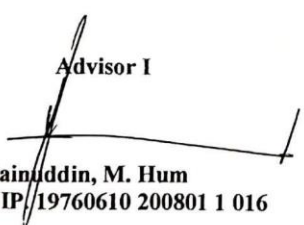
*Assalamu 'alaikum wr.wb.*

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Anni Sakilah**, entitled "**An Analysis on the Students' Ability in Mastering Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan**". We assumed that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the assignments and fulfill the requirements for graduate degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidempuan.


Therefore, we hope that the thesis will soon be examined by the Thesis examiner team of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidempuan. Thank you.

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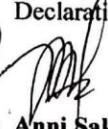
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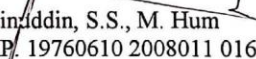
  
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### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini mendiskusikan tentang menganalisis kemampuan siswa dalam tingkat perbandingan di kelas X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan. Penelitian ini diambil berdasarkan fakta terhadap permasalahan yang dihadapi siswa seperti siswa masih lemah pada vocabulary, kurang memahami pelajaran tingkat perbandingan, kurang memahami grammar, sulit memahami pelajaran b. Inggris dan beberapa siswa tidak memiliki kamus. Kemudian dalam penelitian ini, peneliti fokus pada menemukan kemampuan siswa dalam menganalisis tingkat perbandingan. Oleh karena itu, peneliti merumuskan masalah pada pertanyaan yang khusus yang diikuti "bagaimana kemampuan siswa pada tingkat perbandingan kelas X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan".

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran dari kemampuan siswa dalam menganalisis tingkat perbandingan pada kelas X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan.

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan kuantitatif deskriptif. Dimana 31 siswa sebagai sumber penelitian pada kelas X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan tes sebagai alat penelitian, tes penelitian ini adalah tes pilihan ganda, kemudian peneliti menggunakan data, menggunakan mean skor untuk menemukan kemampuan siswa dan rumus Z untuk menemukan pengujian hipotesa untuk mengetahui apakah hipotesa diterima atau ditolak.

Setelah data dihitung untuk menunjukkan deskripsi dari data ditemukan bahwa kemampuan siswa dalam menganalisis tingkat perbandingan di kelas X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan adalah 65.8 mean skor kedalam kategori yang cukup. Dalam pengujian hipotesa peneliti menemukan bahwa hipotesa ditolak. Itu bisa dibuktikan dari  $Z_{hitung} = -0.512 < Z_{tabel} = 0.3264$  oleh level yang penting 0.05 atau 5%. Oleh karena itu, kemampuan siswa dalam menganalisis tingkat perbandingan pada kelas X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan adalah kategori cukup.

**Kata Kunci:** *Kemampuan Siswa, Tingkat Perbandingan*



**Name : Anni Sakilah**

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**Title of Thesis : An Analysis on the Studnts' Ability in Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan**

### **ABSTRACT**

This research discusses about an analysis on the students' ability in degree of comparison at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan. This research is taken based on the fact of the problems faced by students such as the students still lack in vocabulary, lack in understanding degree of comparison, lack in grammar, difficulties in understanding English lesson and some of students do not have a dictionary. Then in this research, the researcher focuses to find out the students' ability in analysis degree of comparison. Therefore, the researcher formulates the problem on specific question as follow "how is the students' ability in degree of comaprison at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan".

The goals of this research to know the description and of students' ability in analysis degree of comaparison at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan.

The method of the research by using descriptive quantitative. There were 31 students as sample of the research at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan. In collecting the data, the researcher used test as instrument, the test of this research is a multiple choice test then the researcher analyze the data, use mean score to find out students' ability and Z formula is for finding the hypothesis testing to know whether the hypothesis is accepted or rejected.

After calculating the data to show the description of the data is find that an analysis on the students' ability in degree of comparison at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan is 65.8 mean score into categorized enough category. From the hypothesis testing the researcher found that the hypothesis is rejected. It can be proved from  $Z_{count} = -0.512 < Z_{table} = 0.3264$  by level of significant 0.05 or 5%. Therefore, an analysis on the students' ability in degree of comparison at grade MAS X Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan are enough category.

**Keywords:** *Students' Ability, Degree of Comaparison*

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I realize this thesis can not be considered perfect without critiques and suggestions. Therefore, it is such a pleasure for me to get critiques and suggestions from the readers to make this thesis better.

Padangsidempuan, 14<sup>th</sup> of July 2021  
Researcher

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Problem

English is a foreign language in Indonesia which is learned from elementary school or even kindergarten up to the university level. In English, there are four language skills; they are listening, speaking, reading and writing. According to Harmer in Iwan Kurniawan and Mentari Oktavia, “the skill in English is divided in to two types, receptive skills is a term used for reading and listening, while, productive skills is the term for speaking and writing”.<sup>1</sup> Receptive skills and productive skills have a very close relationship where listening we can say it and by reading we can write. In other words, to master English, there are four skills that should be developed, they are listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Receptive skills is a term used for reading and listening. Reading is the way to get the information from the text. According to Harmer “ reading is way to get the information or knowledge from the written text”. So, reading is the way to get the information. Then, listening is the skill of understanding spoken language. According to Nunan “ listening is a process of decoding the sounds that are heard from the phonemes to the text completely”. So, listening is the process of understanding the sound being heard.

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<sup>1</sup>Iwan Kurniawan and Mentari Oktalia, “An Analysis of Students ’ Mastery in Using Degrees of Comparison at the 1<sup>st</sup> Semester of the 10<sup>th</sup> Grade of SMK PGRI 4 Bandar Lampung in the Academic Year of 2016 / 2017,” *Jurnal English Education* 10, no. 1 (2017): p. 89, <https://ejournal.redenintan.ac.id>.

Productive skills is the term for speaking and writing. Speaking is widely known as an ability to share thoughts, ideas, and intentions to the other people by using a language in oral form. According to Nunan “speaking is a productive skill which consists of systematic verbal utterances that carry out a meaning”. So, speaking is convey something to someone who has meaning that can be understood by others. Then, Writing is pouring what is in the mind in writing. According to Brown “writing is thinking process, because writing is a process of putting ideas down on paper to transform thought into words and give them structure and coherent organization”. So, Writing is the process of pouring ideas into paper using words that have structure.

In English, there are components of language. These are grammar, vocabulary and pronunciation. To master in writing, grammar is very important, that is one of component of language. According to Shafer, “grammar has been taught as way to improve, to fix, to remediate students who fail to use English of the white upper class”.<sup>2</sup> So, grammar is the most important to write a sentence correctly.

Grammar is a rule that describes that structure of expressions in English that must be understood and able to apply them. According to Yusni Sinaga,” grammar is very important rule that must be applied.<sup>3</sup> So, grammar

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<sup>2</sup>Gregory Shafer and Gregory Shafer, “A Socially Dynamic Approach to Teaching Grammar,” *Language Arts Journal Of Michigan* 27,no. 2 (2012) :p. 69, <https://scholarworks.gvsu.edu>.

<sup>3</sup>Putri Ramadhani Yusni Sinaga, “Students’ Grammatical Error in Writing Narrative Text,” *English Education : English Journal for Teaching and Learning* 08, no. 02 (2020): 190, [jurnal.iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id](http://jurnal.iain-padangsidempuan.ac.id).

is very important to master so that writing and pronunciation is correct according to the English rules.

Grammar has been studied in class VII junior high school such as by combining one word with another word to form a sentence. Grammar that has been studied in junior high school such as tenses, part of speech that are conjunction, noun, pronoun, preposition, adverb, verb, interjection and adjective. Degree of comparison is part of the adjective that has been studied in VIII junior high school based on their syllabus. The researcher wants to know the student's ability of Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu kota Padangsidimpuan understanding degree of comparison they have learned in class VIII junior high school. So, the students who sit in grade X Al-Ansor have been studied the degree of comparison for at least 3 years.

In the first study at grade X Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu kota Padangsidimpuan, the researcher find many problems' in English learning especially in degree of comparison. Based on the researcher's share with the English teacher, in English study the students feel difficult in using degree of comparison in sentence, such as: most of students are still lack in vocabulary, most of students are still lack in understanding degree of comparison, most of students are still lack in grammar, some of students are difficulties in understanding English lessons and some of students do not

have a dictionary in learning English at grade X Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu kota Padangsidempuan.<sup>4</sup>

Based on explanation above, the researcher want to analysis the students ability. The researcher want to know until where the students' ability in using degree of comparison in sentence. So, the researcher take a title of this research is "An Analysis on the Students' Ability in Mastering Degree of Comparison At Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan".

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

Based on background of the problems, the researcher identified the problems as follows :

1. Most of students are still lack in vocabulary.
2. Most of students are still lack in understanding degree of comparisom.
3. Most of students are still lack in grammar.
4. Some of students are difficulties in understanding English lessons.
5. Some of students do not have a dictionary.

## **C. Limitation of the Problem**

Based on the identification above, the researcher found some students' problems includes in grammar and the researcher limits the problems on grammar only especially in degree of comparison, they are positive degree, comparative degree and superlative degree.

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<sup>4</sup>Mami, S.Pd,"The English Teacher of AL-ANSOR Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan ,*Private Interview*, 26 Agustus 2020.

#### **D. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the background and identification of the problem, so researcher formulate the problemsis“ How is the students’ ability in matering degree of comparison at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsisimpulan

#### **E. Aims of the Research**

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the research is “To know the students’ ability in mastering degree of comparison at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julukota Padangsidimpulan “.

#### **F. Significances of the Research**

There are many significances of the research. The research is expected to be useful for:

1. Headmaster, to give contribution and enrich the science of language educational in general especially to the field of the teaching using degree of comparison in sentence.
2. Teachers, to give inspiration uses as source of teaching and gives learning materials to be presented in the classroom of teaching to use degree of comparison in sentence.
3. Students, to help difficulties them, give solve of problems and to provide motivation in studying degree of comparison in sentence.
4. Future researchers, to use as references of as information to do further research in the same research in the future about degree of comparison.

## **G. Definition of Key Terms**

The title of this proposal is “An Analysis on the Students’ Ability in Mastering Degree of comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan”. The researcher used some terminologies which regarded important to be clarified about the topic. It is done to avoid the misunderstanding between the researcher and the reader, they are:

### **1. Students’ Ability**

Students are people who sit in school and need education. Student also is person who together of elementary school until senior high school or university in develop education process for of knowledge especially at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan.

Ability is a power, strenght, and mental that someone has in doing something. In this case, the ability is the skill that students has to analysis mastering degree of comparison especially at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan

So. It can be concluded that, students’ ability is the skill or strenght that students has to do something especially in analysis mastering degree of comparison at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan.

### **2. Degree of Comparison**

Degree of comparison is the level of comparison on the adjective. Degree of comparison is used when comparing an object with another object. Degree of comparison are divided into three, they are positive



degree, comparative degree and superlative degree. Positive degree is two units are compared in the first type level comparison refers to the quality of one person or thing. Comparative of degree is used to compare two things or persons are different. Then, superlative degree is used to stress the highest degree of quality for more than two objects compared.

So, an analysis on the students' ability in mastering degree of comparison at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan is an activity to analyze the mental or skill that students have in mastering degree of comparison at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan.

#### **H. Outline of the Thesis**

The systematic of this research is describe into five chapters consist of many sub chapters with detail as follows :

Chapter one consist of background of the problem. It's explanation about the building of the research, focus of the problem explain about the research concerned, identification of the problem, formulation if the problems, it's telling about how to get the information of the research, purpose of the research explain about using of this research to another people, the significances of his research explain about the aim of this research, and definition of key term consist of terminologies of the research.

Chapter two consist of the theoretical description explain about the materials of the research, they are comparative degree and review of related

findings consisted of the related research that found before this research conducted

Chapter three consist of research methodology tell about the kinds of the research used by the research methodology consist of schedule and place of the research explain the time and the location of this research, research design tell about the types of the research, the instrument the data collection, source of the data are the participant whose participate in this research, the last the techniques of data analysis and outline thesis.

Chapter four consist of the result of the research tells about the result of research from the participant. The chapter also consist to description of the data, and discussion from related finding that pound before conduct this research.

Chapter five consist of conclusion of the research explain about the result of the result.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

#### A. Definition of Degree of Comparison

Basically, degree of comparison is an adjective and adverb to state the comparison. Degree of comparison is the level comparison used with the in adjective and adverb. This degree of comparison is useful for comparing how big or small, light or dark, etc., between one object with other object such as person, places and things.

Based on the kind of degree, there are 3 kinds degree of comparison they are positive, comparative and superlative.

##### 1. Positive degree

A positive degree is the first type of degree of comparison that states a positive comparison (first comparison). According to Iwan Kurniawan and Mektari Oktalia, “positive degree is the most basic form of the adjective, positive because it does not relate to any superior or inferior qualities of other things”.<sup>5</sup> So positive degree only talks about adjective and adverb of an object, where there is no comparison in this level. For examples: height, weight, expensive, beautiful, ugly and so on.

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<sup>5</sup>Iwan Kurniawan, “An Analysis of Students’ Mastery in Using Degrees of Comparison at the 1st Semester of the 10th Grade of SMK PGRI 4 Bandar Lampung in the Academic Year of 2016/2017.”P. 11.

Positive degree is two units are compared in the first type level comparison refers to the quality of one person or thing. It's used to comparing two object (person, things or places) that same quality.

The formula of positive degree:<sup>6</sup>

**As + positive + as**

Some examples of adjectives that can be used to make positive degree in sentences, as bellow:

**Table. I**  
**The Example Adjective in Positive Degree**

No	Positive	Meaning
1.	Old	<i>Tua</i>
2.	Short	<i>Pendek</i>
3.	Good	<i>Baik</i>
4.	Tall	<i>Tinggi</i>
5.	Beautiful	<i>Cantik</i>
6.	Cheap	<i>Murah</i>
7.	Handsome	<i>Ganteng</i>
8.	Delligent	<i>Rajin</i>
9.	Interesting	<i>Tertarik</i>
10.	Wide	<i>Luas</i>
11.	Fast	<i>Cepat</i>
12.	Fluently	<i>Lancar</i>
13.	Great	<i>Besar</i>
14.	Short	<i>Pendek</i>
15.	Rich	<i>Kaya</i>

Examples :

- 1) Romeo is as old as Juliet.
- 2) Nusa is as short as Rara.
- 3) Upin is as good as Ipin.
- 4) Aisyah is as tall as Yuni.

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<sup>6</sup>Fitri Ningsi, "Increasing of Using Picture in Teaching Comparison Degrees," *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa 7*, no. 2 (2017): 53. [www.ejournal.tsb.ac.id](http://www.ejournal.tsb.ac.id)

- 5) Nadia is as beautiful as Nina.
- 6) The manggoes are as cheap as oranges.
- 7) He is as handsome as his father.
- 8) She is as delligent as his mother.
- 9) This book is as interesting as that book.
- 10) My school is as wide as your school.
- 11) His sycle runs is as fast as a car.
- 12) Miss Lia speaks English is as fluently as Mr. Syukur.
- 13) President's house is as great as pitri's house.
- 14) She is as short as me.
- 15) Dino is as tich as Nina.

#### a. Comparative degree

Comparative degree is used to compare two persons or things. According to Ni Luh Desy Suari Dewi “the comparative from of the great majority of adjectives can be achieved in two ways by adding –er to the absolute or by adding the adverb more”.<sup>7</sup> So, comparative degree is used to compare group of persons, places or things by using two ways by adding –er to the absolute or by adding the adverb more.

Based on definition above the researcher can conclude that comparative degree is comparative used to compare between two

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<sup>7</sup>Ni Luh Desy Suari Dewi, “Comparison Degree Of Adjectives,” *Universitas Dhyana Pura 2*, no. 1 (2016): p. 11, <https://jurnal.undhirabali.ac.id>.

things, person or places. Using sentence comparative using the comparative formula namely –er and more.

The formula of comparative degree to short syllables as follow:<sup>8</sup>

### **Adjective + -er + than**

Some examples of adjectives that can be used to make comparative degree in sentences, as bellow:

**Table. II**  
**The Examples of Comparative Degree**

No	Comparative	Meaning
1.	Older	<i>Lebih tua</i>
2.	Heavier	<i>Lebih berat</i>
3.	Cheaper	<i>Lebih murah</i>
4.	bigger	<i>Lebih besar</i>
5.	later	<i>Lebih lambat</i>
6.	smarter	<i>Lebih pintar</i>
7.	quicker	<i>Lebih cepat</i>
8.	harder	<i>Lebih keras</i>
9.	faster	<i>Lebih cepat</i>
10.	higher	<i>Lebih tinggi</i>
11.	Earlier	<i>Lebih cepat</i>
12.	Drier	<i>Lebih kering</i>
13.	More Dizzy	<i>Lebih pusing</i>
14.	Lazier	<i>Lebih malas</i>
15.	Holier	<i>Lebih suci</i>

Examples :

- 1) My mother is older than my father.
- 2) Iron is heavier than wood.
- 3) My bag is cheaper than your bag.

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<sup>8</sup>Ningsi, "Increasing of Using Picture in Teaching Comparison Degrees."53.

- 4) Book is bigger than cake.
- 5) You are later than me.
- 6) My sister is smarter than my brother.
- 7) A plane is quicker than a car.
- 8) I'm study harder than her.
- 9) My cycle is faster than her car.
- 10) My score is higher than her score.
- 11) I get up earlier than you.
- 12) My shirt is drier than him.
- 13) The teacher is more dizzy than his students.
- 14) His brother is lazier than his young brother.
- 15) Al-Qur'an is holier than book.

There are several ways to form comparative adjective as follows :

1. Adjective of one syllable, add – er

In comparative degree by using two objects are different quality, if the adjective is one syllable the adjective must be added by –er in the end of the adjective.

Formula :<sup>9</sup>

**Adjective + er + than**

Some examples of adjectives that can be used to make comparative degree in one syllable, as below:

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<sup>9</sup>Ningsi, "Increasing of Using Picture in Teaching Comparison Degrees."53.

**Table. III**  
**The Examples of Adjective of One Syllable, add – er**

No	Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Meaning
1.	Tall	<i>Tinggi</i>	Taller	<i>Lebih tinggi</i>
2.	Clear	<i>Bersih</i>	Clearer	<i>Lebih bersih</i>
3.	Fast	<i>Cepat</i>	Faster	<i>Lebih cepat</i>
4.	Nice	<i>Baik</i>	Nicer	<i>Lebih baik</i>
5.	Quick	<i>Cepat</i>	Quicker	<i>Lebih cepat</i>
6.	High	<i>Tinggi</i>	Higher	<i>Lebih tinggi</i>
7.	Smart	<i>Pintar</i>	Smarter	<i>Lebih pintar</i>
8.	Cheap	<i>Murah</i>	Cheaper	<i>Lebih murah</i>
9.	Hard	<i>Keras</i>	Harder	<i>Lebih keras</i>
10.	Late	<i>Lambat</i>	later	<i>Lebih lambat</i>
11.	Rich	<i>Kaya</i>	Richer	<i>Lebih kaya</i>
12.	Great	<i>Besar</i>	Greater	<i>Lebih besar</i>
13.	Short	<i>Pendek</i>	Shorter	<i>Lebih pendek</i>
14.	Clean	<i>bersih</i>	Cleaner	<i>Lebih bersih</i>
15.	Calm	<i>tenang</i>	Calmer	<i>Lebih tenang</i>

Examples:

- 1) I'm taller than you.
- 2) My house is clearer than my class.
- 3) A plane is faster than Car.
- 4) A honey is nicer than fruit.
- 5) Dino is quicker than Anto.
- 6) My score is higher then her score.
- 7) My sister is smarter than my brother.
- 8) My bag is cheaper than your bag.
- 9) I'am study harder than her.
- 10) You are later than me.
- 11) Raffi is richer than me.
- 12) The moon is greater than the star.



13) My story is shorter than her story.

14) The first room is cleaner than the second room.

15) Lake waves is calmer than sea waves.

2. Adjective of one syllable and – e, add – r only.

In comparative degree by using two objects are different quality, if the adjective is one syllable and the end is vowel -e must be added consonant –r at the end of adjective.

Some examples of adjectives that can be used to make comparative degree in one syllable and – e, add – r, as bellow:

**Table. IV**  
**The Examples of Adjective of One Syllable and – e, Add – r**

No	Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Meaning
1.	Large	<i>Luas</i>	Larger	<i>Lebih luas</i>
2.	Brave	<i>Berani</i>	Braver	<i>Lebih berani</i>
3.	Fine	<i>Baik</i>	Finer	<i>Lebih baik</i>
4.	True	<i>Benar</i>	Truer	<i>Lebih benar</i>
5.	Wise	<i>Bijaksana</i>	Wiser	<i>Lebih bijaksana</i>
6.	Late	<i>Lambat</i>	Later	<i>Lebih lambat</i>
7.	Close	<i>Dekat</i>	Closer	<i>Lebih dekat</i>
8.	Cute	<i>Imut</i>	Cuter	<i>Lebih imut</i>
9.	Coarse	<i>Kasar</i>	Coarser	<i>Lebih kasar</i>
10.	Fake	<i>Palsu</i>	Faker	<i>Lebih palsu</i>
11.	Wise	<i>Bijaksana</i>	Wiser	<i>Lebih bijaksana</i>

Examples :

1) I am braver then her.

2) My bed is larger than your.

3) My sister is finer than me.

4) Al-Qur'an is truer than whatever.

- 5) Prophet Muhammad saw is wiser than whoever.
  - 6) Snail is later than snack.
  - 7) She is closer with Al-qur'an than novel.
  - 8) My doll is cuter than me.
  - 9) The stone is coarser than the soil.
  - 10) This letter is faker than the previous one.
  - 11) She is wiser than her friend.
3. Adjective of one syllable and two of the last words are vowel, consonant, double the last consonant and add – er.<sup>10</sup>

In comparative degree by using two objects are different quality, if the adjective is one syllable and the last is vowel and consonant, so the consonant should be double and add –er at the end.

Some examples of adjectives that can be used to make comparative degree, as bellow:

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<sup>10</sup>Roann Aliman Ratmond Murphy, *Grammar in Use* (New Work: Combridge University Press, 2007).p. 199.

**Table. V**  
**The Examples of Adjective of One Syllable and Two of the**  
**Last Words are Vowel, Consonant, Double the Last**  
**Consonant and Add – er**

No	Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Meaning
1.	Big	<i>Besar</i>	Bigger	<i>Lebih besar</i>
2.	Hot	<i>Merah</i>	Redder	<i>Lebih merah</i>
3.	Red	<i>Panas</i>	Hotter	<i>Lebih panas</i>
4.	Fat	<i>Gemuk</i>	Fatter	<i>Lebih gemuk</i>
5.	Thin	<i>Kurus</i>	Thinner	<i>Lebih kurus</i>
6.	Dim	<i>Redup</i>	Dimmer	<i>Lebih redup</i>
7.	Slow	<i>Lambat</i>	Slowwer	<i>Lebih lambat</i>
8.	Far		Farrer	

Examples :

- 1) Football is bigger then badminton.
  - 2) My flower is redder than hers.
  - 3) This coffee is hotter than it.
  - 4) She is fatter then you.
  - 5) Dino is thinner than Toni.
  - 6) My lamp is dimmer than yours.
  - 7) She is slowwer than me.
  - 8) My house is farrer than your house .
4. Adjective of syllable end – y, before – y is consonant, we change the – y into-I, and end – er.

In comparative degree by using two objects are different quality, if the adjective is one syllable, the last are double consonant and the end is consonant –y, must change consonant –y into –i and add –er at the end.

Some examples of adjectives that can be used to make comparative degree, as bellow:

**Table. VI**  
**The Examples of Adjective of Syllable End – y, Before – y is Consonant, We Change the – y into-I, and End – er**

No	Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Meaning
1.	Happy	<i>Bahagia</i>	Happier	<i>Lebih bahagia</i>
2.	Dry	<i>Kering</i>	Drier	<i>Lebih kering</i>
3.	Busy	<i>Sibuk</i>	Busier	<i>Lebih sibuk</i>
4.	Easy	<i>Mudah</i>	Easier	<i>Lebih mudah</i>
5.	Pretty	<i>Cantik</i>	Prettier	<i>Lebih cantik</i>
6.	Bony	<i>Kurus</i>	Bonier	<i>Lebih kurus</i>
7.	Bulky	<i>Tebal</i>	Bulkier	<i>Lebih tebal</i>
8.	Chubby	<i>Tembem</i>	Chubbier	<i>Lebih tembem</i>
9.	Costly	<i>Mahal</i>	Costlier	<i>Lebih mahal</i>
10.	Corny	<i>Dangkal</i>	Cornier	<i>Lebih dangkal</i>
11.	Angry	<i>Marah</i>	Angrier	<i>Lebih marah</i>
12.	Hungry	<i>Lapar</i>	Hungrier	<i>Lebih lapar</i>
13.	Creepy	<i>Menyeramkan</i>	Creepier	<i>Lebih seram</i>
14.	Crazy	<i>Gila</i>	Crazier	<i>Lebih gila</i>
15.	Dirty	<i>Kotor</i>	Dirtier	<i>Lebih kotor</i>
16.	Early	<i>Awal</i>	Earlier	<i>Lebih awal</i>
17.	Empty	<i>Kosong</i>	Emptier	<i>Lebih kosong</i>
18.	Greedy	<i>Serakah</i>	Greedier	<i>Lebih serakah</i>
19.	Grumpy	<i>Pemarah</i>	Grumpier	<i>Lebih pemarah</i>
20.	Healthy	<i>Sehat</i>	Healthier	<i>Lebih sehat</i>

Examples:

- 1) She is happier than me.
- 2) My hats is drier than yours.
- 3) My father is busier than my mom.
- 4) This exam is easier than last year's exam.
- 5) My young sister is prettier than me.
- 6) Areca tree is bonier than coconut tree.
- 7) My cake is bulkier than this cake.

- 8) Anis's cheek is chubbier than my cheek.
- 9) My shoes is costlier than my mother's shoes.
- 10) A Sea is cornier than a river.
- 11) My mother is angrier than my father.
- 12) Tina is hungrier than me.
- 13) Miss nia is creepier than me when si was angry.
- 14) She is crezier than her sister.
- 15) Her bag is dirtier than mine.
- 16) I'am earlier than my lecture.
- 17) Today my wallet is emptier than yesterday.
- 18) Qorun is greedier than Ali.
- 19) Mt brother is grumpier than my young brother.
- 20) In my house Ani is healthier then in her house.

#### 5. Adjective of two or more syllables

In comparative degree by using two or more syllables in adjective must using more before adjective.

The formula of comparative degree to long syllables as follow.<sup>11</sup>

**More + adjective + than**

Examples :

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<sup>11</sup>Ningsi, "Increasing of Using Picture in Teaching Comparison Degrees."53.

**Table.VII**  
**The Examples of Adjective of Two or More Syllables**

No	Positive	Meaning	Comparative	Meaning
1.	Beautiful	<i>Cantik</i>	More beautiful	<i>Lebih cantik</i>
2.	Famous	<i>Terkenal</i>	More famous	<i>Lebih terkenal</i>
3	Intelligent	<i>Cerdas</i>	More intelligent	<i>Lebih cerdas</i>
4.	Expansive	<i>Mahal</i>	More expansive	<i>lebih mahal</i>
5.	Handsome	<i>Ganteng</i>	More handsome	<i>lebihganteng</i>
6.	Apprehensive	<i>Gelisah</i>	More apprehensive	<i>lebih gelisah</i>
7.	Appropriate	<i>Sesuai</i>	More appropriate	<i>lebih sesuai</i>
8.	Interesting	<i>Menarik</i>	More interesting	<i>lebih menarik</i>
9.	Avaricious	<i>tamak</i>	More avaricious	<i>lebih tamak</i>
10.	Authentic	<i>asli</i>	More authentic	<i>lebih authentic</i>

Examples :

- 1) Rose is more beautiful than Tulip.
- 2) Bandung is more famous than Medan.
- 3) Rahmad is more intelligent than his brother.
- 4) My bag is more expansive than her bag.
- 5) My brother is more handsome than his friend.
- 6) She is more apprehensive than her young sister.
- 7) My chooses is more appropriate then her choosing.
- 8) Makkah is more interesting to visid than sibio-bio.
- 9) Qorun is more avaricious than Ali.
- 10) This bag is more authentic than in the market.

## b. Superlative degree

Superlative degree is used to state object or person most among everything. According to Iwan Kurniaan and Mentari Oktalia state, “ Superlative degree is used to stress the highest degree of quality for more than two object compared.<sup>12</sup> So. Superlative degree is used to compare an object on the highest quality among other objects that are more than two objects.

1. The adjective one syllable, regularly changed by edding –est.

In superlative degree by using two or more objects, if the adjective is one syllable must add by –est.

Formula:<sup>13</sup>

**The + adjective +est**

Some examples of adjectives that can be used to make superlative degree, as bellow:

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<sup>12</sup>Mentari Oktali Iwan Kurniawan, “An Analysis of Students’ Mastery in Using Degrees of Comparison at the 1st Semester of the 10th Grade of SMK PGRI 4 Bandar Lampung in the Academic Year of 2016/2017,” *English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris IAIN Raden Intan* 10, no. 1 (2017): 88–103, <https://doi.org/10.24042/ee-jtbi.v10i1.877.p.6><https://journal.radenintan.ac.id>.

<sup>13</sup>Ningsi, “Increasing of Using Picture in Teaching Comparison Degrees.”53.

**Table. VIII**  
**The Examples of the Adjective One Syllable, Regularly**  
**Changed by Edding –est**

No.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Meaning
1.	Nice	Nicer	The Nicest	<i>Paling bagus</i>
2.	Large	Larger	The Largest	<i>Paling luas</i>
3.	Brave	Braver	The Bravest	<i>Paling berani</i>
4.	Wide	Wider	The widest	<i>Paling benar</i>
5.	Slow	Slower	The slowest	<i>Paling lambat</i>
6.	High	Higher	The highest	<i>Paling tinggi</i>
7.	Smart	Smarter	The smartest	<i>Paling pintar</i>
8.	Cheap	Cheaper	The cheapest	<i>Paling murah</i>
9.	Hard	Harder	The hardest	<i>Paling keras</i>
10.	Late	later	The latest	<i>Paling lambat</i>

Examples:

- 1) She is the nicest than us.
- 2) Lake Toba is the largest in Sumatera.
- 3) Ilham is the bravest in my school.
- 4) Our table is the widest in our room.
- 5) Snail is the slowest of all animal.
- 6) He is the highest in our class.
- 7) Nina is the smartest in the world.
- 8) Her bag is the cheapest in this store.
- 9) Ison is the hardest of among all.
- 10) Snail is the latest af all animals.



2. The adjective of one syllable ends with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is double before –est.

In superlative degree by using two or more objects, if the adjective used single consonant but before it a single vowel must using double consonant and add –est at the end.

Formula :<sup>14</sup>

**The + adjective + est**

Examples of adjectives :

**Table. IX**  
**The Examples of the Adjective of One Syllable Ends With a Single Consonant Preceded by a Single Vowel, the Final Consonant is Double Before –est**

No.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Meaning
1.	Big	Bigger	The Biggest	<i>Paling besar</i>
2.	Thin	Thinner	The Thinnest	<i>Paling kurus</i>
3.	Hot	Hotter	The hottest	<i>Paling panas</i>
4.	Fat	Fatter	The fattest	<i>Paling gemuk</i>
5.	Tall	Taller	The tallest	<i>Paling tinggi</i>
6.	Dim	Dimmer	The dimmest	<i>Paling redup</i>

Examples:

- 1) Her house is the biggest in my village.
- 2) Doni is the thinnest in my class.
- 3) This water is the hottest of all the water here.
- 4) Aminah is the fattest in her family.
- 5) Coconut tree is the tallest among all the trees.
- 6) Out lamp is the dimmest in this village.

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<sup>14</sup>Ningsi.53.

3. The adjective of one or two syllables adjective ends with “y” preceded by a consonant, “y” is change into “i” before adding the suffix –est.

In superlative degree by using two or more objects, if the adjective is one syllable, the last are double consonant and the end is consonant –y, must change consonant –y into –i and add –est at the end.<sup>15</sup>

**Table. X**  
**The Examples of the Adjective of One or Two Syllables**  
**Adjective Ends With “y” Preceded by a Consonant, “y” is**  
**Change into “i” Before Adding the Suffix –est**

No.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative	Meaning
1.	Happy	Happier	The Happiest	<i>Paling bahagia</i>
2.	Luck	Luckier	The Luckiest	<i>Paling beruntung</i>
3.	Heavy	Heavier	The heaviest	<i>Paling berat</i>
4.	Lazy	Lazier	The laziest	<i>Paling malas</i>
5.	Easy	Easier	The easiest	<i>Paling mudah</i>
6.	Dry	Drier	The driest	<i>Paling kering</i>
7.	Bony	Bonier	The boniest	<i>Paling kurus</i>
8.	Bulky	Bulkier	The bulkiest	<i>Paling tebal</i>
9.	Chubby	Chubbier	The chubbiest	<i>Paling tembem</i>
10.	Busy	Busier	The busiest	<i>Paling sibuk</i>
11.	Angry	Angrier	The angriest	<i>paling marah</i>
12.	Hungry	Hungrier	The hungriest	<i>paling lapar</i>
13.	Creepy	Creepier	The creepiest	<i>paling seram</i>
14.	Crazy	Crazier	The craziest	<i>paling gila</i>
15.	Dirty	Dirtier	The dirtiest	<i>paling kotor</i>
16.	Early	Earlier	The earliest	<i>paling awal</i>
17.	Empty	Emptier	The emptiest	<i>paling kosong</i>
18.	Greedy	Greedier	The greediest	<i>Paling serakah</i>
19.	Grumpy	Grumpier	The grumpiest	<i>Paling pemarah</i>
20.	Healthy	Healthier	The healthiest	<i>Paling sehat</i>

Examples:

<sup>15</sup>Martin &Wren, *High School English Grammar & Composition*, N.D.V.Pras, 2013.

- 1) He is the happiest among all of us.
- 2) The flight attendant was the luckiest among all his friends.
- 3) Her bag is the heaviest among all the bags.
- 4) My young sister is the laziest in their class.
- 5) Washing dishes is the easiest job.
- 6) Her clothesline is the driest then yours.
- 7) She is the boniest in her house.
- 8) Our brownies is the bulkiest in this competition.
- 9) Nina's cheek is the chubbiest in this village.
- 10) The officials is the busiest in this country.
- 11) My father is the angriest in my family.
- 12) Nia is the hungriest in my group.
- 13) Dino is the creepiest in my class.
- 14) Joni is the creziest in my village.
- 15) Her class is the dirtiest in mu school.
- 16) She is always the earliest come to school of all the students.
- 17) Her brain is the emptiest of all students.
- 18) Qorun is the greediest of all human in this world.
- 19) Dino is the grumpiest in my house.
- 20) My parents are the healthiest in my family.

#### 4. The adjective of two or more syllables

In comparative degree by using two or more syllables in adjective must using more before adjective.

Formula:<sup>16</sup>

**The + most + adjective**

Examples of adjective :

**Table. XI**  
**The Examples of the Adjective of Two or More Syllables**

No.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	Beautiful	More beautiful	The most beautiful
2.	Expensive	More expensive	The most expensive
3.	Dangerous	More dangerous	The most dangerous
4.	Important	More important	The most important
5.	Interesting	More interesting	The most interesting
6.	Handsome	More handsome	The most handsome
7.	Authentic	More authentic	The most authentic
8.	Appropriate	More appropriate	The most appropriate
9.	Famous	More famous	The most famous
10.	Intelligent	More intelligent	The most intelligent

Examples :

- 1) My mother is the most beautiful in this world.
- 2) Parents are the most expensive treasures in this world.
- 3) Crocodile is the most dangerous among all animals.
- 4) My parents are the most important of all.
- 5) Reading Al-Qur'an is the most interesting among reading the others.
- 6) Prophet Yusuf is the most handsome in the world.

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<sup>16</sup>Ningsi, "Increasing of Using Picture in Teaching Comparison Degrees."53.

- 7) Just my bag is the most authentic in my school.
  - 8) Her answer is the most appropriate in this competition.
  - 9) Raffi is the most famous people.
  - 10) SBY is the most intelligent president.
5. Irregular adjectives and adverbs in degree of comparison

**Table. X11**  
**The Irregular Degree of Comparison<sup>17</sup>**

No.	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
1.	Good	Better	The best
2.	Well	Better	The best
3.	Bad	Worse	The worst
4.	Far	Farther	The farthest
5.	Little	Less	Least
6.	Much	More	The most
7.	In	Inner	Inmost
8.	Up	Upper	Upmost
9.	Able	Abler	The ablest
10.	Gentle	Gentler	The gentlest
11.	Fun	More fun	The most fun

Examples :

- 1) One piece is better than Naruto.
- 2) My money will be more than yours.
- 3) This is the latest version of the software.
- 4) Nina understands grammar the most in the class.
- 5) I can solve this better than you.

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<sup>17</sup>Wren, *High School English Grammar & Composition*.26.

## B. Review of Related Finding

There are some related finding to this research as follows:

First, from Shalehoddin, and Junawati Samosir<sup>18</sup>, who found that they are concluded from 22 students of eight grade students of SMP Clarissa Batam, only 6 (27.3%) students were able in mastering in degree of comparison of adjective and there were 16 ( 72.7%) students are fail in it. It means most of eight grade students of SMP Clarissa Batam did not master degree of comparison well.

Second, from Lukman , Ilham and Haryati<sup>19</sup>, who found that the data analysis they are concluded using picture in teaching comparison degrees. The picture increases students' responses to learn degree of comparison in the class and also given good influence concerning students' skill in mastering the subject of comparison degrees. It showed by students' responses of the data from questionnaire that more than a half of students answer yes with percentage was 73%. It means that picture have a great contribution for students in learning comparison degrees.

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<sup>18</sup>Shalehoddin, Junawati Samosir, "An Analysis of Students ' Mastery of Comparison Degrees," *Angola-Saxon* 8, no. 2 (2017): P. 1, <https://journaleducation.ac.id>.

<sup>19</sup>Hariyati Lukman, Ilham, "The Use of Picture in Teaching Degrees of Comparison," *Jurnal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics (JELTL)* 11, no. 2 (2018): P. 25, <https://journal.ummat.ac.id>.

Third, from Iwan Kurniawan and Mentari Oktalia<sup>20</sup>, who found that students' mastery in using degrees of comparison of the 10<sup>th</sup> grade students of SMK PGRI 4 Bandar Lampung shown that the students' mastery of 2016/2017 had fair level.

Fourth, from Yose Adifadri, Umami Rasyidah and Eripuddin<sup>21</sup>, who found that the skill of second grade students of SMAN 1 Bangun Purba was 59.4 or in fair category. While for students skill in positive degrees of comparison was 74.4 or in good category. While students skill in using comparative degree was 56.36 or in fair category, and students skill in using superlative degree was 48.58 or in fair category.

Fifth, from Anita Safitri Hasibuan<sup>22</sup>, who found that the students' ability in using comparative degree in sentence at grade VIII SMP Negeri 5 Padang Bolak Kabupaten Padang Lawas Utara can be categorized low (31). The difficulties in leaning using comparative degree in sentence were: The students are still lack in different one syllable, two syllables, or more syllables, The students still lack in vocabulary adjective words comparative degree andThe students difficulties make comparative degree in sentence. So, the researcher can make conclude that the students' ability in using comparative degree are low category.

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<sup>20</sup>Iwan Kurniawan, "An Analysis of Students' Mastery in Using Degrees of Comparison at the 1st Semester of the 10th Grade of SMK PGRI 4 Bandar Lampung in the Academic Year of 2016/2017."P. 1.

<sup>21</sup>Eripuddin Yose Adifatri, Umami Rasyidah, "An Analysis of Students' Skill in Using Degree of Comparison at Second Grade Sudents of SMAN 1 Bangun Purba Inrroduction a . Background of the Problem," *English Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education,Universiy of Pasir Pangarayan* (2015)p. 1, <https://www.neteli.com>.

<sup>22</sup>Anita Safitri Hasibuan, "An Analysis On The Students' Ability In Using Comparative Degree In Sentence At Grade VIII SMP Negeri 5 Padang Bolak" (2014).p. 1.

Based on five previous researcher above, the researcher tries to find the students' ability in mastering degree of comparison. In other hand, five of this research are smillar research but the result and object are different. Such as: there are fail in mastering comparative degree, great in constribution in comparative degree, fair, and low category. So, the researcher want to know how the Students' Ability in Mastering Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidimpuan.

### **C. Hypothesis**

The hypothesis is the students can understand the degree of comparison namely positive degree, comparative degree and superlative degree in sentence. So, the hypothesis of this research is "The Students' Ability in Mastering Degree of Comparison at Grade X- MAS Al- Ansor is high ability".



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Location and Schedule the Research**

The research takes the located at AL-ANSOR Manunggang Julu Padangsidempuan Tenggara. It is at Manunggang Julu, Padangsidempuan Tenggara, Kota Padangsidempuan, Sumatera Utara. Al-Ansor school is a boarding school. Boarding school is a boarding school system where students as well as teacher and school managers live in dormitories within the school environment for a certain period of time. The researcher has done this research start on june 2020 until the 15<sup>th</sup> of December 2020.

#### **B. Kinds of Research**

This research used descriptive quantitative research. The kind of this research is descriptive method. This research analysis the data by students' answer to find out their ability in degree of comparison. Descriptive method is a research that describes ideas, objects, situations using accurate data that has been research. Quantitative research is one kind of research to get the data by give test to the sample.

The researcher made the conclusion, so descriptive quantitative research is a research that using method to describes ideas, objects, situations by using test to get the accurate data from the sample.

### C. Population and sample

#### a. Population

In conducting this research, researcher need a population. Populasi is a group of individuals with distinctive characteristics of concern in a study or observation. So, the researcher make conclusion, population is a group of individuals, the object or subject that is the source to be studied and then conclusion are drawn.

The Population of X Grade in AL-ANSOR Manunggang Julu Padangsidempuan Tenggara

**Table. XIII**  
**The Population of At Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu**  
**Kota Padangsidempuan**

<b>NO</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Number of Students</b>
1	4a	30 Students
2	4b	32 Students
3	4c	31 Students
4	4d	29 Students
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>122 students</b>

#### b. Sample

Sample is part of the population that have the same characteristics based on observation and analysis. To determine the sample in this research the researcher used random sampling. Random sampling is the process of selecting a sample in such a way that all individual in the defined population haven an equal and independent change of being selected for the sample. According to Arikunto, "states that is better to take all of the population if the number of population is

less than 100, but if they are more than 100, the researcher can take 10-15% or 20-25% of the population".<sup>23</sup> So, from all population the researcher choose class 4C consist 31 students as a sample in this research

#### **D. Instrument of Collecting Data**

Instrument is a tool that used by the researcher to collected the data. The researcher uses a test to collected the data from the sample. Test is group of the question that used to find out someone's understanding, skill, knowledge and intelligences ability by individual or group. So, using by test as instrument, the researcher can easy to find out the data from the sample, where the data has calculated so the researchers get the results of the research.

Before validity, the researcher has made 45 questions as a source of the test that will be given to the students to get the information about the students' ability in mastering degree of comparison. The score of each item is 2.2 if the answer is true, but if the answer is false the score is 0. So, the total score is 100.

**Table. XIV**  
**The Indicator of Degree of Comparison in Grammar Before Validity**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Number of Items</b>	<b>Total Items</b>	<b>Score</b>
1.	Students are able to use positive degre in sentence	16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,	15	2.2

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<sup>23</sup>Rozi Setiawan, Made Sujana, Kurniawan Apprianto,"The Effect of Think-Talk-Write (TTW) Technique on Students' Writing Ability,"English Language and Technology Journal (ELT-Tech Journal 1, no.1 (2017):34.<https://ejournal.upi.edu>

2.	Students are able to use comparative degree in sentence	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	15	2.2
3.	Students are able to use superlative degree in sentence	31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45	15	2.2
Total test		45	45	100

After validity, the researcher get 31 items into valid and 14 items into invalid, but in this research the researcher only using 25 items as a instrument. The researcher uses 25 tests to get the information about the students' ability in mastering degree of comparison. The researcher makes 25 multiple choices and the score for each item if the answer is true the score is 4, but if the answer is false the score is 0, it's mean if all the answers are true the total score is 100.

**Table. XV**  
**The Indicator of Degree of Comparison in Grammar After Validity**

No.	Indicator	Number of Items	Total Items	Score
1.	Students are able to use positive degree in sentence	2, 9, 11, 13, 15, 16, 19, 21, 25	9	4
2.	Students are able to use comparative degree in sentence	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 18, 20, 23	8	4
3.	Students are able to use superlative degree in sentence	4, 7, 10, 12, 14, 17, 22, 24	8	4
Total test		25	25	100

Based on above table, it can known that there are 25 multiple choices as instrument of the research, the score of a question is 4 if the answer true but if the answer is false the score is 0. So total from 25 test is 100.

#### **E. Techniques of Collecting Data**

After preparing the test, the researcher gives the test to the sample to get the result. There are some steps to collect the data.

- a. The researcher preparing the test related to the material, degree of comparison.
- b. The researcher makes validity by checking it to the English teacher.
- c. After making validity test, the reseacher gives the tes to the sample and gives the time to do the test.
- d. Collecting the students' answer to analysis the date and try to find out the result.
- e. Discussing the data to the expert to make the score the data result.

#### **F. Validity of the Instrument**

In this research, the researcher has done the validity test to apply this research. The test mean to analyze the items of the test comprehensively. The researcher used the item validity to determine the validity of the instrument, that is test.

To know the validity of the each question has been refered to list  $r$  biserial with  $r$ , in 5% significant : 0. 514 and 1% significant : 0. 641. So, if  $r_{\text{account}} > r_{\text{table}}$  the test is classified valid.

To get the validity of the test, the formula of *r point biserial* can be used as follow:

$$r_{\text{pbi}} = \frac{M_p - M_t}{SD_t} \sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}$$

where :

$r_{\text{pbi}}$  : coefficient item validity

$M_p$  : mean score of the total score

$SD_t$  : standard deviation of the total score

$p$  : presentation of the right answer of the item tested

$q$  : presentation of the wrong answer of the item tested validity<sup>24</sup>

After the researcher had done validity of the test with calculate test based on formula *r point bi serial*, the researcher got that there were 31 items classified into valid, and 14 items classified into invalid test. So, the researcher took 25 items as test in this research.

## G. Techniques of the Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by quantitative data, it was presented in statistic formula. Data were analyzed by statistical analysis with following steps:

- a. Identifying and correcting the answer of the subject research from the test.
- b. Using mean score to analyze the test result.<sup>25</sup>

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

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<sup>24</sup>Anas Sudijono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2008).p.258.

<sup>25</sup>Ahmad Nizar Rangkuti, *Statistik Untuk Penelitian Pendidikan* (Medan: Perdana Publishing, 2015).p. 27.

Explanation:

M : Mean Score (average)

$\sum x$  : Total of the result

n : Sum of respondent

- c. After the researcher get the data, it would enter in test hypothesis used formula as follow:<sup>26</sup>

$$Z=\text{Test} \quad Z = \frac{\frac{x}{n} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}}$$

Explanation:

x : data that includes hypothesis categories

n : all the data

p : hypothesis proportion

- d. Then, after the researcher get the data, it has been presented in frequency table as following:

**Table. XVI**

**The Classification Quality of the Students' Score:<sup>27</sup>**

<b>Range Score</b>	<b>Category</b>
0% - 25%	Very low
26% - 50%	Low
51% - 75%	Enough
76% - 100%	High

<sup>26</sup>Rangkuti.p.81.

<sup>27</sup>Ridwan, *Belajar Mudah Penelitian Untuk Guru Karyawan Peneliti Pemula* (Bandung: Alfabeta, cet 1, 2005).p.89.

- e. After the researcher found the mean score of all the students, it would be consult to the criteria as the following:
- 1) If the value of mean score is 0% - 25%, it can be categorized into very low ability.
  - 2) If the value of mean score is 26% - 50%, it can be categorized into low ability.
  - 3) If the value of mean score is 51% - 75%, it can be categorized into enough ability.
  - 4) If the value of mean score is 76% - 100%, it can be categorized into high ability.



## CHAPTER IV

### THE RESULT OF RESEARCH

As explained in the previous chapter about an Analysis on the Students' Ability in Mastering Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan. After the researcher done the research, the researcher has calculated the students' test result relate to this title by applying analysis. Quantitative descriptive was used mean score to get all of their general scores. Then to test the hypothesis, the researcher used formula of Z-test. For a more detailed explanation of the data as bellow :

#### A. Description of the Data

To determine the level of the students' ability in analyzing mastering degree of comparison at grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan, the researcher used test as instrument to collecting the data. The researcher asked the students to answer the test of degree of comparison based on the multiple choice. The total of the test is 25, then the test given to the Students at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan. The score each of them could be seen in the table bellow:

**Table. XVII**  
**The Students' Total Score in Analysis Degree of Comparison**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Students' Initial</b>	<b>Total Score</b>
1.	AS	84
2.	RLP	72
3.	LE	72
4.	C	44

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Students' Initial</b>	<b>Total Score</b>
5.	JKP	60
6.	PA	68
7.	EH	44
8.	YD	64
9.	DNR	64
10.	SW	72
11.	N	72
12.	RLS	68
13.	FJH	60
14.	KRH	52
15.	NAD	68
16.	SWR	48
17.	CA	68
18.	AFD	64
19.	SP	68
20.	SRS	36
21.	SR	56
22.	SS	76
23.	AN	52
24.	LZ	84
25.	US	72
26.	YLN	76
27.	WHH	68
28.	RW	44
29.	DK	52

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Students' Initial</b>	<b>Total Score</b>
30.	SRP	80
31.	AB	76

Based on the table above, the total scores of grade X students of MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan in analysis degree of comparison is 1984. It can also seen from the highest score obtained by students is 84 and the lowest score is 36. To know the quality score each of the students in analysis degree of comparison can be seen as below:

**Table. XVIII**  
**The Quality Score of the Students in Analysis**  
**Degree of Comparison**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Students' Initial Name</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Quality Score</b>
1.	AS	84	High
2.	RLP	72	Enough
3.	LE	72	Enough
4.	C	44	Low
5.	JKP	60	Enough
6.	PA	68	Enough
7.	EH	44	Low
8.	YD	64	Enough
9.	DNR	64	Enough
10.	SW	72	Enough
11.	N	72	Enough
12.	RLS	68	Enough
13.	FJH	60	Enough

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Students' Initial Name</b>	<b>Total Score</b>	<b>Quality Score</b>
14.	KRH	52	Enough
15.	NAD	68	Enough
16.	SWR	48	Low
17.	CA	68	Enough
18.	AFD	64	Enough
19.	SP	68	Enough
20.	SRS	36	Low
21.	SR	56	Enough
22.	SS	76	Enough
23.	AN	52	Enough
24.	LZ	84	High
25.	US	72	Enough
26.	YLN	76	Enough
27.	WHH	68	Enough
28.	RW	44	Low
29.	DK	52	Enough
30.	SRP	80	High
31.	AB	76	Enough
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1984</b>	

Based on the table above, it has been clearly that the quality score of the students' score in analysis degree of comparison is differently. There were many students have low, enough and high. It means that the ability at

grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan in 2019-2020 academic year in analysis degree of comparison is variously.

Data from the test score that were needed for testing hypothesis is the data are tabulated as follow:

**Table. XIX**  
**The Resume of Variable Score in Analysis Mastering Degree of Comparison**

No	Statistic	Variable
1	High score	84
2	Low score	36
3	Range	48
4	Mean score	65.8
5	Median score	68.5
6	Mode	70.2

From the table above , it was known that the high score for variable in analysis degree of comparison had been searched from 31 students, and based on the total of sample research the high score is 84, low score is 36, range is 48, mean score is 65.8, median score is 68.5 and mode is 70.2.

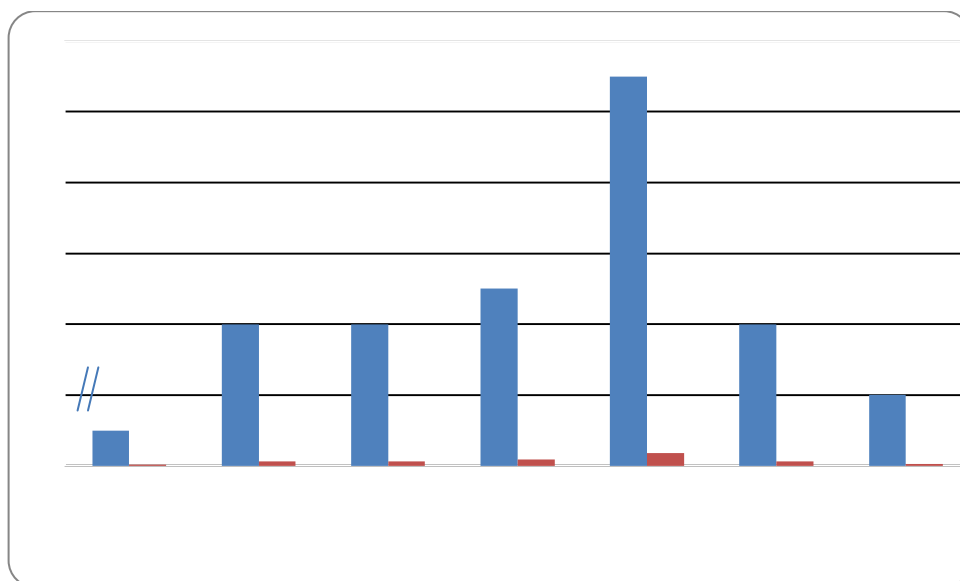
Based on the calculation mean score was 65.8, so, application in analysis degree of comparison was enough, it can be known from the table interpretation mean score in chapter III. To know revelation of data was done to group the variable score in analysis degree of comparison which interval 8.

**Table. XX**  
**The Frequency Distribution in Analysis Degree of Comparison**

No	Interval Class	Frequency Absolute	Frequency Relative
1	35 – 42	1	3 %
2	43 – 50	4	13 %
3	51 – 58	4	13 %

4	59 – 66	5	17 %
5	67 – 74	11	35 %
6	75 – 82	4	13 %
7	83 – 90	2	6 %
I = 8		31	100 %

Based on the table above, it can be drawn at histogram as below :



**Diagram 1 : The Diagram the Students' Ability in Analysis Mastering Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan**

Based on the table above, it was known that the variable revelation students' ability in analysis degree of comparison show that the respondent at interval 35 – 42 were 1 student ( 3 % ), interval 43 – 50 were 4 students ( 13 % ), interval 51 – 58 were 4 students ( 13 % ), interval 59 – 66 were 5 students ( 17 % ), interval 67 – 74 were 11 students ( 35 % ), interval 75 – 82 were 4 students ( 13 % ) and interval 83 – 90 were 2 students ( 6 % ). So,

the meaning of interval in this research is showing the count of sample who got score in percentage.

## B. Hypothesis Testing

The hypothesis of this research is “An Analysis on the Students Ability in Mastering Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan is high ability”. Based on the collected the data, the data has been analyzed to prove hypothesis by using formula Z-test. It can be seen as follow:

$$Z = \frac{\frac{x}{n} - p}{\sqrt{\frac{p(1-p)}{n}}}$$

$$Z = \frac{\frac{11}{31} - 0.76}{\sqrt{\frac{0.76(1-0.76)}{31}}}$$

$$Z = \frac{0.35 - 0.76}{\sqrt{\frac{0.76(1-0.76)}{31}}}$$

$$Z = \frac{-0.41}{\sqrt{\frac{0.219}{31}}}$$

$$Z = \frac{-0.41}{\sqrt{0.006}}$$

$$Z = \frac{-0.41}{0.8}$$

$$Z = -0.512$$

Calculation  $Z_{table}$  :

$$Z_{(1/2-\alpha)} = Z_{table}$$

$$\alpha = 0.05$$

$$\alpha = 1/2 - 0.05$$

$$0.45 = 0.3264$$

Based on the calculation it can be concluded that  $Z_{\text{count}} = -0.512$  was greater than  $Z_{\text{table}} = 0.3264$  ( $Z_{\text{count}} = -0.512 < Z_{\text{table}} = 0.3264$  by level 0.05). So from the result above the researcher concluded that the hypothesis rejected by using Z test. Because  $Z_{\text{count}} = -0.512 < Z_{\text{table}} = 0.3264$ .

The meaning in the level 5% Students' Ability in Analysis Mastering Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan have enough ability.

So, the hypothesis of Students' Ability in Analysis Mastering Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan was rejected. The classification quality of the students' score. It was 65.8 category.

### **C. Discussion**

After the researcher analyzing the data, it was known that the Students Ability in Analysis Mastering Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan was categorized into enough category or 65.8 score, it was gotten from the result of students' mean score in doing the test by analysis degree of comparison. This category same with researcher before that had been done:

The first by Khotimatul Mar'ah Pulungan. This research was done quantitative method. The result is in post-test the students' in experimental class was significantly higher than control class, its showed from the mean score of experimental class was 72.11 and control class was 70.76, and the t-count of observation 3.18 and t-table 1.67 its mean ( $3.18 > 1.67$ ). Based on



the analysis t-test, alternative hypothesis (Ha) was accepted and zero hypothesis (Ho) was rejected. It means there is was a significant effect of make a match strategy on students' ability in degree of comparison.<sup>28</sup>

The second by Ita Erpina, this research was done by quantitative descriptive. The result of this research is the students' ability in constructing degree of comparison at grade X MAN Siabu can be categorized into enough ability (88.5).<sup>29</sup>

The third by Fernando, this research was done by Classroom Action Research (CAR). The result of this rsearch there are 32 from 33 students or 96.97% of their score have passed the minimal mastery level criterion with the total mean score 84.90. It improves 24.24% from post-test 1 which gains 72.73% with the total mean score 77.12. Besides, it also improves 51.52% from pre-test to post-test 2 which gains only 45.45% with the total mean score 68.18. In addition, the students responses to this technique are generally positive.<sup>30</sup>

The fourth by Yunita Mirnanda, this research was done by descriptive analysis method. The result is the students committed error into four types: omission, addition, misformation/misselection and disorder. The findings showed that the most frequent error made by the students in the usage of degree of comparison is misformation in differentiating whether the sentence

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<sup>28</sup>Khotimatul Mar'ah Pulungan, "The Effect of Make A Match Strategy on Students' Ability in Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS NU Siborong - Borong Kabupaten Padang Lawas" (IAIN Padangsidempuan, 2014).p. 47.

<sup>29</sup>Ita Erpina, "Students' Mastery in Constructing Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAN Siabu Kecamatan Siabu Kabupaten Mandailing Natal" (IAIN Padangsidempuan, 2017).p.47.

<sup>30</sup>Fernando, "Improving Students' Ability in Forming Degree of Comparison By Using Subtitution Drills" (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2011).64.Repository.uinjkt.ac.id.

is comparative or superlative degree with 94 errors or 71.75% of the total of errors. Moreover, 15.25% errors fell into omission, 6.9% errors fell into addition and disorder 6.1%.<sup>31</sup>

The fifth by Anita Safitri Hasibuan, this research was done by qualitative research. The result of this research is the researcher found analysis data that the students' ability in using comparative degree in sentence at grade VIII SMP Negeri 5 Padang Bolak Kabupaten Padang Lawas Utara can be categorized low (31).<sup>32</sup>

So, the researcher concluded that an analysis on the students' ability in degree of comparison done by 5 researcher was different and category among the 5 researcher above, it can be seen as follow:

**Table. XXII**

**The Result of Previous Research**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Name of Researcher</b>	<b>Result of Research in Analysis Mastering Degree of Comparison</b>	<b>Category of Mean Score</b>
1.	Khotimatul Mar'ah Pulungan	72.11	Enough
2.	Ita Erpina	88.5	Enough
3.	Fernando	68.18	Enough
4.	Yunita Mirnanda	71.75	Enough
5.	Anita Safitri Hasibuan	31	Low

<sup>31</sup>Yunita Mirnanda, "An Analysis on The Students' Errors in Using Degree of Comparison of Adjectives" (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2014).p. 61.repository.uinjkt.ac.id

<sup>32</sup>Anita Safitri Hasibuan, "An Analysis On The Students' Ability In Using Comparative Degree In Sentence At Grade VIII SMP Negeri 5 Padang Bolak" (2014).p, 49.

#### **D. Threats of the Research**

The researcher believed that there were several threats of this research. It started from the title until the techniques of analyzing data. The researcher realized that this thesis was still a lot of deficiency and still far from the perfect thesis. In doing the test, there were the threats of time, for example: in terms of time and the activities of students are limited to school because of the pandemic of corona virus. When the researcher was doing the test, the students are on the process of teaching other lesson. Besides that, the time given to students is not enough when answering the research test. The students did not do the test seriously. So that is why the result was enough. So, from all of threats found by the researcher when doing the research make this thesis far from perfect.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the result of the research and calculation of the data, the researcher got the conclusion that the Students' Ability in Analysis Mastering Degree of Comparison was categorized into enough category. It can be seen from the value of the percentage from mean score gotten by students, that is 65.8 mean score. The Students' Ability in Mastering Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan is enough category". Then from the result of the hypothesis testing, the researcher found that the hypothesis is rejected. It can be proved from  $Z_{count} = -0.512 < Z_{table} = 0.3264$ .

#### B. Suggestion

After the researcher take the conclusion, the researcher wants to give the suggestion the result of this research, as bellow :

1. It is suggested to the headmaster, Muhammad Alawi, M. Pd to provide motivation for his teachers, especially for English teachers in al – ansor manunggang julu kota padangsidempuan to be better at teaching English and always provide motivation and support to students to be more active in learning English.
2. It is suggested to the English teacher, especially to the English teacher at grade X al – ansor manunggang julu kota padangsidempuan before studying about grammar especially in degree of comparison lesson. The

teacher should be apply the suitable method, strategies, ways or procedures which can improve or help students to more easily understand the lesson especially about degree of comparison.

3. It is suggested to other researcher which is the same as topic of this research, in order to delve deeper into this research because it is far from perfect and hopefully this research can be a guide for other researchers.

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## CURRICULUM VITAGE



### A. Identify

Name : Anni Sakilah  
Reg. Num : 16 203 00085  
Place/Birth : Pintu Padang Julu, 20<sup>nd</sup> of August, 1997  
Sex : Female  
Religion : Moeslim  
Number Of Siblings : 5 Siblings  
Address : Pintu Padang Julu, Kec. Siabu, Kab. Mandailing  
Natal

### B. Parents

Father's Name : Sahmidin  
Father's Job : Entrepreneur  
Mother's Name : Lanniara  
Mother's Job : farmer  
Address : Pintu Padang Julu, Kec. Siabu, Kab. Mandailing  
Natal

### C. Education Background

1. Graduated From Elementary School SD 034 Negeri Pintu Padang Julu, Kec. Siabu
2. Graduated From Junior High School MTs. Negeri 4 Mandailing Natal
3. Graduated From Senior High School MAN 3 Mandailing Natal
4. Be University Student IAIN Padangsidimpuan 2016



APPENDIX 1

Name : .....

Class : .....

**Choose the best answer to each question and mark (x) it!**

1. She is ..... than me
  - c. Younger
  - d. Young
  - c. More younger
  - d. More young
2. My father is ..... than my uncle
  - a. Deligent
  - b. More deligenter
  - c. More deligent
  - d. Deligenter
3. I'm ..... than my sister
  - a. Smart
  - b. More smarter
  - c. More smart
  - d. Smarter
4. I'm ..... than my mother
  - a. more beautiful
  - b. beautiful
  - c. Beautifuler
  - d. More beautifiler
5. Coconut tree is ..... than areca tree
  - a. More high
  - b. More higher
  - c. Higher
  - d. High
6. My bag is ..... than my sister's bag
  - a. More expensive
  - b. Expensive
  - c. More expensiver
  - d. Expensiver
7. Andi is ..... than Aisyah
  - a. More stupid
  - b. Stupid
  - c. More stupider
  - d. Stupider







37. He is the.....in the class
- a. Shortest
  - b. Short
  - c. shorter
  - d. Most short
38. When the math exam Nisa is got ..... score among her friends
- a. Low
  - b. Lowest
  - c. As low
  - d. The lowest
39. Nita is ..... among all her friends
- a. Restless
  - b. Most restless
  - c. The most restless
  - d. The restless
40. Dino is 12 years old, Tino is 14 years old and Anto is 17 years old. So, Anto is the ..... of them and Dino is the youngest among them.
- a. Oldest-young
  - b. Old – young
  - c. Youngest - oldest
  - d. Oldest – youngest
41. My brother is ..... of all his friends
- a. The bravest
  - b. Bravest
  - c. The most bravest
  - d. Most bravest
42. My niece's face is ..... among all of us
- a. Chubbiest
  - b. The chubby
  - c. The most chubby
  - d. Most chubby
43. Qatar is.....country in the world
- a. Most rich
  - b. The richest
  - c. richest
  - d. Richer
44. The mosque is ..... place in this world
- a. The most comfortable
  - b. Most comfortable
  - c. More comfortable
  - d. The more comfortable
45. My mother cuisine is the ..... among all the cuisine
- a. More delicious
  - b. Most delicious
  - c. Delicious
  - d. Delicouses

APPENDIX 3

**KEY ANSWER FROM APPENDIX 2**

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A  | 11. A | 21. C |
| 2. A  | 12. C | 22. B |
| 3. C  | 13. B | 23. B |
| 4. C  | 14. D | 24. A |
| 5. A  | 15. C | 25. A |
| 6. A  | 16. A |       |
| 7. C  | 17. B |       |
| 8. A  | 18. C |       |
| 9. D  | 19. A |       |
| 10. C | 20. A |       |

APPENDIX 4

**Students' Name and Initials at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang**

**Julu Kota Padangsidempuan**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Students' Name</b>	<b>Students' Initial</b>
32.	Ayu Syakinah	AS
33.	Reda Lina Pratiwi	RLP
34.	Lisa Elmayang	LE
35.	Carnila	C
36.	Jamharirotul Khoiri Pulungan	JKP
37.	Putri Angraini	PA
38.	Eka Harahap	EH
39.	Yusna Dewi	YD
40.	Dinda Novita RTG	DNR
41.	Sri Wahyuni	SW
42.	Nurliani	N
43.	Rahmi Laila Sari	RLS
44.	Fenny Juliany HRP	FJH
45.	Karimah Rizky Harahap	KRH
46.	Nazwa Amelia Daulay	NAD
47.	Sri Wahyuni Ritonga	SWR
48.	Cyndy Aulia	CA
49.	Amnil Faizah Daulay	AFD
50.	Suci Padila	SP
51.	Sicu Rahmadani RTG	SRS
52.	Sariah Rahmadani	SR

53.	Salena Sihombing	SS
54.	Ardiyah Nasution	AN
55.	Lira Zufika	LZ
56.	Ummi Sakinah	US
57.	Yuli Lastriana NST	YLN
58.	Wilda Hayati HRP	WHH
59.	Rifka Waldani	RW
60.	Denni Khoirunnisah	DK
61.	Sopia Ranti Pane	SRP
62.	Amy Dadriyah	AB



APPENDIX 5

**The Students' Total Score in Analysis Mastering Degree Of  
Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor Manunggang Julu Kota  
Padangsidempuan**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Students' Initial</b>	<b>Total Score</b>
1.	AS	84
2.	RLP	72
3.	LE	72
4.	C	44
5.	JKP	60
6.	PA	68
7.	EH	44
8.	YD	64
9.	DNR	64
10.	SW	72
11.	N	72
12.	RLS	68
13.	FJH	60
14.	KRH	52
15.	NAD	68
16.	SWR	48
17.	CA	68
18.	AFD	64
19.	SP	68
20.	SRS	36

21.	SR	56
22.	SS	76
23.	AN	52
24.	LZ	84
25.	US	72
26.	YLN	76
27.	WHH	68
28.	RW	44
29.	DK	52
30.	SRP	80
31.	AB	76
<b>Sum</b>		<b>1984</b>
<b>High score</b>		<b>84</b>
<b>Low score</b>		<b>36</b>
<b>Range</b>		<b>48</b>
<b>Mean score</b>		<b>65.8</b>
<b>Median score</b>		<b>68.5</b>
<b>Mode</b>		<b>70.2</b>

APPENDIX 9

**The detailed description of an analysis on the students' ability in  
Mastering Degree of Comparison at Grade X MAS Al-Ansor  
Manunggang Julu Kota Padangsidempuan**

<b>NO.</b>	<b>Students' Initial</b>	<b>Correct answer</b>	<b>Total Score</b>
1.	AS	21	84
2.	RLP	18	72
3.	LE	18	72
4.	C	11	44
5.	JKP	15	60
6.	PA	17	68
7.	EH	11	44
8.	YD	16	64
9.	DNR	16	64
10.	SW	18	72
11.	N	18	72
12.	RLS	17	68
13.	FJH	15	60
14.	KRH	13	52
15.	NAD	17	68
16.	SWR	12	48
17.	CA	17	68
18.	AFD	16	64
19.	SP	17	68
20.	SRS	9	36

21.	SR	14	56
22.	SS	19	76
23.	AN	13	52
24.	LZ	21	84
25.	US	18	72
26.	YLN	19	76
27.	WHH	12	68
28.	RW	11	44
29.	DK	13	52
30.	SRP	21	80
31.	AB	19	76
<b>Sum</b>			<b>1984</b>
<b>High score</b>			<b>84</b>
<b>Low score</b>			<b>36</b>
<b>Range</b>			<b>48</b>
<b>Mean score</b>			<b>65.8</b>
<b>Median score</b>			<b>68.5</b>
<b>Mode</b>			<b>70.2</b>

Appindex 9

Description data by using by program SPSS application ( *Statistical Product and Service Solution* ) version 21.

**Descriptives**

		Statistic	Std. Error
	Mean	65.8	2.295
	Lower Bound	58.67	
	Upper Bound	68.04	
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean		
	5% Trimmed Mean	63.57	
	Median	68.5	
	Mode	70.2	
nilai	Variance	163.303	
	Std. Deviation	12.779	
	Minimum	36	
	Maximum	84	
	Range	48	
	Interquartile Range	20	
	Skewness	-.381	.421
	Kurtosis	-.741	.821

APPENDIX 11

The researcher is giving the tests to the students





**The researcher is monitoring the students when the students are doing the test**





**The researcher is collecting the answer set from the students**





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23 September 2019

155 /In.14/E.6a/PP.00.9/09/2019

Pengesahan Judul dan Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada Yth:

1. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag (Pembimbing I)
2. Yusni Sinaga, S.Pd., M.Hum. (Pembimbing II)

di -Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil sidang bersama tim pengkaji judul skripsi Program Studi Tadris/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi pembimbing skripsi dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:

Nama	: Annisa Nur Nasution
NIM	: 1620300095
Fak/Jurusan	: Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: The Effect of Using Guided Question Technique in Writing Recount Text at Grade VIII Students of MTS Baharuddin

Demikian disampaikan, atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Ketua Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris

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1178 /In.14/E.1/TL.00/10/2020  
: Izin Penelitian  
Penyelesaian Skripsi.

15 Oktober 2020

Kepala MTS Baharuddin  
Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan.

Dengan hormat, bersama ini kami sampaikan bahwa :

Nama : Annisa Nur Nasution  
NIM : 1620300095  
Program Studi : Tadris/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

adalah Mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Padangsidimpuan yang sedang menyelesaikan Skripsi dengan Judul "The Effect of Using Guided Question Technique in Writing Recount Text at Grade VIII Students of MTS Baharuddin".

Sehubungan dengan itu, kami mohon bantuan Bapak/Ibu untuk memberikan izin penelitian sesuai dengan maksud judul diatas.

Demikian disampaikan, atas kerja sama yang baik diucapkan terimakasih.



a.n. Dekan Bidang Akademik

Dr. Ahmad Nizar Ranguti, S.Si., M.Pd.  
0834 220604 1 002



**YAYASAN PONDOK PESANTREN MODERN BAHARUDDIN  
MADRASAH TSANAWIYAH SWASTA BAHARUDDIN**

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nomor : MTs.156/ PPMB-BGJMT/12/2020 Janjimauli-MT, 10 Desember 2020  
ampiran : -  
perihal : Izin Penelitian

Yth. Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik  
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Padangsidempuan

Dengan Hormat,

Menindaklanjuti surat saudara Nomor : B-1178/In.14/E.1/TL.00/10/2020 perihal surat diatas dengan ini kami menyatakan nama tersebut di bawah ini telah melaksanakan penelitian untuk keperluan penulisan skripsi di Madrasah Tsanawiyah Swasta Baharuddin. Atas nama mahasiswa :

Nama : ANNISA NUR NASUTION  
NPM : 1620300095  
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan  
Prodi : Tadris/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : The Effect of Using Guided Question Technique in Writing Recount Text at Grade VIII Students of MTs Baharuddin

Demikian Surat izin ini kami sampaikan dan untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

