THE ABILITY OF THE EIGHT GRADE STUDENTS OF SMP NEGERI 8 PADANGSIDIMPUAN IN MASTERING PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A THESIS

Submitted to the State Islamic University of Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan as a Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for the Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd) in English

Written by

IRA FAUZIAH
NIM. 18 203 00050

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SYEKH ALI HASAN AHMAD ADDARY PADANGSIDIMPUAN
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2023

LETTER OF AGREEMENT

Term : Thesis
      An. **Ira Fauziah**

Padangsidimpuan,   July 2023

To:
Dean Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
In-
    Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

      After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on the thesis belongs to **Ira Fauziah**, entitled **"The Ability of The Eight Grade Students of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in Mastering Present Continuous Tense"**. 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 UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan.

      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 UIN Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan. Thank you.
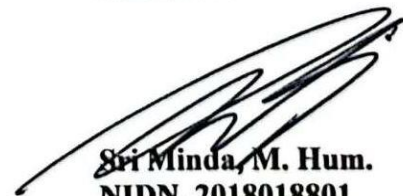
Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

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The title of the Thesis   : The Ability of The Eight Grade Students of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in Mastering Present Continuous Tense.

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Kind : Thesis

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ABSTRACT

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Tittle of Thesis   : The Ability of The Eight Grade Students' of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in Mastering Present Continuous Tense

The research described about ability in mastering present continuous tense. Because that the most of students lack interesting in using present continuous tense, lack of comprehention and composition, motivation is low that they are idle in practicing. In reality there are many students do not review their studies, then studnets often did not do their homework, the aims of this research to describe about students' ability in present continuous tense. Researcher identify many problemsthat occur, tis research to find out how ability, the difficulties and the effort of VIII grade students of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in masetring present continuous tense, the research was conducted by mix method. The population of the research was the students of grade VIII Padangsidimpuan. While, the sample of the research was grade VIII- 2. Then there were to instruments in collecting data; test and interviews. Data are processed and analyzed with descriptive analysis and quantitative process. Descriptive analysis was used to analyze the interviews from the students and the English teacher and a quantitative process was used to analyze students' means score after doing the test, it was multiple choice, after doing the research to the students of grade VIII-2 SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan, it could be concluded that the ability of the grade VIII students of SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan in mastering present continuous tense is categorized into "good" category. After interviewing the students of grade VIII-2 of SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan the researcher concluded that the difficulties of students is negative sentence. And the effort of the teacher are give more example about present continuous tense, repeat the lesson and read more about present continuous tense.

Key Words :Students, Ability, Present Continuous Tense

ABSTRAK

Nama   : Ira Fauziah

NIM   : 1820300050

Judul   : kemampuan siswa kelas 8 smp negeri 8 padangsidimpuan

                        dalam menguasai present continuous tense.

       Peneliti menjelaskan tentang kemampuan siswa dalam penguasaan present continuous tense. karena kebanyakan dari siswa kurang tertarik dalam menggunakan present continuous tense, kurang nya pemahaman dan komposisi, motivasi rendah sehingga malas berlatih. Namun pada kenyataan nya masih banyak siswa yang tidak mereview pelajaran nya dirumah. Kemudian siswa sering tidak mengerjakan pekerjaan rumahnya, tujuan penelitian menjelaskan tentang kemampuan siswa dalam penguasaan present continuous tense. Peneliti mengidentifikasi banyak masalah yang terjadi, penelitian ini untuk mengetahui bagaimana kemampuan, kesulitan dan upaya siswa kelas VIII SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan dalam pennguasaan present continuous tense, penelitian ini dilakukan dengan modal campuran. Populasi penelitian adalah kelas VIII SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan. Sedangkan sampel peneitian adalah kelas VIII- 2, kemudian ada instrumen dalam mengumpulkan data: tes dan wawancara. Data diolah dan dianalisis dengan analisis deskriptif dan proses kuantitatif. Analisis deskriptif digunakan untuk menganalisis wawancara dari siswa dan guru bahasa inggris dan proses kuantitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis nilai rata-rata siswa setelah melakukan tes. Itu adalah pilihan ganda, setelah melakukan penelitian terhadap siswa kelas VIII-2 SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan, dapat diartikan bahwa kemampuan siswa kelas VIII SMP N 8 dalam penguasaan present continuous tense berdasarkan tes yang telah dilakukan, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa kemampuan siswa dalam penguasaan present continuous tense. Dikategorikan ke dalam kategori baik. Setelah mewawancarai siswa kelas VIII-2 SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa kesulitan siswa dalam present continuous tense itu terletak pada negative sentence. Dan upaya guru adalah memberikan lebih banyak contoh tentang present continuous tense, mengulang pelajaran dan membaca lebih banyak tentang present continuous tense.

Kata Kunci : Students, Ability, Present Continuous Tense

خلاصة

اسم	:إيرا فوزية
نيم	: ٥٠٠٠٣٠٢٨١
عنوان	:قدرة التلاميذ الثامن من الثانوية ٨ بادانج سيدمبوان

وشرح الباحثة قدرة التلاميذ على إتقان الزمن المضارع المستمر. لأن معظم التلاميذ أقل اهتمامًا باستخدام المضارع المستمر، ونقص الفهم والتكوين، والحافز المنخفض، لذا فهم كسالى للممارسة. لكن في الواقع، لا يزال هناك العديد من التلاميذ الذين لا يراجعون دروسهم في المنزل. ثم لا يقوم التلاميذ في كثير من الأحيان بواجبهم المنزلي، والغرض من الدراسة هو شرح قدرات الطلاب في إتقان المضارع المستمر. حدد الباحث العديد من المشكلات التي حدثت، وكان هذا البحث لمعرفة كيف تم تنفيذ هذا البحث برأس مال مختلط وقدرات وصعوبات وجهود تلاميذ الصف الثامن من الثانوية ٨ بادانج سيدمبوان في إتقان المضارع المستمر. كان مجتمع الدراسة من الفئة من الفئة مدرسة الثانوية ٨ بادانج سيدمبوان. بينما عينة البحث من الفئة٨ـ٢ فهناك أدوات لجمع البيانات: الاختبارات والمقابلات. تتم معالجة البيانات وتحليلها من خلال التحليل الوصفي والعمليات الكمية. ثم استخدام التحليل الوصفي لتحليل المقابلات مع الطلاب ومعلمي اللغة الإنجليزية واستخدمت عملية كمية لتحليل متوسط درجات التلاميذ بعد إجراء الاختبار. إنه اختيار متعدد، بعد إجراء بحث على طلاب الفصل يمكن تفسير قدرة تلاميذ الفصل الثامن من مدرسة الثانوية ٨ بادانج سيدمبوان، على إتقان زمن المضارع المستمر بناءً على الاختبارات التي تم إجراؤها وخلص الباحث إلى أن قدرات التلاميذ في إتقان المضارع المستمر. مصنفة في فئة جيدة. بعد إجراء مقابلات مع تلاميذ الفصل الثامن-٢ من مدرسة الثانوية ٨ بادانج سيدمبوان. وخلص الباحث إلى أن صعوبة التلاميذ في زمن المضارع المستمر تكمن في الجملة السلبية. ومجهود المعلم هو إعطاء المزيد من الأمثلة حول المضارع المستمر، وتكرار الدروس وقراءة المزيد عن المضارع المستمر.

الكلمات المفتاحية: التلاميذ، القدرة، المضارع المستمر

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First and foremost, praises and thanks to the almighty, for his shower of blessings, as well as the strength, peace of mind, and good health that he bestowed upon my bachelor's degree, allowing me to successfully complete the research of work. Then, sholawat and salam be upon to the prophet Muhammad SAW that has brought human from the darkness era into the brightness era.

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The researcher realizes that there are still many shortcomings in this thesis. Therefore, the researcher would be grateful for correction to level up this thesis.

Padangsidimpuan,   April 2023

Researcher

Ira Fauziah

Reg. No. 1820300050

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER IV : RESULT OF RESEARCH

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

REFERENCES
APPENDIXES

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF FIGURE

LIST OF APPENDIX

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the problem

English in general is a trade language, a diplomatic language, and a knowledge language. It is also the language that used as international language. It is used as a tool of communication among countries, a scientific language, a bilateral relationship. English is not only as a mean of communication but also it is a medium to transfer the knowledge and technology.

In 2013 curriculum, English is one of an important subject in all levels of school in Indonesia. It becomes a compulsory subject in the school, junior high school, senior high school up to university. English is one of subjects that must be based on educational curriculum.[1]

In teaching and learning process, there are many materials of English teaching. They are listening skill, speaking skill, reading skill, and writing skill. Beside that another aspect in material of English teaching they are structure, vocabulary and grammar. There are many materials of grammar to be mastered by the students, one of them is simple present continuous tense.

Present continuous tense is use to talk about something which is happening at or around the time of speaking. Present continuous tense express and activity that is in progress at the present moment and action happening

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[1]Kemendikbud,"Konsep Dan Implementasi Kurikulum 2013" 1, no. 1, (2014): p.6,http://kemendikbud.co.id.

1

around now, but at the moment the speaking.[2] Present continuous tense is used when talking about a period around the present, for example today, this week, this session.

Many efforts that have been done to increase English teaching. That school can providing facilities and infrastructure such as providing computer, internet, laboratories an others. Beside that the teachers prepare the good syllabus, lesson plan and others. In general the condition of students mastery in simple present continuous tense still poor, most of students do not understand about simple present continuous tense. Based on interview with English teacher in SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan.

Based on interview with English teacher of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan. Students problem in present continuous tense, can't identify that the most of students lack interesting in using simple present continuous tense, lack of comprehension and composition, motivation is low that they are idle in practicing. However, in reality there are many students do not review their studies, then students often did not do their homework. In addition, if students are not able to understand about writing English especially in present continuous they will find many difficulties.[3]

[2]Betty Schamper Azar, *Understanding and Using English Grammar*, *ed. Pam fishman*, fourth edition (united states of America: Person Education ,2002),p14.

[3]Masna, English Teacher in SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan, *private interview* (Padangsidimpuan: SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan on Monday June 06th 2022 at 10.00 a.m)

Based on informal interview with some students in SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan, about their problems or their difficulties in learning English especially in simple present continuous tense. students told to the writer that they don't know the using present continuous tense" Because we don't know what is the verb and how to put the verb in the sentences and we don't know how to add –ing in the sentences, sometimes we are forgot about the formula of simple present continuous tense. But, most of student in SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan do not have a dictionary and they use a little vocabulary, so they find the difficult to write the text. All these can be an indicator the students still find difficult in using simple present continuous tense.[4]

The essential of simple present continuous tense for students, especially at the junior high school it is very important to continue their education to the next level, because learning tense is an obligation in English especially in present continuous tense. Without using the right grammar , the message conveyed will not be conveyed properly. That is why tense is very necessary to avoid misunderstanding and it is important to learn, and if students present continuous tense still poor, it will be difficult for them to continue their education to the next level. Because learning tense is obligation in English to get the right grammar.

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[4]Syafitri.et.al, Students in SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan, *private interview* (Padangsidimpuan: SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan on Monday June 06th 2022 at 10.00 a.m)

The role of teacher in learning present continuous tense to overcome the difficulties of students learning tense. Because if it continues they do not mastered the tense, it will difficult for them to continue their education to next level because grammar is important in improving language skills to next level.

Based on explanation above, it is essential to do a research entiled ' **The Ability of The Eight Grade Students of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in Mastering Simple Present Continuous Tense"**.

B. **Defenition of Key Term**

1. Ability

Ability is a level of skill or intelligence. It means ability is the potencial, capacity or power (to do something phisical or mental), or potencial of students in mastering five tenses. Hornby stated that "Ability is the mental or physical capacity, power or skill required to do something". While based on the Webstern New World Collage Dictionary, "ability is the power to do something physical or mental". From the definitions above, it can be concluded that ability is the power or skill required to do something physical or mental. The ability in this research means the power of the grade VIII students of SMP Negeri 8 padangsidimpuan.

2. Mastery

        Mastery means greats or knowledge. Mastery is the all of comprehending of knowledge. According to Hornby stated that "Mastery is complete knowledge or great skill".[5] From those definitions above, it can be takes the conclusion that mastery is complete knowledge or great skill in comprehending and using the knowledge or skill. And mastering in this research means the great skill in comprehending of the grade VIII students of SMP Negeri 8 padangsidimpuan in using present continuous tense.

3. Present continuous tense

        Present continuous tense is use to talk about something which is happening at or around moment the time speaking, the present continuous tense is used to talk about actions in the which are taking place at the moment of speaking and writing. Such as ongoing activities in everyday life.

C. **Formulation of the Problem**

        Based background of study above as well as the identification of the problem, the problem as the formula as follow: they still have difficulties in using simple present continuous tense. In this case researcher interest to know

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[5]A.S. Homby, *Oxport advance learne's dictionary of current English*, (New york: Oxford *University Press*, 1995), p. 1103.

students' ability in using present continuous tense. To specific research question are formulation as follow :

1. How is students ability of the VIII grade students of SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan in Mastering present continuous tense ?

2. What are the difficulties of the VIII grade students of SMP N8 padangsidimpuan in mastering present continuous ?

3. How the teacher overcome the difficulties of the VIII grade students of SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan in mastering present continuous tense ?

D. The Objectivitas of The Problem

Base on the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this research as the following:

1. To find out how the students ability of the VIII grade students SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan in Mastering simple present continuous tense ?

2. To find out the difficulties of the VIII grade students SMP N8 padangsidimpuan in mastering simple present continuous ?

3. To find out the effort of the English teacher of the SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan to overcome the students difficulties in mastering simple present continuous tense ?

E. Significanses of research

The significant of the research are expected to be useful for :

1. Headmaster

This research can be used to motivates the headmaster to affect the students' simple present continuous tense.

2. The English Teacher

As the information about the students present continuous, for easier understand the difficulties of students in present continuous tense.

3. The future researchers

It could inform them about the abilty of students in mastering simple present continuous tense.

CHAPTER II

LITERARTURE REVIEW

A. Theoritical Description

1. Defenition of Present Continuous Tense

Present continuous tense is used to talk about something which is happening at or around moment the time speaking, the present continuous tense is used to talk about actions in the which are taking place at the moment of speaking and writing.[6] It is temporary activity that began in the past, is continuing at the present, and will probably end at some point in the future.

According to Ansell, the present continuous tense is usually used to express continuing, ongoing actions which are taking place at the moment of speaking and writing.[7] Present continuous tense is also called the present progressive tense which have same meaning and same function.

According to Krohn , Present progressive tense indicates an action or event which is actually in progress at this moment but may terminate at any time.[8] It is frequently used in conjunction with time expressions such

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[6]Betty Schrampfer Azar, Understanding and Using English Grammar, ed. Pam fishman, fourth edition (united states of America: Person Education, 2002),p.14..

[7]Mary Ansell, English Grammar 1, (Canadian, Publisher 2020),p.154.

[8]Robert Krohn, "English Sentence Structure," in English language institute, ed. John Wiley (United states of America: Universitas of Michigan Press, 1971), p. 36.

as "right now" or "today" to indicate that an action is occurring at that moment.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that present continuous tense is a tense which is used to express an activity, action, or event at the general present time or at the moment of speaking.

2. The Formula of Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous tense is formed with the present tense of to be (is, am, are) + present participle (ing- form).[9] In present continuous tense there are two sentence, such as; verbal form and non-verbal form.

a. Verbal form

Verbal form is a sentence that uses a verb as a predicat.[10] In verbal form there are three ways to make a sentence, such as; affirmative sentence, negative sentence and interrogative sentence.

1. Affirmative Sentence

An affirmative sentence is any sentence that is positive.[11] To make an affirmative sentence, it use the following formula:

Subyek + to be + Verb 1 + ing + object.[12]

Examples:

[9]Akhmad Kardimin,"Fundamental English Grammar", Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2009, p.159

[10]Zae Arsy,"The Fastest English Grammar", Editor Ayuniverse –Cet,Yogyakarta: Noktah,2021,p.34

[11]A.J Thomson, A.V Martient, A Practical English Grammar,p. 106

[12]Windy Novia,"Basic English Grammar," Gama Press, 2010,p.234

I **am reading** a magazine in the room this morning.

You are staying home today.

We are watching soccer competition at the moment.

He is playing football in the field at present.

They are listening to their favorite music now.

2. **Negative Sentence**

A negative sentence is a sentence that states something is false.[13] To make a negative sentence,it use the following formula:

Subject + to be + not + verb 1 + ing.[14]

Examples :

I am not reading a magazine in the room this morning.

You are not staying home today.

We are not watching soccer competition at the moment.

He is not playing football in the field at present.

They are not listening to their favorite music now.

3. **Interrogative Sentence**

An interrogative statements is one which is generally used to ask question in order to gather information about something.[15]

To make a interrogative sentence, it use the following formula:

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[13]Betty Schramprer Azar,"Basic English Grammar," ed.Pam Fishman,Second Edition (United States of America:Person Education,2001,P.91

[14]Windy Novia,"Basic English Grammar," Gama Press, 2010,p.235

[15]Wren & Martin,"High School English Grammar,"N.D.V.Prasda Rao, Latest Edition,p.81

To be + subject + verb 1 + ing ?.[16]

Examples :

Am I reading a magazine in the room this morning ?

Are you staying home today ?

Are we watching soccer competition at the moment ?

Is he playing football in the field at present ?

Are they listening to their favorite music now ?

b. **Non- verbal form**

Non verbal form is a sentence that uses complements as a predicat.[17] In non verbal form there are three ways to make a sentence, such as; affirmative sentence, negative sentence and interrogative sentence.

1. **Affirmative sentence**

To make an affirmative sentence, it use the following formula :

subject + to be + being + complement.[18] Examples :

I **am being so happy** at present

Nadine is being a keynote speaker in the international forum at the moment

[16]Raymond Murphy, English Grammar in Use, A Reference and Practice book for Intermediate Students, (Cambridge University Press,1994)p.2

[17]Zae Arsy,"The Fastest English Grammar", Editor Ayuniverse –Cet,Yogyakarta: Noktah,2021,p.35

[18]Hilman Fariz Mukhti, Complete English Grammar, (Yogyakarta: Absolute),2008,p.60

This flesh **is being rotten** due to water and the maggots

Right now.

Rihana is being beside me to see my brother's presentation.

2. **Negative sentence**

   To make a negative sentence, it use the following formula :

   subject + to be + not being + complement.[19] Examples :

   Nadine is not being a keynote speaker in the international forum at the moment.

   This flesh **is not being rotten** due to water and the maggots, Right now.

   Rihana is not being beside me to see my brother's presentation.

   I **am not being so happy** at present, **He is being listening** to songs.

3. **Interrogative sentence**

   To make a interrogative sentence, it use the following formula :

   to be + subject + being + complement.[20] Examples :

   Is Nadine being a keynote speaker in the international forum at the moment ?

   Is this flesh being rotten due to water and the maggots ?

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[19]Imam D. Djauhari, Mastery on English Grammar, (Surabaya: Indah Surabaya,2004),p.60
[20]Zae Arsy,"The Fastest English Grammar", Editor Ayuniverse –Cet,Yogyakarta: Noktah,2021,p.35

Right now, **is Rihana being beside** me to see my brother's presentation ?

3. **The Usage of Present Continuous Tense**

Based on the analysis the present continuous tense has a function that can be use to express many expression, the writer conclude the present continuous tense from many book they are :

a. Present continuous tense express an activity that is progress at the moment of speaking
    Be quiet. The baby is sleeping.
b. To express the activity of general nature, something generally in progress this week, this month, this year.
    I am taking English course this month.
c. The present continuous tense is use to talk about planned event in the future.
    We are probably spending next weekend at home.
d. To express complain by using always, such as express annoyance, irritating or anger.
    I am always forgetting people's names.
e. Present continuous tense is used to talk about something that is happening in developing or changing situations.[21]
    My father conditions is getting better right now

In another addition, swan and parrot stated the usage of present continuous tense.

a. Present progressive is used to talk about something that is happening in temporary situation. It is not used to talk about permanent situation, or about regular happenings or habit.[22]

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[21]George E. Wishon and Julia M. Burks, Let's Writing English,(New York:American Book Company,1980),P.192
[22]Arif Yosodipuro, Smart English Grammar Simple, Meaningfu;, & Argumentative,(PT Gramedia : Jakarta,2015).p.171.

b. We sometime use present progressive in a more general way, to talk about something that may be going on at any time.

I don't like to br disturbed if I'm working.

c. Present continuous tense is usedto talk about something that happening around the time of speaking, but not necessarily exactly at the time of speaking.

Catherine want to works in Italy, so she is learning Italian. It means that perhaps Catherine is not learning Italian exactly at the time of speaking.[23]

So from the definition above we know that between Michael Swan, George and Martin Parrot they have some opinion about usage of present continuous tense which is one of function of present continuous tense is used talk about something happening or developing to changing situations. Another definition showed that similar with the simple present, present continuous tense used to express habitual action with certain time expression such as all the time, always constantly, continually, forever. Present continuous tense used in this way to stress the repetitiveness of an action and sometimes to express irritation or anger.

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[23]Martin Parrot, Grammar for English Language Teacher,(Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,2000).p 158

4. **Verbs usually not Used in Present Continuous Tense**

The continuous tenses are chiefly used for deliberate actions. Some verbs are, therefore, not normally used in the continuous and have only one present tense, the simple present. These verbs can be grouped as follows: verbs of the senses, verb expressing feelings and emotions, verbs of mental activity, verb of possession, and the auxiliaries.[24]

a. **Verbs of the senses**

A sense verb is a verb that describes one of the five senses.[25] Such as; feel, hear, see, smell, observe ,feel, look, taste. Examples:

The medicine **tastes** bitter, Her skin **feels** smooth, She **seems** to be very tired today, He **looks** old

b. **Verbs expressing feelings and emotion (stative verbs)**

Stative verb is express a state rather than action.[26] Such as; admire, Adore, appreciate, care for, desire, detest, dislike, ear, hate, like, loathe, love, mind, respect, value, want, wish. Examples :

He **admires** his father more than he will admit.

We **love** each other very much, I **appreciate** a good meal, I **hate** you.

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[24]Arif Yosodipuro, Smart English Grammar Simple, Meaningfu;, & Argumentative,(PT Gramedia : Jakarta,2015).p.311

[25]Cindy L.Vittoo,"Understanding English Grammar Through Traditional Sentence Diagraming," (second edition,2006).p. 27

[26]Jayanti Dakhsina Murti, Contemporary English Grammar, (New Delhi: Bit's 'N' Bytes, 2003),p.45

c. **Verbs of mental activity**

Mental verb is have meaning that are related to concepts.[27] Such as; agree, appreciate, assume, believe, expect, feel sure/certain, forget, know, mean, perceive, realize, recall, recognize, recollect, remember, see. Example of the sentence :

I **feel** she will go now, I **know** how you are, I **forget** she will come to my home at the moment.

d. **Verbs of possession**

Verbs of possession is the place where something or someone is, often in relation to other things.[28] Such as; belong, owe, own, possess

Example of the sentence ; How much do I **own** you?, This book **belongs** to me, We both **possess** a special talent conferred on us by god.

e. **The auxiliaries, except be and have in certain uses.**

Such as; Appear, concern, consist, contain, hold, keep, matter, seem, Signify. Example of the sentence :

It **concerns** us all. This box contains explosives, He always **appears** in this class, We **hold** your hand everyday.

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[27]Desy Natalia, Modul English Grammar, (Cmedia : Jakarta, 2017).
[28]Desy Natalia, Modul English Grammar, (Cmedia : Jakarta, 2017).p.305

But appear meaning to come before the public' can be used in the continuous.[29]

5. **Process to add-ing form**

Something must be noticed concerning with form of the present continuous tense that is the process of forming the infinitive form into ing-form because each verb has different forms. So the process of adding to

infinitive will undergo different there are some way to spelling the present participle.[30]

a. **To make the –ing form**, also known as the present participle, we usually add –ing to the verb.[31] Examples: Study – studying, Swim – swimming.

b. **for verb ending in –e,** we leave out the –e and add-ing. Examples:

Write – writing: not writeing, Skate – skating: not skateing, Create – creating: not createing.

c. **form verbs ending in a vowel an a consonant**, we usually double the last consonant and add –ing.[32] Examples:

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[29]Thomson and Martient, *A Practical English Grammar*, p. 156 – 157.

[30]Victoria, Badalamenti, Carolyn Henner Stanchina, Grammar Dimension, (Boston:Heinle Publisher,1993),p.190

[31]Cindy L.Vittoo,"Understanding English Grammar Through Traditional Sentence Diagraming," (second edition,2006).p. 27

[32]Rinto, Basic English Grammar and Grammar, (Media Sains Indonesia : Bandung).p.98.

Run – running: not running, Cut – cutting : not cutting, Beg – begging : not beging.

d. **for verbs ending in –ie** we change the –ie to –y and add –ing.[33]

Examples: Lie – lying : not lieing, Die – dying : not dieing.

e. When a verb of one syllable has one vowel and ends in single consonant, this consonant is doubled before ing.[34] Examples :

Hit – hitting, Stop – stopping, Run – running.

f. **Verb of two or more syllables** whose last syllable contains only one vowel and ends in a single consonant double this consonant if the stress falls on the last syllable. Examples :

admit – admitting, begin – beginning, prefer – preferring

g. **Ing can be added to a verb ending in y** without affecting the spelling of the verb.[35] Examples: Carry – carrying, Enjoy – enjoying, hurry - hurrying.

6. **The Present Continuous Tense with the Question Words**

Wh-question are question that require more information in their answer. Typical wh-questions are what, where, when, which, why, who, how, how many, how much. To create a wh-question, start with the wh-word, then add is, am, are, than the subject (a person or things that doing

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[33]A.J Thomson, A.V Martient, A practical English grammar. p. 107

[34]Martin Hewings,Advance Grammar In Use," (The University Of Cambridge : Penerbit Erlangga),p.34

[35]Suseno W,Promo, Complete English Grammar (Cet.1 Surabaya: Tangga Pustaka, Nidya Pustaka Surabaya,p. 72

the action), followed by the ing (present participle) from of the ver only add the rest of the sentence.[36]

With the following formula : **Question word + to be + subject + verb-ing +…..?**[37]. Examples :

Where is marry sleeping ?, Why are you watching TV ?, What are you reading ?, Whom is dony waiting for ?

If the question word in used for ask the subject so it is sentence structure. Formula : **Question word + to be + verb-ing +….?**

Example :   who is buying a new car ?, who is telling you ?

7. **The Present Continuous Tense in the active and Passive Voice**

Passive voice is form of a verb used when the subject is affected by the action of the verb.[38]

a. **Active sentence**

An Active sentence in the simple present tense has the following structure:

> **Subject + is/am/are + present Participle**

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[36]Betty Scharamper Azar, Stacy A. Hagen,"Basic English Grammar,'' (Person: Longman,2006),p.102

[37]Scott Tornburry, How to Teach Grammar, (England: Person Education Limited, 1999), p.213

[38]Martin Manser, Oxford Learners Dictionary, (New Edition; New York: Oxford University Press, 2005), p,312

If the active voice is a sentences do something or do activity, so the passive voice is a sentences who its subject in hit an activity or suffer something. With other word, the sentences subject become objective of activity that in explain by verb. In indonesian, the characteristic of passive voice is the verb starting with "**di**-" and some again starting with "**ter**-". Examples :

Jane is helping Tina, The dog is bitting they boy, I am reading a story.

b. **Passive sentence**

In the passive, the object of an active verb becomes the subject of the passive verb.[39] A passive sentence in the simple present tense has the following structure:

> **S + is/am/are + being + V3**

Usually the passive is used without a by-phrase. The passive is most frequently used when it is not known or not important to know exactly who perform an action.[40] Examples:

Tina is being helped by Jane.

The dog is being bitten by the boy.

A story is being read by me.

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[39]Betty Schramfer Azar, Understanding and using english grammar, Longman: 1999, p,208

[40]Agus Handoko, Menguasai Tenses Dalam 14 hari, Cet.1, (Tugu Publisher: Suka Buku, Jakarta Selatan, 2011), p.21

This type of the second sentence structure is known as the passive voice. In a passive sentence, the receiver of the action is the subject of the sentence. Many active verbs can be changed into passive verbs, but not all can. Most passive verbs can be changed into active verbs. Passive verbs have their own specific uses: they are used when the action is considered more important than the actor (people who do the action).[41]

Active form, in active sentence the thing doing the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing receiving the action is the object. Most sentences are active.

Passive form, in passive sentence the thing receiving the action is the subject of the sentence and the thing doing the action is optionally included near the end of the sentence. You can use the passive form if you think that the thing receiving the action is more important or should be emphasized. You can also usenthe passive form if you do not know who is doing the action or if you do not want to mention who is doing the action.

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[41] Wahyu Sundayana,dkk, Contextual Learning: Developing competencies in English use for SMA, (Bandung: Grafindo, Media Pratama,2006), p,68

Table 1
Example of passive and active voice

Active	Passive
The boy is reading the book.	The book is being read by the boy.
Her mother is hugging her.	She is being hugged by her mother.
I am reading a story.	A story is being read by me.
The engine is driving the train.	The train is being driven by the engine.
She is singing a song.	A song is being sung by her.

8. Time signal of present continuous tense

There are time signal of present continuous tense, such as :

Now, at this moment, Right now, today, At present, this time.[42]

9. Material of simple present continuous tense

There are common topics in English book that used in the eighth grade junior high school, it divides into tenth chapter for the first semester, such as: asking and offering for help, grammar: adjective, descriptive text, grammar: present continuous tense, describing places,asking and giving permission, recount text, grammar: Questions.[43] Based on the syllabus curriculum for eighth grade, this research took.

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[42]Martin Parrot, Grammar for English Language Teacher,(Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,2000).p 158

[43]Silabus Pembelajaran /Bahasa Inggris untuk kelas VIII/semester 1-2

Chapter about learning present continuous tense
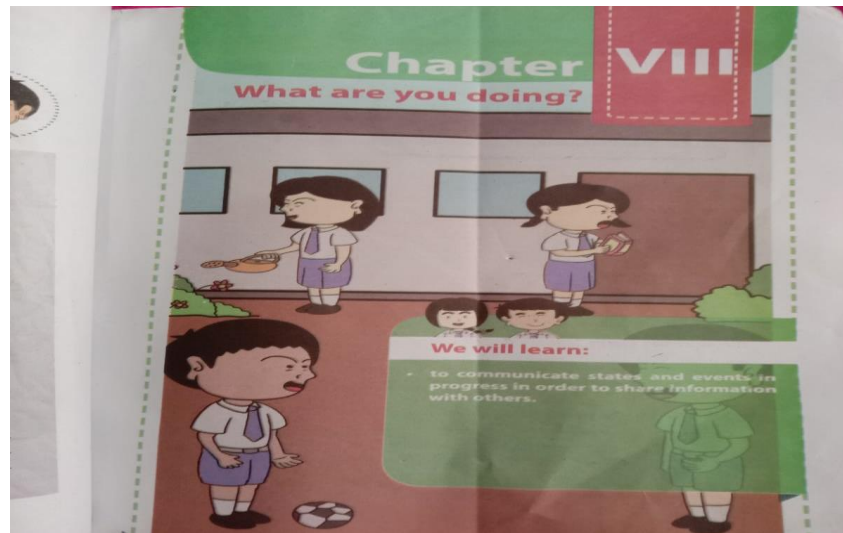
The example of conversation in simple present continuous tense
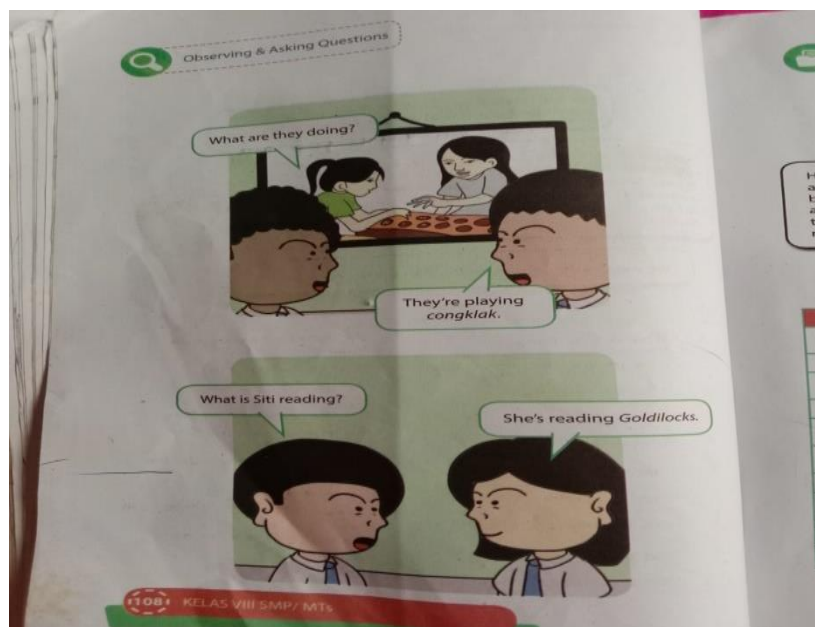
Source: english textbook VIII Grade of Junior High School

The conversation in speaking present continuous tense
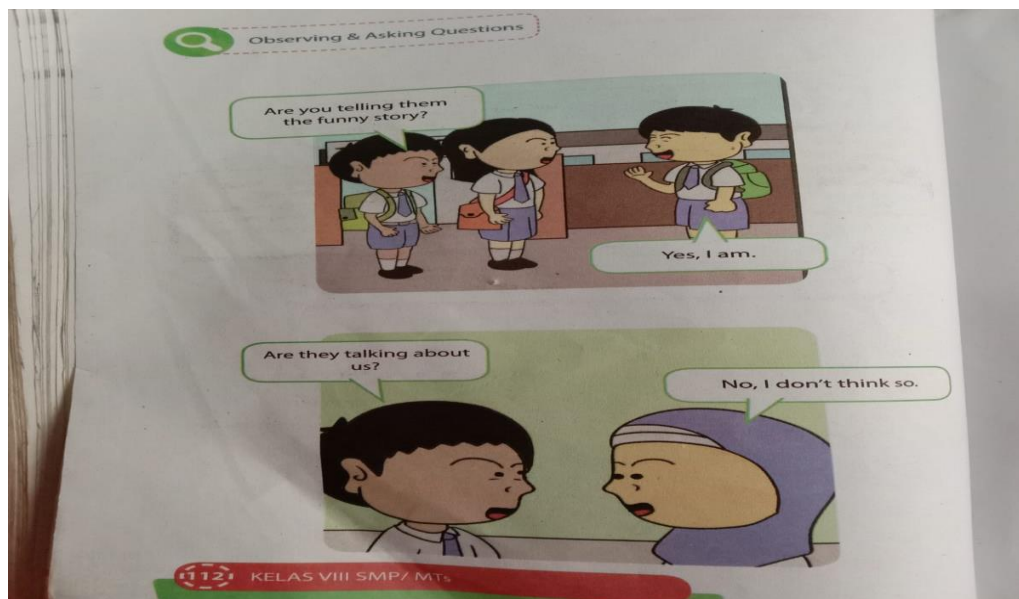
Question and answer in present continuous tense

No	Questions	Answers
1.	What is Rina doing?	She's returning a book to the library.
2.	Who are Roni and Rudi waiting?	They are waiting for us.
3.	What is Rini doing?	She's finishing the math homework.
4.	Where are they studying?	They are studying in the library.
5.	What is he doing?	He's having his lunch in the canteen.
6.	What are the teachers doing?	They're having a meeting in the teacher room.
7.	What is Sinta doing?	She's meeting the principal.
8.	What are they talking about?	They are talking about the football match.
9.	What is Gani doing?	He is buying something in the school co-op.
10.	What are you doing there?	We're practicing English.

Source: english textbook VIII Grade of Junior High Schooll

B. Review of Related Finding

Many researches are talking about student's category in present continuous tense. Related to this research, some researches has been as follow :

First, research has been conducted by Kusumawati in IAIN Metro. She found some problems in Mts N 1 east Lampung from students. Such as some students' wrong when answer multiple choice about present continuous tense, student have lack of vocabulary students' attention is not good , low motivation in learning English. The result in each cycle improved, from the pre – test in cycle I until pre – test and post test cycle II . the mean score from pre – test was 65, post test I was 70 , and post – test II was 77.[44]

Second, research has been conducted by Fuadah in UIN Jakarta.[45] The result of the research was mean score of the srudents' in pre – test was 50 was the lowest and the highest score of pre – test was 80. And they averagely got 60 in the post- test as the lowest and the highest score of post- test was 75.

Then, research has been conducted by Sari.[46] She conclude that the ability of the eight grade student of SMP Negeri 3 Padangsidimpuan in

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[44]Eri kusumawati," Increasing Students' Present Continuous Tense Mastery Using Grammar Translation Method at Eight Graders of Mts N 1 east Lampung in academic year 2018/2019," https://repository.metruniv.ac.id/id/eprint/106/1/skripsi%20015.FTIK.2019.pdf

[45]Pupun fuadah ," Teaching the Present Continuous Tense Through Total Physical Responses Method (An experiment at the first year class of SLTP Muhammadiyah 17 rempoa)," https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id

[46]Evi Maya Sari, The Ability of The Eight Grade Students of SMP Negeri 3 Padangsidmpuan in Mastering Narative Text in 2009-2010 Academic Years,(Padangsidimpuan: UMTS,2010).

mastering narrative text is good. It can be seen through the average score is 75. The difficult of the eight grade stuents of SMP Negeri 3 Padangsidmpuan in mastering narrative text are: vocabulary and grammar.

So, from researcher above, researcher want to look for other information deeply with the same material in present continuous tense. It is"The Students Ability of The Eight Grade Students' of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan In Mastering Present Continuous Tense".

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Place and time of research

Researcher will be done at Junior High School Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan. It is located Jl. Mandailing km. 7,8, pijorkoling, Padansidimpuan tenggara , Sumatera Utara. Subject of this research is VIII grade of students in SMP Negeri 8 Padangsisimpuan 2021 -2022 academic years. The research has started from January 2022 until the end of the research.

B. Research Method

The kind of this research is mixed method. Mixed method is combination of quantitative research and qualitative research. Sugiono state the this "combination research method combining qualitative and quantitative to be use together in a research activity in order to obtain more comprehensive, valid reliable and objective data.[47]

The method of this research used descriptive method. According to Gay and Airasian that,"descriptive research is descriptive study determines and describes the way things are, it may also compare subgroups such as males and females or experienced and experienced teachers view issues and topic.[48]

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[47]Sugiono, Metode Penelitian Kunatitative, Kualitative dan R & D, (Bandung:Alfabrta,2013)p.19

[48]L.R Gay & Peter Airasian,Educational Research: Companies For Analysis & Application,(U.S.A: Prentice – Hall,2000), p.275

Based on above definition , the researcher concluded that, descriptive research is a research to analyze or make a sense perception (descriptive) about situations or events systematically, so more easier to be known and concluded. This method is used to described the ability of students in mastering simple present continuous tense and the efforts of teachers to increase the difficulties of student's in mastering simple present continuous tense.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

Population is generalization area consisting of objects of subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions.[49] Population of this research is of all students at grade VIII SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan students in 2021/2022 academic years. The population is grade VIII SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan that consisted of 4 classes and the total number of them 110 students.

Table 2
The population ofGrade VIII SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan

No	Class	Students
1	VIII-1	29
2	VIII-2	23
3	VIII-3	29
4	VIII-4	29
Total population		110

Source: The teacher of SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan

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[49]Sugiyono,",Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D", Bandung: Alfabeta,2013,p.80

2. Sample

A sample is any subject of the population of individuals or things under study. Then, according to Gay and Airasian stated that sample was a number of individuals for a study in such a way that they present the large group from they were selected.[50]

This research used random sampling technique to take the sample. Where the name of class were written on a piece of paper and one paper chosen by the teacher. It takes one class as a sample. The formula for calculating the sample size of known population was slovin's formula :

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N\,(e)^2}$$

n = sample size / number of responden

N = Population size

e = percentage of accuracy of sampling errors that are still

be tolareted

e = 0,1 (10%) for a small population

e = 0,2 (20%) for a large population.[51]

So, this research used the formula above to determine the sample size, with the limit error tolarance 20% as follows:

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[50]L.R. Gay & Peter Airasian , educatioanal Research For Analysis And Application (America: Prentice Hall,2000),P.121.

[51]Sugiyono,",Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D", Bandung: Alfabeta,2013,p. 65

$$n = \frac{110}{1+110.0{,}2^2}$$

$$n = \frac{110}{1+110.0{,}04}$$

$$n = \frac{110}{5{,}2}$$

$$n = 21$$

from the explanation above, it can be said that all the number of sample were 21 students. After the names of class taken from the box, the teacher got class VIII-2 as the sample.

D. Instruments of collecting data

Instrument is very important to support every research. Instrument of research is a technique or instrument used to collect the data. The data was made with procedures. The instrument was choosen by researcher to collect the data in order to make research becomes systematically and easier. In this case, in order to get the data of this research, the researcher have prepare the avaible instrument. In collecting the data the research used test as an instrument.

1. Test

Test is a method of measuring someone. It used multiple choice test. The the test is used to know the students ability in mastering present continuous tense. Next the multiple choice test to consist of for option

analyze A,B,C, and D. The number item is 50 items. The right answer has

2 credit and the wrong answer has 0 credit for each items.[52]

Then the indicator of students test in present continuous tense can

be seen as table below:

Table 3
Indicators of present continuous tense

Indicators	Items	Number of items	Score
a. Positive sentence	9	1,5,12,19,26,31, 37,43,48	18
b. Negative sentence	9	9,15,20,25,30,35 ,40,44,50	18
c. Interrogative sentence	9	2,8,11,18,23,28, 38,46,49	18
d. add – ing form of the verb	6	4,9,13,33,41,47	12
e. Active sentence and Passive sentence	9	3,6,10,16,17,22, 29,34,42	18
f. W h question	8	7,14,21,27,32,36 ,39,45	16
TOTAL	**50**	**50**	**100**

To get the score of students, use the following formula :

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[52]M. Ngalim Purwanto, Prinsip – Prinsip dan Teknik Evaluasi, Pengajaran, Bandung : Remaja Rosda Kraya ,1990

$$n = \frac{high\ score}{number\ of\ question}$$

$$n = \frac{100}{50}$$

$$n = 2$$

Each students correct 1 gets a value of 2.[53]

So, if all items correctly answer are 100 scores.

2. **Interview**

Interview used to get the data or information that was not expressed in observation orally. It can be used interview to know the condition or situation of the students and also to know the students' problem in mastering present continuous tense. Interview is a purposeful between two people, focused on one person trying to get information from the other person.[54] The question or list of interview was used for getting data about the teacher effrots of VIII of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in mastering present continuous tense.

E. **Validity of instrument**

1. Validity test

Ana sudijonos stated that validity is a characteristic of the good test. To get the validity of achievement test can be used two ways.[55] In this

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[53]M. Ngalim Purwanto, Prinsip – Prinsip dan Teknik Evaluasi, Pengajaran, Bandung : Remaja Rosda Kraya ,1990

[54]H.Dauglas Brown, Language Asessment, Principles and Classroom Practices,Logman,2003, p.3.

[55]Anas Sudijono, Pengantar Evaluasi Pendidikan (Yogyakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2001),p.21

research the researcher had used content and item validity to find out the validity of instrument. Where the test consist of 50 making a multiple choice.

To know the validity of the each question will be refer to list r beserial with r, in 5% significant : 0.36 and 1% significant: 0.463, so if r account to know the validity of the each question will be refer to list r biserial with r, in 5% significant: 0.361 and 1% significant 0.463. So, if r account > r table the test is classified valid.

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

$$\text{r pbl} = \frac{Mp - Mt \sqrt{p}}{sDtq}$$

r pbl   = coefficient item validity

M   = mean score of the total data

sDt   = standart deviation of the total score

p   = presentation of the right answer of the

          item test validity

q   = presentation of the wrong answer of the item test

          validity.

2. reliability test

Reliability is the degree of accuracy or precision in the measurements made by a research instrument.[56] To get the reliability of the test, Suharsimi Arikunto said that to obtain the reliability of the test, the researcher uses formula K – R 20.[57]

The formula :

$$R11 = (\frac{n}{n-1})(\frac{Srz - \sum pq}{sr^2})$$

R11   = reliability of the instrument

N   = total of question

Sr^2 = variants total

P   = provosi subject who right answer
             N

P   = provosi subject who wrong answer
                N

Reliability is a good character of the test that refers to the consistency of the measurement. The test is reliable r *count>* r table using formulation KR-20 with r table 0,70.

F. Techniques of data collection

After preparing the test, it can be gave the test to the sample of the research, than tried to find out the result. There are some steps to collect the data.

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[56]Anas Sudijono, Pengantar Evaluasi Pendidikan (Yogyakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2001),p.21
[57]Suharsimi Arikunto, Procedure Penelitian,p.188

1. The research prepared of the test for the students which are all the items of the test related to the material, present continuous tense.

2. The researcher made Validity the test by checking it to English teacher. It is content Validity.

3. After made the item test valid, the researcher gave students the test and the time to do the tests.

4. The researcher collected the items of students answer.

5. After collecting the test, the researcher gave the list of interview to the English teacher.

6. Analized the data from the test and interview.

G. Techniques of Data Analysis

After collecting data, the research analized the data by quantitative data, it is presented in statistic formula. Data in analized by statistical analisis with following steps:

1. Identifying and correct the answer the subject research from the test.

2. Using mean score to analyzed the test result.

$$M = \frac{\sum fx}{N} \, x \, 100\%$$

M : The mean of student.

$\sum fx$: The total score

N   : The student size.[58]

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[58]Hartono, Statistic Untuk Penelitian (Yogyakarta: Pusataka Pelajar offset,2004).

3. Then, the result should been apporopriated with the interpretation to the index of means score. The interpretation of the result could been seen in the following table.

Table 4
Interpretation of mean score

No	Criteria	Score
1	Very good	86 - 100
2	Good	71 – 85
3	Average	56 – 70
4	Poor	$\leq 55.$[59]

Source : kemndikbud pendidikan dan kebudayaan republic indonesia

4. Next, students result with mean score have been calculated into the classification quality.

5. Take conclusion from two instruments (test and interview) it will be done to conclude the discussing solidly and briefly.

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[59]Kementrian Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan Republic Indonesia,"Buku Guru Bahasa Inggris Think Globally Act Locally", 2018,p.2.

CHAPTER IV

THE RESULT OF THE RESEARCH

A. Description of Data

1. The Description of the Ability of the VIII Grade Student in SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in Mastering Present Continuous Tense Based on The Text.

Based on the data central tendency result of the ability of the VIII-2 grade students in SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in mastering present continuous tense based on the test have done, the researcher concluded the data by using statistic count, from the test score above the data were tabulatedas follow;

Table 4
The resume of variable score in mastering present continuous tense of VIII grade students.

No	Statistic	Variable
1	Highest score	90
2	Lowest score	72
3	Sum	1723
4	Class klasify	5
5	Class interval	4
6	Mean score	82
7	Mode	81
8	Median	81
9	Range	18

So, based on the table above, it shows that the mean score of the ability of the grade VIII-2 students of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in mastering present continuous tense was categorized into "good'' category;

it was 82 , the total score of all the students was 1723.5, the highest score that the students of VIII-2 grade gotten was 90, while the lowest score that the student of grade VIII -2 gotten was 72, while mode score was 81 and median score was 81.

Then to know the description about classification or the criteria of mean score the ability of the VIII-2 grade students of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in mastering present continuous tense in 2023 / 2024 academic year, look the following table;

Table 5

The frequency the students score in distribution of the

students score in mastering present continuous tense

No	Interval Class	Frequency	Mid Point	Percentages
1	72 – 75	1	73.5	4.76%
2	76 – 79	3	77.5	14.28%
3	80 – 83	11	81.5	52.38%
4	84 – 87	4	85.5	19.04%
5	88 – 91	2	89.5	9.52%
Total				100%

In order to get a description of the data clearly and completely, the researcher presents them in histogram on the following figure:

Freguency
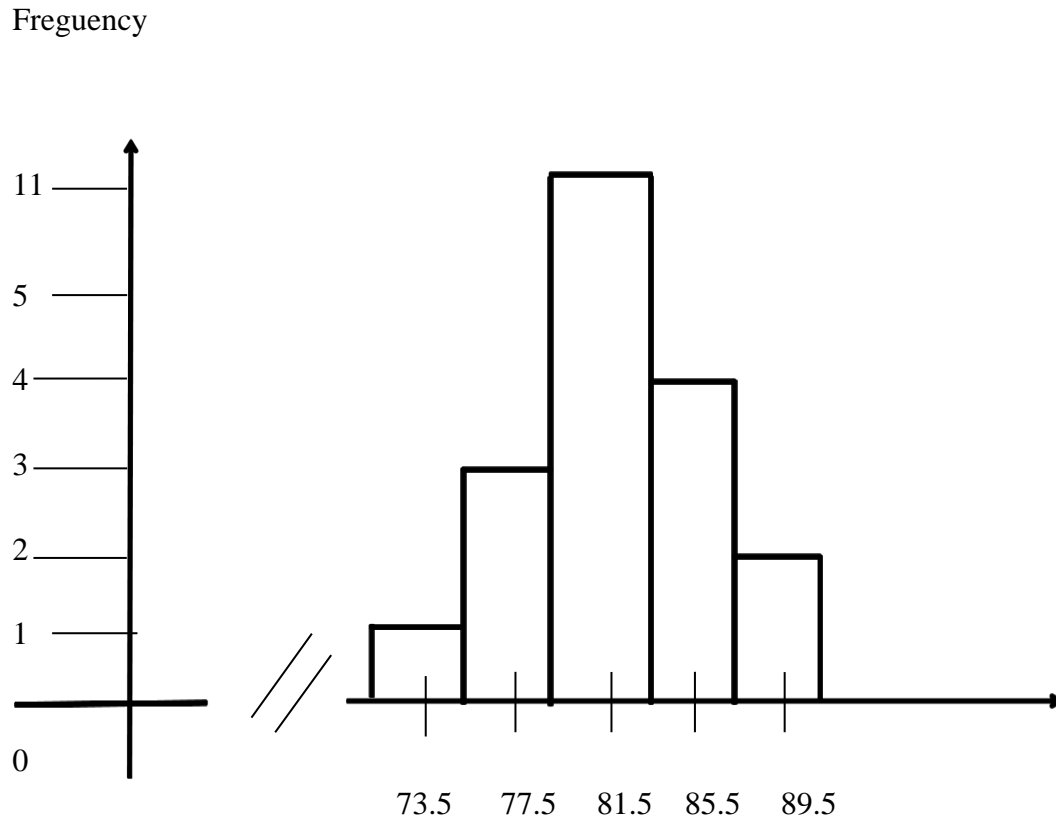
Figure 1: Data Description of Students Ability in Mastering Present
Continuous Tense.

From the figure above, it was known that the variable revelation of
willingness to communicate shown that the respondent at interval 72 – 75
were 3 students (14.28%), interval 76 – 79 were 11 students (52.38%),
interval 80 – 83 were 4 students (19.04%), interval 84 – 87 were 1 students
(4.76%), interval 88 – 91 were 2 students (9.52%).

From the data above, it conclude be found that formula of mean score as below;

$$\text{Mean} = X \frac{\sum xi}{N}, \text{x} = \frac{1723.5}{21} = 82$$

Thus, the value of mean score could be categorized into good category. It could be said that the students' ability in mastering present continuous tense was very good. In addition, the description data of the students' ability in mastering present continuous tense could be applied in to the distribution frequency.

Next, to know the description about classification or criteria of mean score ability of the VIII grade students in mastering present continuous tense in SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan it can be looked at the following table.

Table 6
Percentage of students' prequency score in mastering present continuous tense

Interval class	Amount of Students	Percentages
72 – 75	3	14%
76 – 79	4	19%
80 – 83	11	52.38%
84 – 87	1	4.77%
88 – 91	2	9.52%
Total		100%

From the table frequency distribution above shown that the students good score.

2. **The Description of Students Difficulties the VIII Grade Students in SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in Mastering Present Continuous Tense Based on the Interview to Students and Teacher.**

In this discussion, it can be afforded to reveal the real problems in which students got in learning about present continuous tense. It can be had conducted test to the grade VIII – 2 students at SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan to get the data needed in this research.

Based on the data centeral tendency result of the difficulties of the VIII-2 grade students in SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in Mastering present continuous tense based on the test have done, the researcher concluded the data from indicators by using statistic count, and can be seen in appendix.

Based on the table in appendix, it shows that the score of the difficulties of the grade VIII-2 students of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in mastering present continuous tense, the students get percentages in positif sentence (73.4%), in negative sentence (66.5%), in interrogative sentence (69.2 %),in add ing form (84.3%),in active and passive sentence (82.6%), in Wh- question (86.5%).

From the table shown in appendix, can be seen students get difficult in postif sentence, negative sentence and interrogative sentence, and among the three they are the most difficult in negative sentence because there are additions not in the sentence.

The researcher also interviewed LRS, as an English teacher of VIII – 2 grade at SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan. She said students' problem in present continuous tense is about the lack of vocabularies, the students don't have many vocabularies so that is difficult for them to know the meaning of words, even the meaning of what is talking in the sentence. Then,, the underline that is gives in the multiple choices test is difficult for them too, because they are lack of vocabulary so that they don't know the meaning of the sentence. The students also lack understanding about present continuous tense, even thought they have studied about it. They are a bite lazy to review what they just learn. Although I as English teacher has told that they have to review the topic about present continuous again at home with her friends. Further about grammar is still les, because they are still in grade VIII so that is quiet difficulties for them to understand about present continuous tense.[60]

After all the participants do the test, the research concluded that the validity of the data had already been valid, because the researcher had the validated the data by the test from all participants, the researcher found the difficulties of answer concerned the ability at grade VIII -2 students' of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan.

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[60] Lia rince, English Teacher in SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan, *private interview* (Padangsidimpuan: SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan on Monday Januari 06th 2023 at 10.00 a.m)

3. The Efforts of the Teacher to Students' Difficulties the VIII Grade Students in SMP Negeri 8 Pdangsidimpuan in Mastering Present Continuous Tense Based on Interview with the Teacher.

Based on the English teacher said above , there were some efforts of the teacher to solve the student difficulties, they were:

a. The effort of the teacher is; the teacher give more example about present continuous tense then ask the students to identify the present continuous tense and how to put to be in the sentence because the more students practice, the more they can understand.[61]

b. And the teacher often repeat the lesson then gave the more examples which the near example or familiar example with students life, for example for using present continuous tense. The English teacher must repeat again about simple present continuous tense for them like give the sentence what they do in everyday life. Sometimes, the English teacher ordered to memorize patterns and write the example of students by using simple present continuous tense.[62]

[61] Lia rince, English Teacher in SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan, *private interview* (Padangsidimpuan: SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan on Monday Januari 06th 2023 at 10.00 a.m)

[62] Lia rince, English Teacher in SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan, *private interview* (Padangsidimpuan: SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan on Monday Januari 06th 2023 at 10.00 a.m)

c. And the teacher said to the students to read more about the present continuous tense, so the students more understand about the present continuous tense.

So, the effort of the teacher was, she asked the students not to think memorizing the words is hard, make them easy to memorize the word. The English teacher used efforts: "One of English teacher ordered effot was the English teacher brought the students to a place or to the text. Next, the teacher ordered the students to write the new vocabularies from the text. The last, they memorized the new vocabularies found. The English teacher ordered them to bring the dictionary in learning English. If they did not know about the vocabulary that they needed, so they can open the dictionary, then the teacher also ordered them to memorize the vocabularies.[63]

B. Discussion

After analyzing the data, it was know that the ability of the VIII grade students of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in mastering present continuous tense was categorized into good or 82 score; it was gotten from the result of students' mean score in doing about present continuous tense.

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[63] Lia rince, English Teacher in SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan, *private interview* (Padangsidimpuan: SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan on Monday Januari 06th 2023 at 10.00 a.m)

It can be known from the table 4 above. Next, the students got difficulties in mastering present continuous tenseat VIII-2 grade SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan were; the first, the students had difficulties in positif sentence (73.4%), in negative sentence (66,5%), interrogative sentence (69.2%) it shown in appendix. From the table shown in appendix, can be seen students get difficult in postif sentence, negative sentence and interrogative sentence, and among the three they are the most difficult in negative sentence because there are additions not in the sentence.

Based on the result, researcher got the data by using multiple choice tests. After getting the data the writer measured students' ability in mastering present continuous tense by the calculating of mean, median, of modus of students score. The result of this study, as follow the students high score 82 mean score, it ,means students have good category. So the research compared with the other research one by one on the variable of this research, such as :

First, research done by Fuadah in UIN Jakarta.[64] This research use an experiment research to analyze the present continuous tense through total physical responses and the instrument from this research is multiple choice, than the result of the research was mean score of the srudents' in

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[64]Pupun fuadah ," Teaching the Present Continuous Tense Through Total Physical Responses Method (An experiment at the first year class of SLTP Muhammadiyah 17 rempoa)," https://repository.uinjkt.ac.id

pre – test was 50 was the lowest and the highest score of pre – test was 80. And they averagely got 60 in the post- test as the lowest and the highest score of post- test was 75.

Second, research done by Juliana bui.[65] There are some criteria of students ability in using present continuous tense, the result of the test showed that 4 students got excellent level (19%), 6 students got very good level (29%), 7 students got fairly level (24%), 3 students got average level (14%), 1 students got below average level (4%). And their level of ability is good based on the standard of measurement that has being used in this respective school.

The last, research done by Kusumawati in IAIN Metro. This research used classroom action research (CAR) as the method of this research, the research taught present continuous tense by using grammar translation method. The result in each cycle improved, from the pre – test in cycle I until pre – test and post test cycle II . the mean score from pre – test was 65, post test I was 70 , and post – test II was 77.[66]

In conclusion , the researcher concluded that the students' ability in mastering present continuous tense at VIIII grade SMP Negeri 8

[65]Juliana Bui. "The Students Ability of Using Present Continuous Tense",Journal of Innovative Studies on Character and Education, Volume 4 issue 1,year 2020.

[66]Eri kusumawati," Increasing Students' Present Continuous Tense Mastery Using Grammar Translation Method at Eight Graders of Mts N 1 east Lampung in academic year 2018/2019," https://repository.metruniv.ac.id/id/eprint/106/1/skripsi%20015.FTIK.2019.pdf

Padangsidmpuan was 82 mean score or it can be categorized into good category according to this research title was" *The Abilty of the Eight Grade Students' OF smp Negeri 8 Padangsimpuan in mastering Present Continuous Tense".*

C. The threats of Research

In conducting this research, the research realized that there were so many threats in doing mastering present continuous tense. It start from arranging proposal until finishing thesis. The researcher realized that the conducted mix research needed long time research. Due limitation of the tine and finance, and materials; this research was conducted in short time which made it far from perfection.

In conducting the interviewers, the research obtain might be less valid, due to the grade VIII – 2 students who might not be serious in answering any questions from the interview, there was a mutual cheating, bias and psychological support in activities and limit time available. Next, because of the students' time limitation is not enough , while the researcher gave many interviews.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After treating the collecting data, the researcher takes the conclusion about the researcher as the follow:

1. The ability of the VIII grade students of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in mastering present continuous tense can be categorized into good. It can be seen from the value of the percentage from mean score gotten by the students, that is 82 score.

2. The students difficulties in mastering present continuous tense at grade VIII SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidmpuan are postif sentence, negative sentence and interrogative sentence, and among the three they are the most difficult in negative sentence because there are additions not in the sentence.

3. The efforts of the English teacher in mastering present continuous tense at grade VIII SMP Negeri 8 padangsidimpuan.

   a. The effort of the teacher is; the teacher give more example about present continuous tense then ask the students to identify the present continuous tense and how to put to be in the sentence because the more students practice, the more they can understand.

   b. And the teacher often repeat the lesson then gave the more examples which the near example or familiar example with students life, for example for using present continuous tense. The English teacher must

repeat again about simple present continuous tense for them like give the sentence what they do in everyday life. Sometimes, the English teacher ordered to memorize patterns and write the example of students by using simple present continuous tense.

c. And the teacher said to the students to read more about the present continuous tense, so the students more understand about the present continuous tense.

B. Suggestions

After finishing the research, the research got many information in English teaching learning. Therefore, from that experience, the research show some things need to be proven. It makes the research give some suggestion, as follow :

1. It suggested to the headmaster, to motivated the teacher to keep motivating their students in studying English.

2. It suggested to the English teacher, to keep motivating to students in studying English.

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    Job   : Housewife

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    Elementary School : SDN 200507 Pijorkoling (2012)
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    Senior High School : SMAN 8 Padangsidimpuan (2018)
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                            Padangsidimpuan (2018-2023)

Appendix I

Instrument of validity To Know The Students' Ability in Present continuous tense at Grade VIII SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan

Name :

Class :

Chose the best answer (a, b, c, and d) for each number.

1. The committee members …………. the whole material from all the attends.
   a. are examining
   b. is examining
   c. examining
   d. do examining

2. There is something urgent happen and it is very dangerous for the nation. Due that reason, the president ….. to contact his advisor now.
   a. Tries   c. Had tried
   b. Tried   d. Is trying

3. I have submitted my paper for conference since two days ago. And now, the committee members …………. The whole material from all the attends.
   e. are examining
   f. is examining
   g. examining
   h. has examining

4. A : What are the girls doing ?
   B : They ……. card.
   a. playing   c. are playing
   b. do Playing   d. is playing

5. You are visiting my house today, bentuk passive nya adalah
   a. My house has been by you today
   b. My house is being visited by you today
   c. My house was being visited by you today

    d. My house are being visited by you usually

6. I …….. a novel today

    a. am reading   c. are reading

    b. is reading   d. reading

7. The president ….. to contact his advisor now.

    c. are trying   c. trying

    d. have trying   d. is trying

8. He is taking this umbrella this morning, bentuk passisve nya adalah

    a. This umbrella was being taken by him this morning

    b. This umbrella has being taken by him this morning

    c. This umbrella had being taken by him this morning

    d. This umbrella is being taken by him this morning

9. …… is marry sleeping ?

    a. Where   c. Who

    b. What   d. What

10. Is she ……. a beautiful song ?

    a. sing   c. to sing

    b. singing   d. sings

11. I am not ……… a video games right now.

    a. playing   c. is playing

    b. are playing   d. don't playing

12. My teacher is saying a true, bentuk passive nya adalah

    a. A true have been said by my teacher

    b. A true was being said by my teacher

    c. A true are being said by my teacher

    d. A true is being said by my teacher

13. Anne : ………………………….

    Yuma : I'm fixing my guitar.

    a. Why are you laughing ?

b. When are you leaving ?

c. Where are you going ?

d. What are you doing ?

14. The committee members …………. the whole material from all the attends.

a. Are examining

b. Is examining

c. examining

d. do examining

15. Siti and rani….. discussing the material now.

a. is

b. are

c. do

d. am

16. I am…… to dubai now.

a. going

b. is going

c. are going

d. go

17. whom is dony ……. for ?

a. waiting

b. is waiting

c. are waiting

d. wait

18. Riza and I ………….waiting for tom in the station.

a. am not

b. not

c. are not

d. is not

19. Salisa is ironing these clothes today, bentuk passive nya adalah

a. These clothes have been ironed by salisa today

b. These clothes were being ironed by salisa today

c. These clothes is being ironed by salisa today

d. These clothes are being ironed by salisa today

20. The children ……… by the river

a. fishing

b. is fishing

c. are fishing

d. not fishing

21. Ami : do you hear something ?

Kiki : yes, somebody …….. at the distance.

a. screaming

c. is screaming

b. are screaming   d. not screaming

22. Farida ….. the examination today. Pray for her success

   a. is doing   c. doing

   b. are doing   d. do

23. Jono ……….. his kite now, he is at school

   a. isn't flying   c. not flying

   b. daren't playing   d. don't flying

24. The sun is …………… people are enjoying their time at the beach.

   a. Not on the sky   c. shining brightly

   b. Leaving the sky   d. hiding behind the think could

25. … is buying a new car? my father is

   a. What   c. Why

   b. How much   d. Who

26. How to add- form in this verb <u>run</u>

   a. Running   c. runieng

   b. Runing   d. running

27. I have submitted my paper for conference since two days ago. And now, the
   committee members …………. The whole material from all the attends.

   a. are examining

   b. is examining

   c. examining

   d. has examining

28. Are they not …….. TV at the moment ?

   a. watching   c. showing

   b. preparing   d. listening

29. I am reading a newspaper this morning, bentuk passive nya adalah

   a. A newspaper was being read by me this morning

   b. A newspaper is being read by me this morning

   c. A newspaper are being read by me this morning

d. A newspaper had been read by me this morning

30. The children ………… by the river.

    a. fishing   c. are fishing

    b. is Fishing   d. was fishing

31. The clown is very interesting. All the children ……. Happily.

    a. is crying   c. are laughing

    b. are crying   d. is complaining

32. My teacher is saying a true, bentuk passive nya adalah

    a. A true have been said by my teacher

    b. A true was being said by my teacher

    c. A true are being said by my teacher

    d. A true is being said by my teacher

33. …… is you needing? I am needing a motorcycle

    a. What   c. Why

    b. How much   d. Where

34. ……… listening to me right now ?

    a. Do you   c. Did you

    b. Are you   d. were you

35. They are using smartphone, bentuk passive nya adalah

    a. Smartphone was being used by them

    b. Smartphone had been used by them

    c. Smartphone is being used by them

    d. Smartphone had been used by them

36. She is not………. A magazine

    a. reading   c. sleeping

    b. talking   d. laughing

37. We are …….. soccer competition at the moment.

    a. is watching   c. had watching

    b. watching   d. do watching

38. … are you reading? I am reading a novel

    a. What   c. why

    b. How much   d. where

39. She is wearing a jacket, passive nya adalah

    a. Jacket was being worn by her

    b. Jacket is being worn by her

    c. Jacket have been worn by her

    d. Jacket had been worn by her

40. How to add- ing form in this verb, skate

    a. Skateing   c. skaating

    b. B. skating   d. skatting

41. I am hearing your voice now, bentuk passive nya adalah

    a. Your voice has been heard by me now

    b. Your voice was being heard by me now

    c. Your voice is being heard by me now

    d. Your voiced are being heard by me now

42. I am …… to Justin's new song on the radio

    a. not listening   c. not listen

    b. not listened   d. not listens

43. …….. is marry sleeping ? she is sleeping in the living room

    a. What   c. why

    b. How many   d. where

44. This university's program …………. Those of oxford.

    a. Come second after

    b. Are second only to

    c. Are first except for

    d. Are in second place

45. Although she is not in a good condition ….. right now.

    a. she is having a rest

b. she is lying on her bed

c. she is driving to the office

d. she is taking some medicine

46. ……. are you reading ? I am reading a novel

a. How   c. Why

b. What   d. Where

47. Diana: Look! It's snowing.

Anggi: . It …….. in my country.

a. are not snowing   c. was not snowing

b. am not snowing   d. is not snowing

48. How to add- ing form in this verb, <u>lie</u>

a. Lying   c. lyeeing

b. Lieing   d. liieing

49. She is wearing a jacket today, bentuk passive nya adalah

a. Jacket was being worn by her today

b. Jacket is being worn by her today

c. Jacket have been worn by her today

d. Jacket had been worn by her today

50. Look! The cat is ………. Fish because the cat is hungry!

a. sleeping   c. Eating

b. walking   d. Fishing

51. I'm sorry you can't meet mr. Ewin….

He is meeting an important client…..

a. Today – now

b. At this moment

c. At this moment – for 30 minutes

d. Now – at his moment

52. My brother ……. At university of Indonesia

a. are not studying   c. was not studying

b. is not studying   d. were not studying

53. Listen! Your father …….. to a friend right now.

    a. talk   c. is not talking

    b. talks   d. are not talking

54. Kiki usually sits next to Ririn, but now she ……….. next to rima.

    a. are Sitting   c. is sitting

    b. sitting   d. was sitting

55. ……. are you reading ? I am reading a novel

    c. How   c. Why

    d. What   d. Where

Appendix II

Instrument of Test to Know The students' Ability in Present Continuous Tense at Grade VIII SMP N 8 Padangsidimpuan

                                      Name :

                                        Class :

Chose the best answer (a, b, c, and d) for each number.

1. The committee members …………. the whole material from all the attends.

    i. are examining

    j. is examining

    k. examining

    l. do examining

2. A : What are the girls doing ?

    B : They ……. card.

    c. playing   c. are playing

    d. do Playing   d. is playing

3. You are visiting my house today, bentuk passive nya adalah

    e. My house has been by you today

    f. My house is being visited by you today

    g. My house was being visited by you today

h. My house are being visited by you usually

4. I …….. a novel today

c. am reading   c. are reading

d. is reading   d. reading

5. The president ….. to contact his advisor now.

e. are trying   c. trying

f. have trying   d. is trying

6. He is taking this umbrella this morning, bentuk passisve nya adalah

e. This umbrella was being taken by him this morning

f. This umbrella has being taken by him this morning

g. This umbrella had being taken by him this morning

h. This umbrella is being taken by him this morning

7. …… is marry sleeping ?

c. Where   c. Who

d. What   d. What

8. Is she …… a beautiful song ?

c. sing   c. to sing

d. singing   d. sings

9. I am not ……… a video games right now.

c. playing   c. is playing

d. are playing   d. don't playing

10. My teacher is saying a true, bentuk passive nya adalah

e. A true have been said by my teacher

f. A true was being said by my teacher

g. A true are being said by my teacher

h. A true is being said by my teacher

11. Anne : ………………………….

Yuma : I'm fixing my guitar.

e. Why are you laughing ?

f. When are you leaving ?

g. Where are you going ?

h. What are you doing ?

12. The committee members …………. the whole material from all the attends.

   c. Are examining   c. examining

   d. Is examining   d. do examining

13. Siti and rani….. discussing the material now.

   c. is   c. do

   d. are   d. am

14. I am…… to dubai now.

   c. going   c. are going

   d. is going   d. go

15. whom is dony ……. for ?

   c. waiting   c. are waiting

   d. is waiting   d. wait

16. Riza and I ………….waiting for tom in the station.

   c. am not   c. are not

   d. not   d. is not

17. Salisa is ironing these clothes today, bentuk passive nya adalah

   e. These clothes have been ironed by salisa today

   f. These clothes were being ironed by salisa today

   g. These clothes is being ironed by salisa today

   h. These clothes are being ironed by salisa today

18. The children ……… by the river

   c. fishing   c. are fishing

   d. is fishing   d. not fishing

19. Ami : do you hear something ?

   Kiki : yes, somebody …….. at the distance.

   c. screaming   c. is screaming

d. are screaming   d. not screaming

20. Farida ….. the examination today. Pray for her success

    c. is doing   c. doing

    d. are doing   d. do

21. Jono ……….. his kite now, he is at school

    c. isn't flying   c. not flying

    d. daren't playing   d. don't flying

22. The sun is …………… people are enjoying their time at the beach.

    c. Not on the sky   c. shining brightly

    d. Leaving the sky   d. hiding behind the think could

23. … is buying a new car? my father is

    c. What   c. Why

    d. How much   d. Who

24. How to add- form in this verb <u>run</u>

    c. Running   c. runieng

    d. Runing   d. runnieng

25. Are they not …….. TV at the moment ?

    c. watching   c. showing

    d. preparing   d. listening

26. I am reading a newspaper this morning, bentuk passive nya adalah

    e. A newspaper was being read by me this morning

    f. A newspaper is being read by me this morning

    g. A newspaper are being read by me this morning

    h. A newspaper had been read by me this morning

27. The children ………… by the river.

    c. fishing   c. are fishing

    d. is Fishing   d. was fishing

28. The clown is very interesting. All the children ……. Happily.

c. is crying   c. are laughing

d. are crying   d. is complaining

29. …… is you needing? I am needing a motorcycle

    c. What   c. Why

    d. How much   d. Where

30. ……… listening to me right now ?

    c. Do you   c. Did you

    d. Are you   d. were you

31. They are using smartphone, bentuk passive nya adalah

    e. Smartphone was being used by them

    f. Smartphone had been used by them

    g. Smartphone is being used by them

    h. Smartphone had been used by them

32. She is not………. A magazine

    c. reading   c. sleeping

    d. talking   d. laughing

33. We are …….. soccer competition at the moment.

    c. is watching   c. had watching

    d. watching   d. do watching

34. … are you reading? I am reading a novel

    c. What   c. why

    d. How much   d. where

35. She is wearing a jacket, passive nya adalah

    e. Jacket was being worn by her

    f. Jacket is being worn by her

    g. Jacket have been worn by her

    h. Jacket had been worn by her

36. How to add- ing form in this verb, skate

    c. Skateing   c. skaating

    d. B. skating   d. skatting

37. I am hearing your voice now, bentuk passive nya adalah

    e.   Your voice has been heard by me now

    f.   Your voice was being heard by me now

    g.   Your voice is being heard by me now

    h.   Your voiced are being heard by me now

38. I am …… to Justin's new song on the radio

    c.   not listening   c. not listen

    d.   not listened   d. not listens

39. …….. is marry sleeping ? she is sleeping in the living room

    c.   What   c. why

    d.   How many   d. where

40. This university's program …………. Those of oxford.

    e.   Come second after

    f.   Are second only to

    g.   Are first except for

    h.   Are in second place

41. Although she is not in a good condition ….. right now.

    e.   she is having a rest

    f.   she is lying on her bed

    g.   she is driving to the office

    h.   she is taking some medicine

42. ……. are you reading ? I am reading a novel

    e.   How   c. Why

    f.   What   d. Where

43. Diana: Look! It's snowing.

    Anggi: . It …….. in my country.

    a. are not snowing   c. was not snowing

b. am not snowing   d. is not snowing

44. How to add- ing form in this verb, <u>lie</u>

   c. Lying   c. lyeeing

   d. Lieing   d. liieing

45. She is wearing a jacket today, bentuk passive nya adalah

   i. Jacket was being worn by her today

   j. Jacket is being worn by her today

   k. Jacket have been worn by her today

   l. Jacket had been worn by her today

46. Look! The cat is ………. Fish because the cat is hungry!

   c. sleeping   c. Eating

   d. walking   d. Fishing

47. I'm sorry you can't meet mr. Ewin….

   He is meeting an important client…..

   e. Today – now

   f. At this moment

   g. At this moment – for 30 minutes

   h. Now – at his moment

48. My brother ……. At university of Indonesia

   c. are not studying   c. was not studying

   d. is not studying   d. were not studying

49. Listen! Your father …….. to a friend right now.

   c. talk   c. is not talking

   d. talks   d. are not talking

50. Kiki usually sits next to Ririn, but now she ……….. next to rima.

   c. are Sitting   c. is sitting

   d. sitting   d. was sitting

Padangsdimpuan,   2023
Validator

Lince Ria Saragi, S.Pd
Nip. 19782112 200011 2 004

Appendix III

A. Interview with English Teacher

1. How do you think about students' ability in mastering present continuous tense ?

   Bagaimana menurut ibu kemampuan siswa dalam menguasai present continuous tense ?

2. Do the students able to write present continuous tense ?

   Apakah siswa mampu menulis present continuous tense ?

3. What are the students' difficulties in mastering present continuous tense ?

   Apa saja kesulitan yang di hadapi siswa dalam menguasai present continuous tense ?

4. Which part that students' get difficult to write simple present continuous tense ?

   Pada bagian manakah siswa merasa kesulitan untuk menulis present continuous tense ?

5. What are the teachers' efforts to overcome the student's difficulties ?

   Apa saja yang ibu lakukan dalam menghadapi masalah siswa dalam mengatasi present continuous tense ?

B. Interview with students

1. Do you know what is present continuous tense ?

   Apakah kamu tahu apa itu present continuous tense ?

2. Do you can write present continuous tense with easy when your teacher give you task

?

Apakah anda dapat menulis present continuous tense dengan mudah ketika guru anda memberikan pertanyaan ?

3. Do your difficulties tolerated by teacher ?

Apakah kesulitan anda dimaklumi oleh guru ?

4. Which part you feel difficult to write when you learning present continuous tense ?

Pada bagian mana yang kamu rasa sulit untuk di tulis ketika belajar present continuous tense ?

Padangsidimpuan,   2023
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Nip. 19782112 200011 2 004

Appendix IV
The resume of score students in mastering present continuous tense

No	positif sentence (+)									Negative sentence (-)									Introgative sentence (?)								
1	1	5	12	19	26	31	37	43	48	9	15	20	25	30	35	40	44	50	2	8	11	18	23	28	38	46	49
2	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
3	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
8	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
9	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
10	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
11	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
13	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
14	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
15	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
16	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
17	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
19	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
20	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
21	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
P	56	52	70	79	75	84	93	56	60	89	75	80	74	74	65	79	70	56	70	74	65	75	65	89	75	79	75
P/N	73.4 %									66.5%									69.2%								

No	Add ing form of the verb						Active and passive sentence									Wh- question							
1	4	9	13	33	41	47	3	6	10	16	17	22	29	34	42	7	14	21	27	32	36	39	45
2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
6	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
7	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
8	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
11	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1
14	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
15	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
20	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
P	72	89	93	79	89	84	93	75	89	74	74	80	84	87	93	93	74	86	75	85	89	75	79
P/N	84.3%						82.6%									86.3%							

Realibility test

No		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	ASL	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
2	AS	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
3	APL	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
4	ASS	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
5	AZM	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
6	BEP	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	BHS	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1
8	DH	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	FA	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
10	HPS	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
11	JSR	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
12	LAN	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	MTS	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	NG	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
15	NDP	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
16	PAH	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	RPPB	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	RN	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	S	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	SW	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	ZFQ	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N=21		12	15	20	12	19	15	20	16	19	17	14	18	20	18	18	15	15	20	17
P		0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
q		0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3

20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
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0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
19	19	13	14	17	12	16	17	18	19	14	18	16	13	20	17	17	20	17	15	18
0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	Jumlah	Score
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	36	72
1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	41	82
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	39	78
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	86
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	41	82
0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	43	86
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	82
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	45	90
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	39	78
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	82
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	43	86
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	72
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	41	82
1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	39	78
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	36	72
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	41	82
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	43	86
1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	82
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	45	90
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	41	82
1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	41	82
19	17	17	15	14	20	18	17	18	12	18	19	19	14	16		
0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7		
0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2		

Appendix V

Total Score of Students Ability in Mastering Present Continuous Tense at Grade VIII of SMP

Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan

No	Students initial name	Total score
1	ASL	72
2	AS	82
3	APL	78
4	ASS	86
5	AZM	82
6	BEP	86
7	BHSN	82
8	DH	90
9	FA	78
10	HPS	82
11	JSR	86
12	LAN	72
13	MTS	82
14	NG	78
15	NDP	72
16	PAH	82
17	RPPB	86
18	RN	82
19	S	90
20	SW	82
21	ZFQ	82

$$\text{Mean} = \text{X} = \frac{\sum xi}{N}. \ \text{X} = \frac{1723}{21} = 82$$

Appendix 4

Result normality of students in instrument test

1. Score of students in instrument test from low scores to high score :

72	78	78	78	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
82	82	82	82	86	86	86	86	90	90	

2. High = 90

   Low = 72

3. Range = high – low

   $= 90 - 72$

   $= 18$

4. Total of classes $= 1 + 3.3 \log (n)$

   $= 1 + 3.3 \log (21)$

   $= 1 + 3.3 (1.32)$

   $= 5{,}36 = 5$

5. Interval (i) $i = 18 = \dfrac{18}{5.35} = 3.55 = 4$

6. Mean score $(X) = \dfrac{\sum fixi}{fi}$

Interval class	f	x	Fixi	Fkb
72 – 75	1	73.5	73.5	3
76 – 79	3	77.5	232.5	14
80 – 83	11	81.5	896.5	15
84 – 87	4	85.5	342	17
88 - 91	2	89.5	179	21
I = 4	21		1723.5	

$$X = \frac{\sum xi}{N} . x = \frac{1723{,}5}{21} = 82{,}3$$

7. Median

$$\text{Xii (l)} = 79 - 0.5 = 78.5 \qquad\qquad Me = 1 + \left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}n - fkb}{fi}\right) i$$

$$N = 21 \qquad\qquad = 78.5 + \left(\frac{10.5 - 3}{11}\right) 4$$

$$\text{Fkb} = 3 \qquad\qquad = 78.5 + \left(\frac{7.5}{11}\right) 4$$

$$\text{Fi} = 11 \qquad\qquad = 78.5 + 2.72$$

$$\qquad\qquad = 81.22 = 81$$

8. Modus

Interval class	f	x	Fixi
72 – 75	1	73.5	73.5
76 – 79	3	77.5	232.5
80 – 83	11	81.5	896.5
84 – 87	4	85.5	342
88 - 91	2	89.5	179
I = 4	21		1723.5

$$Mo = L + \frac{d1}{d1 + d2} I \qquad\qquad Mo \quad = 78.5 + \frac{8}{8 + 10} 4$$

$$L = 78.5 \qquad\qquad = 78.5 + \left(\frac{8}{18}\right) 4$$

$$d1 = 8 \qquad\qquad = 78.5 + 2$$

$$d2 = 10 \qquad\qquad = 80.5 = 81$$

$$I = 4$$

Appendix VII

Calculation of Pre test

1. Mean score from score total (Mt)

$$Mt = \frac{\sum Xt}{N}$$

$$Mt = \frac{1723}{21} = 82.3$$

2. Standard Deviation (SDt)

$$SDt = \sqrt{\frac{\sum Xt2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum Xt}{N}\right)^2}$$

$$SDt = \sqrt{\frac{2.968.729}{21} - \left(\frac{1723}{21}\right)^2}$$

$$SDt = \sqrt{141.368.04 - 82.3^2}$$

$$SDt = \sqrt{141.368.04 - 6.806.25}$$

$$SDt = \sqrt{0.014} = 0.12$$

3. Mean score (Mp)

Item 1

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+86+90+78+82+86+82+86+82+90}{12}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1008}{12} = 84$$

Item 2

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+86+82+86+78+82+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+82+82}{15}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1215}{15} = 81$$

Item 3

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+82+86\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{20}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1637}{20} = 81.85$$

Item 4

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+82+86+78+86+82+82+86+82+90+82+82}{12}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1079}{12} = 89.9$$

Item 5

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+86+86\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+82+86+82+90+82+82}{19}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1569}{19} = 82.5$$

Item 6

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+82+86\ +90+86+82+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{15}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1253}{15} = 83.53$$

Item 7

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+82+86\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{20}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1569}{20} = 82.55$$

Item 8

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+86+82+86+90+86+82+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{16}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1331}{16} = 83.18$$

Item 9

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+82+86+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{19}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1571}{19} = 82.68$$

Item 10

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+82+82+90+78+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{17}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1405}{17} = 82.64$$

Item 11

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+82+86+90+82+72+82+72+82+82+90+82+82}{14}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{11235}{14} = 88.21$$

Item 12

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{78+86+82+86+ 82+90+78+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{18}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1487}{18} = 82.61$$

Item 13

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+86+82+86+ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+82+86+82+90+82+82}{20}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1651}{20} = 82.55$$

Item 14

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+86+86+90+78+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{18}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1477}{18} = 82.35$$

Item 15

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+82+86+82+90+82+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{18}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1487}{18} = 82.61$$

Item 16

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+78+86\ 82+90+86+72+82+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{15}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{11235}{15} = 82.33$$

Item 17

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+90+86+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{12}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1020}{12} = 85$$

Item 18

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+82+86+\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+82+86+82+90+82+82}{19}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1565}{19} = 82.36$$

Item 19

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+82+\ 82+90+78+82+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{17}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1401}{17} = 82.41$$

Item 20

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+82+86\ +90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{19}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1569}{19} = 82.57$$

Item 21

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+78+86+82+86\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+90+82+82}{19}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1559}{19} = 82.05$$

Item 22

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+86+82+86+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{13}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1073}{20} = 82.53$$

Item 23

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+78+86+82+86+78+82+82+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{14}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{16371143}{14} = 81.64$$

Item 24

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+86+82+90+78+82+72+82+78+72+82+86+90+82+82}{17}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1475}{17} = 86.76$$

Item 25

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+82+82+86+72+82+86+82+90+82}{12}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{995}{12} = 82.91$$

Item 26

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+78+86+82+86+90+82+86+82+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{16}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1331}{16} = 83.18$$

Item 27

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+78+86+82+86\ +90+82+86+82+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{18}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1395}{17} = 77.5$$

Item 28

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{18}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1483}{18} = 82.38$$

Item 29

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+82+86\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+90+82+82}{20}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1569}{19} = 82.57$$

Item 30

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+86+82+90+78+82+86+72+82+90+82+82}{14}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1155}{14} = 82.5$$

Item 31

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+86\ 82+90+78+82+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{18}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{11483}{18} = 82.38$$

Item 32

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+82+86\ +90+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+82+82+82}{16}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1309}{16} = 81.81$$

Item 33

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+82+86+78+72+82+82+86+90+82+82}{13}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1081}{13} = 83.15$$

Item 34

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+78+86+82+86\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{20}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1641}{20} = 81.05$$

Item 35

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+82+90+78+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{17}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1395}{17} = 81.05$$

Item 36

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+82+86\ +90+78+82+72+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{17}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1489}{17} = 87.58$$

Item 37

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+82+86\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{20}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1645}{20} = 81.25$$

Item 38

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+82+90+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{17}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1475}{17} = 86.76$$

Item 39

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+82+90+82+86+72+78+72+82+86+82+90+82}{15}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1241}{15} = 82.73$$

Item 40

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+78+86+82+82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82}{18}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1559}{18} = 82.25$$

Item 41

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+82+\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{19}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1569}{19} = 82.57$$

Item 42

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+86\ 82+90+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82}{17}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1403}{17} = 82.52$$

Item 43

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+86\ 82+90+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82}{17}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1403}{17} = 82.52$$

Item 44

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{78+86+82+86+90+78+82+86+72+82+82+86+82+90+82}{15}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1241}{15} = 82.73$$

Item 45

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+82+86\ 82+90+78+72+72+86+82+90}{14}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1155}{14} = 82.52$$

Item 46

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+86+82+86\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{20}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1645}{20} = 82.25$$

Item 47

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+82+\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+90+82+82}{18}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1477}{18} = 82.75$$

Item 48

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+78+82+86\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90}{17}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1645}{17} = 86.76$$

Item 49

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+86\ 82+90+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{18}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1485}{18} = 82.5$$

Item 50

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+78+86+82+\ 82+90+82+86+82+78+86}{12}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1020}{12} = 85$$

Item 51

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+86\ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+82+90+82+82}{18}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1477}{18} = 82.25$$

Item 52

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+78+86+82+86\ 82+90+78+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{19}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1569}{19} = 82.57$$

Item 53

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{72+82+86+82+ \ 82+90+78+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90+82+82}{20}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1559}{19} = 82.25$$

Item 54

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+82+86\ \ 82+90+78+82+72+72+82+82}{14}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1235}{14} = 88.21$$

Item 55

$$M_{pl} = \frac{total\ score\ of\ students'score\ that\ true\ item\ answer}{n1}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{82+78+86+86\ \ 82+82+86+72+82+78+72+82+86+82+90}{16}$$

$$M_{pl} = \frac{1331}{16} = 83.18$$

Appendix VIII

Calculation of the formulation

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

Item 1

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{84 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.5}{0.5}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{1.7}{0.12} \sqrt{1}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 14.16 \text{ x } 1 = 14.16$$

Item 2

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{81 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{-1.3}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = -10.83 \text{ x} 1.52 = -16.46$$

Item 3

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{81.85 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{-0.45}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = -3.75 \text{ x } 1.52 = -5.7$$

Item 4

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{89.9 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.5}{0.5}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{7.6}{0.12} \sqrt{1}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 63.33 \times 1 = 63.33$$

Item 5

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.5 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.2}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 1.66 \times 2 = 3.32$$

Item 6

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{83.53 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{1}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 1 \times 1.52 = 1.52$$

Item 7

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.55 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.25}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 2.08 \text{ x } 2 = 4.16$$

Item 8

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{83.18 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.88}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 7.33 \text{ x } 1.52 = 11.14$$

Item 9

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.68 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.38}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 3.16 \text{ x } 2 = 6.33$$

Item 10

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.64 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.34}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 2.83 \text{ x } 1.52 = 4.30$$

Item 11

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{88.21 - 82.3}{0.12}\sqrt{\frac{0.6}{0.4}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{5.91}{0.12}\sqrt{1.55}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 49.25 \text{ x } 1.22 = 60.08$$

Item 12

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.61 - 82.3}{0.12}\sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.31}{0.12}\sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 2.58 \text{ x } 1.52 = 3.92$$

Item 13

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.55 - 82.3}{0.12}\sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.25}{0.12}\sqrt{4}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 2.08 \text{ x } 2 = 4.16$$

Item 14

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.35 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.05}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 1.7 \text{ x } 1.52 = 2.12$$

Item 15

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.61 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.31}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 2.58 \text{ x } 1.52 = 3.92$$

Item 16

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.91 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.61}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 5.08 \text{ x } 1.52 = 7.72$$

Item 17

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{85 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{2.7}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$r_{pbi} = 22.5 \text{ x } 1.52 = 34.2$

Item 18

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.36 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.06}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$r_{pbi} = 0.5 \text{ x } 2 = 1$

Item 19

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.41 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.11}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$r_{pbi} = 0.91 \text{ x } 1.52 = 1.39$

Item 20

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.57 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.27}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$r_{pbi} = 2.25 \text{ x } 2 = 4.5$

Item 21

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82..85 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.55}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 4.58 \text{ x } 2 = 9.16$$

Item 22

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.53 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.6}{0.4}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.23}{0.12} \sqrt{1.5}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 1.91 \text{ x } 1.22 = 2.33$$

Item 23

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{81.64 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.6}{0.4}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{-0.66}{0.12} \sqrt{1.5}$$

$$r_{pbi} = -5.5 \text{ x } 1.22 = -6.71$$

Item 24

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{86.76 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{4.46}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$r_{pbi} = 37.16 \text{ x } 2 = 74.33$

Item 25

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.57 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.27}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$r_{pbi} = 2.25 \text{ x } 2 = 4.5$

Item 26

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{83.18 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.88}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$r_{pbi} = 7.33 \text{ x } 1.52 = 11.14$

Item 27

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{77.5 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{-4.8}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$r_{pbi} = \text{-40 x } 2 = \text{-80}$

Item 28

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.38 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.08}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 0.66 \text{ x } 1.52 = 1.01$$

Item 29

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.57 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.9}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.27}{0.12} \sqrt{4.5}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 2.25 \text{ x } 2.52 = 5.67$$

Item 30

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.5 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.6}{0.4}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.2}{0.12} \sqrt{1.5}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 1.66 \text{ x } 1.22 = 2.03$$

Item 31

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.38 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.08}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$r_{pbi} = 0.66 \times 1.52 = 1.01$

Item 32

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.81 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.51}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$r_{pbi} = 4.25 \times 1.52 = 6.46$

Item 33

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{83.15 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.6}{0.4}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.85}{0.12} \sqrt{1.5}$$

$r_{pbi} = 7.08 \times 1.22 = 7.08$

Item 34

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.45 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.9}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.15}{0.12} \sqrt{4.5}$$

$r_{pbi} = 1.25 \times 2.25 = 2.81$

Item 35

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.85 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.55}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 4.58 \text{ x } 2 = 9.16$$

Item 36

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{87.58 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{5.28}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 44 \text{ x } 2 = 88$$

Item 37

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.35 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.9}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.05}{0.12} \sqrt{4.5}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 0.41 \text{ x } 2.25 = 0.937$$

Item 38

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{86.76 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{4.46}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$r_{pbi} = 37.16$ x $2 = 74.33$

Item 39

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.73 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.43}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$r_{pbi} = 3.58$ x $1.52 = 5.44$

Item 40

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.77 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.47}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$r_{pbi} = 3.91$ x $2 = 7.83$

Item 41

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.57 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.27}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$r_{pbi} = 2.25$ x $2 = 4.5$

Item 42

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{M_{p}-M_{t}}{SDt}\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.52-82.3}{0.12}\sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.22}{0.12}\sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 1.83 \text{ x } 1.52 = 2.78$$

Item 43

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{M_{p}-M_{t}}{SDt}\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.52-82.3}{0.12}\sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.22}{0.12}\sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 1.83 \text{ x } 1.52 = 2.78$$

Item 44

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{M_{p}-M_{t}}{SDt}\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.73-82.3}{0.12}\sqrt{\frac{0.9}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.43}{0.12}\sqrt{4.5}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 3.58 \text{ x } 2.25 = 8.06$$

Item 45

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{M_{p}-M_{t}}{SDt}\sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.52-82.3}{0.12}\sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.22}{0.12}\sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 1.83 \text{ x } 1.52 = 2.78$$

Item 46

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.45 - 82.3}{0.12}\sqrt{\frac{0.9}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.15}{0.12}\sqrt{4.5}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 1.25 \text{ x } 2.25 = 3.18$$

Item 47

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.75 - 82.3}{0.12}\sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.45}{0.12}\sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 3.75 \text{ x } 1.52 = 5.7$$

Item 48

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{86.76 - 82.3}{0.12}\sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{4.46}{0.12}\sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 37.1 \text{ x } 1.52 = 56.49$$

Item 49

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.55 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.25}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 2.08 \text{ x } 1.52 = 3.16$$

Item 50

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{85 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.5}{0.5}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{2.7}{0.12} \sqrt{1}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 22.5 \text{ x } 1 = 22.5$$

Item 51

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{81.85 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{-0.45}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 3.75 \text{ x } 1.52 = 5.7$$

Item 52

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.57 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.27}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 2.25 \text{ x } 2 = 4.5$$

Item 53

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{82.57 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.8}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.27}{0.12} \sqrt{4}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 2.25 \text{ x } 2 = 4.5$$

Item 54

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{88.21 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.3}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{5.91}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 49.25 \text{x } 1.52 = 74.86$$

Item 55

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

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{83.18 - 82.3}{0.12} \sqrt{\frac{0.7}{0.2}}$$

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{0.83}{0.12} \sqrt{2.33}$$

$$r_{pbi} = 6.91 \text{ x } 1.52 = 10.51$$

Appendix IX

No	M_P	M_t	SD_t	P	Q	$r_{pbi=\frac{M_P-M_t}{SD_t}}$	r_t on 5% Significant	Interpretation
1	84	82.3	0.12	0.5	0.5	14.16	0.323	Valid
2	81	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	-16.46	0.323	**Invalid**
3	81.85	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	-5.7	0.323	**Invalid**
4	89.9	82.3	0.12	0.5	0.5	63.33	0.323	Valid
5	82.5	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	3.32	0.323	Valid
6	83.53	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	1.52	0.323	Valid
7	82.55	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	4.16	0.323	Valid
8	83.18	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	11.14	0.323	Valid
9	82.68	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	6.33	0.323	Valid
10	82.64	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	4.30	0.323	Valid
11	88.21	82.3	0.12	0.6	0.4	60.08	0.323	Valid
12	82.61	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	3.92	0.323	Valid
13	82.55	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	4.16	0.323	Valid
14	82.35	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	2.12	0.323	Valid
15	82.61	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	3.92	0.323	Valid
16	82.33	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	7.72	0.323	Valid
17	85	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	34.2	0.323	Valid
18	82.36	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	1	0.323	Valid
19	82.41	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	1.39	0.323	Valid
20	82.57	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	4.5	0.323	Valid
21	82.85	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	9.16	0.323	Valid
22	82.53	82.3	0.12	0.6	0.4	2.33	0.323	Valid
23	81.64	82.3	0.12	0.6	0.4	-6.71	0.323	**InValid**
24	86.76	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	74.33	0.323	Valid
25	82.91	82.3	0.12	0.5	0.5	3.21	0.323	Valid
26	83.18	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	11.14	0.323	Valid
27	77.5	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	-80	0.323	**Invalid**
28	82.38	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	1.01	0.323	Valid
29	82.57	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	5.67	0.323	Valid
30	82.5	82.3	0.12	0.6	0.4	2.03	0.323	Valid
31	82.38	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	1.01	0.323	Valid
32	81.81	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	-6.46	0.323	**Invalid**
33	83.15	82.3	0.12	0.6	0.4	7.08	0.323	Valid
34	82.5	82.3	0.12	0.9	0.2	2.81	0.323	Valid
35	82.55	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	9.16	0.323	Valid
36	87.58	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	88	0.323	Valid
37	82.45	82.3	0.12	0.9	0.2	0.937	0.323	Valid
38	86.76	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	74.33	0.323	Valid
39	82.73	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	5.44	0.323	Valid
40	82.77	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	7.83	0.323	Valid
41	82.57	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	4.5	0.323	Valid

42	82.52	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	2.78	0.323	Valid
43	83.17	82.3	0.12	0.9	0.2	2.78	0.323	Valid
44	82.73	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	8.06	0.323	Valid
45	82.52	82.3	0.12	0.9	0.2	2.78	0.323	Valid
46	82.45	82.3	0.12	0.9	0.2	3.18	0.323	Valid
47	82.75	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	5.7	0.323	Valid
48	86.76	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	56.49	0.323	Valid
49	82.55	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	3.16	0.323	Valid
50	85	82.3	0.12	0.5	0.5	22.5	0.323	Valid
51	82.45	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	5.7	0.323	Valid
52	82.57	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	4.5	0.323	Valid
53	82.57	82.3	0.12	0.8	0.2	4.5	0.323	Valid
54	88.21	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	74.86	0.323	Valid
55	83.18	82.3	0.12	0.7	0.3	10.51	0.323	Valid

Appendix X

Giving Tests to The Students

Conduct interviews with teacher

Nomor : B 564 /Un.28/E.1/PP.00.9/02/2023   3 Februari 2023
Lamp : -
Perihal : Pengesahan Judul dan Penunjukan
Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth.
1. **Dr. Fitiriadi Lubis, M.pd.**   (Pembimbing I)
2. **Sri Minda, M.Hum.**   (Pembimbing II)

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, melalui surat ini kami sampaikan kepada Bapak/Ibu Dosen bahwa berdasarkan usulan dosen Penasehat Akademik, telah ditetapkan Judul Skripsi Mahasiswa dibawah ini sebagai berikut:

Nama   : Ira Fauziah
NIM   : 18 203 00050
Program Studi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : The Ability of The Eight Grade Students' of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan in Mastering Simple Present Continuous Tense.

Berdasarkan hal tersebut, sesuai dengan Keputusan Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan Nomor 279 Tahun 2022 tentang Pengangkatan Dosen Pembimbing Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris, dengan ini kami menunjuk Bapak/Ibu Dosen sebagaimana nama tersebut diatas menjadi Pembimbing I dan Pembimbing II penelitian skripsi Mahasiswa yang dimaksud.

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

Mengetahui
an. Dekan
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik

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Nomor   : B4884 /Un.28/E.1/TL.00/12/2022   30 Desember 2022
Lampiran :
Prihal   : **Izin Riset Skripsi**

Yth. Kepala SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan

Dengan hormat, bersama ini kami sampaikan bahwa :

Nama	: Ira Fauziah
NIM	: 1820300050
Fakultas	: Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Program Studi	: Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Alamat	: Pijorkoling

adalah benar Mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Syekh Ali Hasan Ahmad Addary Padangsidimpuan yang sedang menyelesaikan Skripsi dengan judul **"The Ability of The Eight Grade Students of SMP Negeri 8 Padangsidimpuan In Mastering Present Continuous Tense"**.

Sehubungan dengan itu, kami mohon bantuan Bapak/Ibu untuk memberikan izin penelitian dengan judul di atas.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat, untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

a.n Dekan
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik

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