

**STUDENTS' BARRIERS IN PASSIVE VOICE SENTENCES (A CASE STUDY
AT SMK YASPENMAS SEI LEPAN)**

SKRIPSI

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Degree (S1)

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Tarbiyah and Teacher

Training Faculty



THE MINISTRY OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

STATE INSTITUTE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

LANGSA

2021 M / 1442 H

STATEMENT OF APPROVAL

STUDENTS' BARRIERS IN PASSIVE VOICE SENTENCES (A CASE STUDY AT SMK YASPENMAS SEI LEPAN)

Submitted to the Tarbiyah and Teachers Training
State Institute for Islamic Studies Langsa as Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)* of English Education

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STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION

**STUDENTS' BARRIERS IN PASSIVE VOICE SENTENCES (A CASE
STUDY AT SMK YASPENMAS SEI LEPAN)
IN ACADEMIC YEARS 2021/2022**

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Has been defended in *Sidang Munaqasyah* by the board of Examiners and has been accepted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for *Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)* in English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty on:

Thursday, September 23th 2021 M

16 Shafar 1442 H

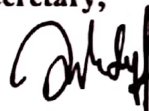
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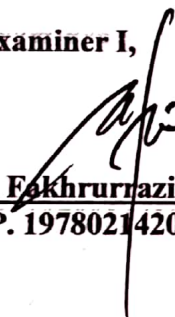
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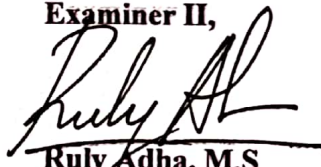
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Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa skripsi yang ditulis dengan judul "*Students' Barriers in Passive Voice Sentences (A Case Study at SMK Yaspenmas Sei Lapan*" untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Pendidikan merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri.

Apabila di kemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan bahwa skripsi ini adalah hasil jiplakan, maka saya bersedia menerima segala sanksi yang diberikan atas perbuatan saya tersebut.

Langsa, September 2021
Yang membuat pernyataan



Diah Ayu Pratiwi
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

First, the researcher would like to thank Allah SWT for his blessings so that the researcher could finish this thesis. Shalawat and salam are presented to Muhammad SAW who had guided people to the right path of life.

The preparation of this research can be completed smoothly because it cannot be separated from the help of various parties. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her deepest gratitude to:

1. Alm. Mrs. Sukiyem and Mr. Sugeng who have provided various kinds of assistance both in terms of prayer, motivation, morals, and material.
2. Dr. Zainal Abidin, S.Pd. I, MA as the dean of the FTIK IAIN Langsa Faculty.
3. Mrs. Wahidah, M. Ed as the first supervisor who has provided guidance and various inputs in research.
4. Mrs. Zahratul Idami, M. Pd as the second supervisor who has provided guidance and various inputs in research.
5. All lecturers who have given a lot of knowledge during the study period.
6. Mr. Kustiono, S. Pd and Mrs. Poniem who have provided assistance in the form of materials and prayers.
7. Mrs. Trubus as a grandmother who has provided moral assistance, prayer, and motivation.
8. Elsa Pratama, S.E and Aris Agus Wahyudi, S.P as siblings who have provided direction, support, and assistance in completing the thesis.
9. Dwi Andhika Riandi who has provided assistance both in prayer, support, and motivation in completing the thesis.

The researcher hopes that the readers can provide constructive criticism and suggestions to improve the perfection of this thesis. However, the researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful for those who read it.

Langsa, September 2021

Diah Ayu Pratiwi

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ABSTRACT

Pratiwi, Diah Ayu. 2021. Students' Barriers in Passive Voice Sentences (A Case Study at SMK Yaspenmas Sei Lapan)

Supervisor (1). Wahidah, M. Ed **(2).** Zahratul Idami, M. Pd

This study aimed to find out the errors experienced by students in composing passive voice sentences. It also explained the factors that cause students' barriers in constructing passive voice sentences. This study covered students' errors and barriers in constructing passive voice sentences in the form of Simple Present Tense, Simple Past Tense, and Present Future Perfect Tense. This approach research used a qualitative method through a case study. The object of this research was 12 students in class XII of SMKS Yaspenmas Sei Lapan. Data collection techniques were using tests and interviews. The findings of this study were the types of student errors on *omission* 62.4%, *misinformation* 10.6%, *misordering* 27%. As well as the location of the error in the passive voice sentence in the form of Simple Present Tense in the use of *to be* 75%, *past participle* 100%, then the use of *to be* in the Simple Past Tense 95, 83% and *past participle* 64.6%, then the use of *Have* in Present Future Perfect Tense 36.1%, *been* 100%, and *past participle* 33.3%. The factors that cause barriers were students' lack of interest in learning English, lack of vocabulary mastery, lack of understanding of grammar, lack of parental attention, lack of supporting media in the learning process, school infrastructure that did not adequate.

Keywords: *Students' Barriers, Passive Voice.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

We often encounter errors in writing in the student learning process, especially in writing passive sentences. This is because there are obstacles that cause students to make mistakes in writing passive sentences correctly. Barriers can arise due to internal and external factors, such as the lack of student interest in learning and the lack of awareness of teachers and parents in providing motivation and enthusiasm for students to learn optimally according to the expected results. Passive sentences are sentences that have a passive verb predicate called the past participle, then the subject in the active sentence changes roles into an object in the passive sentence so that the subject in the passive sentence receives an action. For example *John is helped by Marry*, the Subject (John) who receives an action from the Object (Marry). While in the active sentence *Mary helps John*. But when the teacher wants to teach passive sentences he has to make active sentences first and based on the tenses.¹

Learning passive sentences in a country where English is not the main language is quite challenging. Many people learn English by listening or watching, and in everyday conversation many sentences are in the active form so

¹ Nova Mustika, *Kalimat Pasif dalam Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia: Suatu Aanalisis Kontrastif*, (STIKES Perintis Sumbar), Vol (1) No, II, 2017, 110.

that passive sentences are used less often.² Passive voice is very important for students to master in order to improve their English skills, especially in writing. Passive sentences must have been studied starting from high school and high school, so passive sentences are often heard and studied, so students are expected to be able to understand and make passive voice sentences correctly. Mastery in writing passive voice sentences, which so far there are still many students who have difficulty, even found the use of passive voice structures whose patterns are equated with the past tense, in addition to other errors in students' passive voices, such as the use of vocabulary, to be, tenses and also subject changes. be objects. Passive sentences are also very useful in formal writing because the passive voice is often used for writing scientific papers and passive sentences are important to make it easier for students to write.³ Understanding passive voice in English is a big challenge for teachers and students. Mistakes and errors in the use of passive voice are indicators of students' failure to understand this topic.⁴ Errors in writing are divided into several types, namely omission, misinformation, and misordering. Student errors are usually caused by factors that prevent students from compiling passive sentences correctly according to grammatical structures.

The problem formulated in this study is to find out the errors and causes that hinder students in compiling passive sentences which are limited to three tenses, namely simple present tense, simple past tense, and future perfect tense.

² Dini Puji Agustini, *The Difficulties of Learning Passive Voice*, (Brebis: University Burniayu, 2016), Vol 4, No. 2, 57.

³ Dinar Ratnasari, *The Perception of Tenth Grade Students of SMA N 1 Kasihan on the Use of Translation Exercises To Learn Passive Voice*, (Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University, 2011), Page 3.

⁴ Benny Kurnianto, *Error dan Mistake Memahami Passive Voice dalam Aviation English*, (Tangerang: Politeknik Penerbangan Indonesia Curug, 2020), Vol. 13, No 1. 87.

As for examples of passive sentences in the form of Future Perfect Tense "A letter will have been written by Andy.". Which uses the formula S + will + have + been + Verb 3 + By + O, where A letter as the subject, will have been as the formula mandatory in the future perfect tense and Written as Verb 3, then adding the word by and finally Andy as an object. Then also Azar states that "passive voice is used when it is known or not important to know exactly who did an action". So in a passive sentence it is not always followed by the word by, if the passive sentence functions to express an action that we don't know who did it then we don't use by as in the example "*The floor has been swept*". This sentence does not mention the perpetrator of an action because he does not know the person who did the action. The reason why the researcher did this research and based on the experience of the researcher and the observations of students at the Yaspenmas Sei Lapan Private Vocational School still have difficulty in using and making passive sentences according to the correct grammar. Therefore, as a teacher, it is very important to know what are students barriers when learning something so that we can find out what further efforts we can do so that what we get they can receive well. From the explanation above, the researcher conducted a research entitled **"Students' Barriers in Passive Voice Sentences (A Case Study at SMK Yaspenmas Sei Lapan)"**.

B. Problem of Study

The researcher formulates two research questions as follows:

1. What were the errors that students make in constructing passive sentences?
2. What were the factors that cause students' barriers in constructing passive sentences?

C. Purpose of Study

The main objectives of this study were:

1. To find out the errors in constructing passive sentences.
2. To explain the factors that cause students' barriers in constructing passive sentences.

D. Significance of Study

Theoretically, this research was expected to be increase the reader's knowledge in the field of correct grammar writing, especially regarding theory seen from the obstacles experienced by students from making sentences in the form of passive voice and errors that arise in making passive sentences. Practically, this research was expected to increase knowledge and provide references for students who are looking for the object of this research to find out what are the obstacles faced by students in compiling sentences in the form of passive voice, especially by using tenses and looking for errors that arise in compiling passive sentences. And This research was expected to be useful to provide information to lecturers or teachers, especially in the field of writing about the obstacles experienced by students in compiling passive voice sentences and to identify student errors in compiling passive voice sentences so that later the

teacher can provide good information on the methods or strategies that will be used. To improve students' ability to compose passive voice sentences correctly according to the rules of writing English. Researcher, this research can add insight and experience for researchers in applying knowledge to real problems.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Passive Form

Passive voice is a sentence whose subject receives an action, usually, the passive voice is always followed by an active voice where the active voice is a sentence whose subject takes an action.⁵ Passive voice emphasizes the thing done rather than the culprit, or when the culprit is unknown.⁶ So in conclusion passive voice is a sentence that has a subject, verb, and object where the subject of the active sentence when changed into a passive voice will exchange roles with the object so that the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence, then followed by the correct grammar formula according to with the time of the event.

1. Types of Passive Sentences

The following are some types of passive sentences in English:

- a Passive sentences whose perpetrators (actors, agents) are unknown.

Active: Someone broke one of our windows.

Passive: One of our windows was broken.

- b Passive sentences whose perpetrators are unclear or unimportant

Active: People of all over the world speak English

⁵Priyanka Tiwari, *Passive Voice in English- A Comparison With Ways of Expressing Passive Voice in Hindi*, (Jaipur : University Suresh Gyan Vihar, 2017), Volume 22 Issue 7, 54.

⁶ Haryani, and Cahya Fajar Budi Hartanto, *Constractive Analysis of Using Active and Passive Sentence in the Novel of "Eat, pray, and love" By Margaret Gilbert*, (Semarang: English Language and Literature International Conference, Vol. 3, 2019), 339.

Passive: English is spoken all over the world.

- c Passive sentences where the perpetrator is known or stressed.

Active: The cat is eating the fish.

Passive: The fish is being eaten by the cat.

Active and passive sentences can be made as many tenses as there are. If we change the active sentence to passive or vice versa, we must not change the tenses. In other words, the tenses of active and passive sentences must be the same.⁷ Consider the following example.

Table 2. 1: Active and Passive Voice Sentences.

Active and Passive	
Simple present	= Mary helps the girl. The girl is helped by Mary.
Present Progressive	= Mary is helping the girl. The girl is being helped by Marry.
Present Perfect	= Mary has helped the girl. The girl has been helped by Mary.
Simple past	= Mary helped the girl. The girl was helped by Marry.
Past Progressive	= Mary was helping the girl. The girl was being helped by marry.
Past Perfect	= Mary had helped the girl.

⁷Djuria Suprato, *Analisis Kontrastif Kalimat Bahasa Indonesia dengan Bahasa Inggris*, (Jakarta: Binus University, 2012), *Humaniora*, 3(1), 296.

	The girl had been helped by Mary
Simple Future	= Mary will help the girl. The girl will be helped by Marry.
Be going to	= Mary is going to help the girl. The girl is going to be helped by Marry.
Future perfect	= Mary will have helped the girl. The girl will have been helped by Marry. ⁸

The passive sentence formula is S + auxiliary verb + verb 3. This auxiliary verb can be to be (is, am, are, was, and were), have, or modal depending on the structure of the active sentence and the subject of the passive sentence. In making passive sentences, by does not have to be written (optional), nonverbal sentences cannot be changed into passive sentences, and sentences that do not have an object cannot be used as passive sentences.⁹

As for how to make active sentences changed into passive sentences below:

- 1) If the active sentence uses verb 1 (simple present) then use is, am, are.

Example:

Active: The teacher explains the lesson clearly

Passive: The lessons are explained by the lecturer.

- 2) If the active sentence uses verb 2 (Simple past tense) then use was and were. For example:

⁸ Erwin Hari Kurniawan, *Basic English Grammar*, (Kediri: SMA 3PRESS, 2010), 42.

⁹ Rifa Suci Wulandari and Siti Zulaiha, Hesty Hurustianti.. *Analisis Struktur Kalimat Pasif Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Indonesia Melalui Contrastive Recognition*, (Jawa Timur: STKIP PGRI Ponorogo), Vol. 9, No. 3, 2017, 379-380.

Active: My father cut the tree yesterday.

Passive: The tree was cut by my father yesterday.

- 3) In the present perfect tense, if the active sentence uses have + verb 3 then add been after have. But we have to adjust have to the subject, have (I, you, they, we) has (she, he, it) Example:

Active: Yuni has made many cakes.

Passive: Many cakes have been made by Yuni.

Example for past perfect tense

Active: Robby had typed the letter.

Passive: The letter had been typed by Robby.

- 4) If the active sentence is continuous tense, then add being before verb 3 in the passive sentence. Example:

Active: The children are playing football

Passive: Football are being played by the children.

Example for past continuous tense

Active: The children were playing football

Passive voice: Football were being played by the children.

- 5) If the active sentence uses a modal then add be before verb 3 in the passive sentence.

Active: Ana will call Doddy soon.

Passive: Doddy will be called by Ana soon.

2. Use of Passive Sentences

The passive sentence has several rules in writing according to the description of the situation that was carried out or experienced, which are as follows:

Table 2. 2: Use of Passive Sentences

Form of the Passive	Usage
<p><i>Be + Past Participle</i></p> <p>1) Rice is grown in India. 2) Our house was built in 1980. 3) This olive oil was imported from Crete.</p>	<p><i>Be + past participle</i></p> <p>Be (is, am, are, were, was, has been, have been, will be, etc). Usually this passive sentence is used without a phrase. This sentence is used when it is not known or it is not important to know exactly who did the action. So there is no need to use By Phrase.</p>
<p><i>Using By-Phrase</i></p> <p>1) This rug was made by my aunt. That rug was made by my mother. 2) Life on the Mississippi was written by Mark Twain.</p>	<p>This passive sentence is used when the speaker knows who is doing an action then uses By Phrase.¹⁰</p>

3. Use of Passive Sentences Using The Simple Tenses

Passive forms of verbs have the same general meanings and time frames as verbs in active voice

¹⁰ Betty S. Azar and Stacy A. Hagen, *Understanding and Using English Grammar*, (United States of America: Library of Congress Cataloging- In- Publication Data, 1941), 214.

1. The passive voice of the verbs in simple tenses is formed in this way:
will be, am, is, are, was, were, + past participle (+ by + agent).
2. Adverbs of frequency usually come after the first auxiliary verb.

Table 2. 3: Use of Passive Sentences Using The Simple Tenses

The Simple Tenses		
	Active	Passive
Past Focus	Samuel Morse invented the Morse Code.	The Morse Code was invented by Samuel Morse.
Present Focus	Inventors make new discoveries every day. inventors	New discoveries are made by inventors every day.
Future Focus	Technology will control our lives.	Our lives will be controlled by technology. ¹¹

4. Rules of English Passive

A passive sentence in English is made up of : patient + be + past participle form of the verb + by agent (optional). Various passive sentences in various tenses can be seen in the following chart.

Table 2. 4: Passive Voice Sentences.

No	Present	No	Past
1	Present Tense The ball is kicked by the	2	Past Tense The ball was kicked by the boy.

¹¹ Patricia K. Werner and John P.Nelson, *Mosaic 2 Grammar*, (New York: McGraw – Hill ESL/ELT, 2007), 338.

	<p>boy</p> <p>A letter is written by her.</p> <p>Some books are bought by him.</p>		<p>A letter was written by her.</p> <p>Some books were bought by him.</p>
3	<p>Present Continous Tense</p> <p>The door is being knocked by the salesman.</p> <p>Magazines are being read by my sister.</p> <p>A cup of coffe is being drunk by the old man.</p>	4	<p>Past Continous Tense</p> <p>The door was being knocked by the salesman.</p> <p>Magazines were being read by my sister.</p> <p>A cup of coffee was being drunk by the man.</p>
5	<p>Present Future Tense</p> <p>A cake will be made by mother.</p> <p>We shall be picked up next week.</p> <p>The cat will be fed by the owner.</p>	6	<p>Past Future Tense</p> <p>A cake would be made by mother.</p> <p>We should be picked up.</p> <p>The cat would be fed by the owner.</p>
7	<p>Present Perfect Tense</p> <p>The money has been spent by the woman.</p> <p>Mathematics has been discussed by the students.</p>	8	<p>Past Perfect Tense</p> <p>The money had been spent by the woman.</p> <p>Mathematics had been discussed by the students.</p>

	The bicycle has been repaired by father.		The bicycle had been repaired by father.
9	Present Perfect Continuous Tense. The rice has been planted by the farmers. The lesson has been written by the students. A motorcycle has been ridden by Rudi.	10	Past Perfect Continuous Tense The rice had been planted by the farmers. The lesson had been written by the students. A motorcycle had been ridden by Rudi.
11	Present Future Continuous Tense. The pupils will be taught by a new teacher. By this time tomorrow the letter will be typed by the secretary.	12	Past Future Continuous Tense The pupils would be taught by a new teacher. By this time the letter would be typed by the secretary.
13	Present Future Perfect Tense The motorcycle will have been washed by father. That work will have been finished by them.	14	Past Future Perfect Tense The motorcycle would have been washed by father. That work would have been finished by them.

15	Present Future Perfect Continous Tense The wall will have been painted by the painter.	16	Past Future Perfect Continous Tense The wall would have been painted by the painter. ¹²
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B. Concept of Error

Errors are disturbances in the production process of the mother tongue and target language that arise not due to lack of competence.¹³In this study, the author uses the Ellis theory in Rini Supit's research (2016: 8). There are several types of errors which are as follows:

1. Omission, is an error in omission of words or grammatical learners in writing to fulfill good and correct grammatical requirements.

Example: Teacher not here

The sentence above is wrong because there is an "is" omission in the sentence

so that the sentence becomes ungrammatical.

Correct sentence:

Teacher is not here

2. Misinformation, is an error in the formatting of the source language into the target language.

Example:

A man and a little boy was watching him

¹² Jumino Suhadi, *Course in English Structure*, (Medan: UISU Press, 2016), 94.

¹³ Herlinawaty, *Error Analysis in the Students Writing Narrative Paragraph at MTSN Pajajaran Pamulang*, (UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2011), 20.

This sentence is wrong because "was" is used when describing a singular subject and "were" is used when the subject is plural (plural).

Correct sentence:

A man and a little boy were watching him

3. Misordering, is a misplacement of words in the right order.

Example:

There they had a big surprise

This sentence is wrong because there is a misplacement that makes this sentence ungrammatical.

Correct sentence:

They had a big surprise there.¹⁴

Learning about passive sentences in English is certainly quite challenging for us as a target language where the source language is Indonesian. Passive voice is often used in written form but is rarely used in verbal. This happens because passive sentences are considered complicated and must follow the grammar correctly, especially for non-English speakers to understand it when they first find it or hear it. In addition, we also have to pay attention to tenses, when we want to make passive sentences we need to pay attention to the tenses in active sentences first so that we can make passive sentences correctly.

There are several locations where students make errors in answering passive voice questions, namely changes in verb, and to be. and both are important elements in constructing passive sentences.¹⁵

¹⁴ Rinni Supit, *Analisis Kesalahan Bahasa Inggris Dalam Status dan Obrolan di Media Sosial BBM*, (Manado: Universitas Ratulangi, 2016),14.

1. To be

English grammar has several forms, namely, *am, is, and are* for the present tense, *was and were* for the past tense, then *been* for the past participle but before starting with an auxiliary in the form of *have, has, or had*. To be To be as a conjunction between the object and the subject. As an example:

The lessons was explained by the teacher yesterday.

The error found in passive sentences in the form of simple past tense is in to be was, because the correct one should be *The lessons were explained by the teacher yesterday*, where the word lessons are in the plural so was changed to were.

2. verbs

In making sentences, accuracy is needed in the verb, because the verb determines when the event occurs, whether in the present, past, or future. English requires verbal conjugation to modify the tense in a sentence. The verbal conjugation used in the passive voice is the past participle. Examples of errors in arranging passive sentences:

a. The house was built in 1972.

b. The house was build in 1972.

The error found in the passive sentence in the form of the simple past tense above is in the sentence part (b) build which is an "irregular verb" so that the past participle form of build is built.

¹⁵Lina Suhartini, *An Analysis on the Difficulties Faced by the Students in Learning Passive Voice in the Simple Past Tense*, (Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2010),29-30.

In addition to irregular verbs, English also has regular verbs (verbs that are usually followed by –d or –ed). So we have to understand whether the verb is an irregular verb or a regular verb.¹⁶

C. Learning Barriers

Barriers are all circumstances that make it difficult for a person to achieve the goals to be achieved.¹⁷ Barriers also mean a person's inability to communicate using a foreign language due to vocabulary, dialect, accent, physical ability, intelligence, cultural background, and interests.¹⁸ Learning barriers can be expressed as a learning difficulty, Learning barriers can be stated as learning difficulties, there are many factors that cause obstacles, both external and internal factors.¹⁹ From the above understanding, the researcher can conclude that, an obstacle is a condition that prevents a person from doing something that causes difficulties. There are many problems that often occur in the learning process, especially for students. This can be caused by school factors, teaching staff, environment, and students. Several types of barriers will be described below:

1. Physical barriers are problems caused by physical disabilities such as students experiencing problems in learning mathematics.

¹⁶ Fahriany, *An Analysis on Difficulties Faced By the Students In Learning Passive Voice in the Simple Past Tense*, (Jakarta: UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2010). 29-30.

¹⁷ Erma Yuli Astuti, *An Analysis on the Barriers in Teaching of Reading Among the Eighth Graders of the SMP Muhammadiyah 1 Bangunrejo Central Lampung*, (Lampung: IAIN Metro, 2018), 18.

¹⁸ Tansa Harina, *An Analysis of Students' Barriers in Speaking English Fluently*, (Aceh: UIN Ar-Raniry, 2019), 7-9

¹⁹ Luis Fernandes, Oce Datu Apulembang, and Yonathan Winardi, Barriers To Learning Mathematics: A Case Study of Grade 8 Students at a School in Semarang, (Banten: Journal of Holistic Mathematics Education, Vol 3, No 1 Dec 2019), 19.

2. Communication barriers, are obstacles that occur when someone cannot capture information, such as students not understanding the teacher's explanation in the learning process.
3. Systemic barriers are processes of learning practices and policies that differ from students' conditions so that students experience discrimination in understanding.
4. Attitude barriers are beliefs or perceptions that do not match abilities and lack of knowledge.²⁰

Learning barrier factors are obstacles that occur because of obstacles in the learning process.²¹ Barrier factors are divided into two:

1. Internal factors are factors that come from within the individual.

Several obstacles arise from within students, as follows:

- a. Physical factors are divided into two, the first health is the condition of the body. Health is very influential on the learning process, if our health decreases it will interfere with the learning process to achieve good goals. Decreased health can result in dizziness, fatigue, drowsiness, lack of enthusiasm, lack of blood or disorders, and abnormalities in the function of the senses and body. The second is that body defects are imperfect sensory organs or body parts. Disabilities can be blind, deaf, broken bones, paralyzed, broken hands, these conditions can affect the learning process. If this happens, he

²⁰ Erma Yuli Astuti, *An Analysis on the Barriers in Teaching of Reading Among the Eighth Graders of the SMP Muhammadiyah 1 Bangunrejo Central Lampung*, 20

²¹Fitryani, Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Cooperative belajar dan Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhinya, (Jember: IAIN Jember).

should study in special education or try to use assistive devices to reduce the impact of his disability.

- b. Psychological factors, several factors are classified as psychological factors, namely: (1) Intelligence is a person's ability to do something. Students who have high intelligence have not been confirmed to be successful in learning, it is all caused by other factors such as the environment and family. (2) Attention is an enhanced mental activity, meaning someone who is given or gives more purpose. Students or teachers who have attention to the material being studied, students will get good learning outcomes and vice versa if students and teachers do not have attention to the material they are studying, students will be bored and lazy to learn. (3) Interest is a persistent tendency to pay attention to an activity. Interest must also be accompanied by attention because interest is temporary. If the subject matter is not by the student's interests, the student will not learn well, so the teacher must provide interesting teaching materials or media. (4) Talent is an innate potential from within the individual that needs to be trained or developed to be realized. Talent is very influential in learning outcomes, for example, students who are gifted in foreign languages will be faster in mastering materials and literature. (5) Motivation is support or encouragement to take an action. Motivation is divided into two, namely, intrinsic motivation is the motivation that arises within oneself, then extrinsic motivation is the motivation that arises due to

encouragement or support from someone. (6) Maturity is the developmental phase of a person whose body organs are ready to carry out activities. (7) Readiness is the willingness to respond and interact.²²

2. External factors are factors that come from outside the students.

Several factors are classified as external factors:

a. factors that come from parents. This factor is very important in learning outcomes because parents are the first humans we meet in the world and become teachers for children. Parents should pay more attention such as providing guidance and advice, providing supervision of learning, giving rewards and punishments, providing learning needs, creating a peaceful and comfortable learning atmosphere at home, paying attention to children's health, and giving directions on how to study well and how to manage time properly good.²³

b. Factors that come from school.

Students certainly learn in the school environment and always meet with fellow students or teachers and employees. Factors originating from schools can be caused by teachers, teaching materials,

²² Nursyaidah, *Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Peserta Didik: Forum Pedagogik Edisi Khusus*, 2014,72-77.

²³ Nur Apriany Nukuhaly, *Pengaruh Orang Tua dan Lingkungan Sosial Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Bahasa Indonesia Siswa SMP Negeri 1 Leihitu Kabupaten Maluku Tengah : Jurnal Lingue Bahasa dan Sastra*, 1(2), 2019, 88-89.

subjects, school infrastructure, and methods used in the learning process.²⁴

- c. Factors that come from the community.

Humans certainly cannot be separated from society in everyday life and school. Society is very influential in life, both good and bad.²⁵

D. Previous Study

First, Dayinta Galih Jalanidhi in his research, "Identification of Teacher Barriers in Inclusive Learning at SD Negeri 2 Petir Piyungan Bantul". He said the obstacles experienced by teachers in inclusive classes at SD Negeri 2 Petir included: learning materials that were not fully conveyed, choosing and using appropriate learning strategies and methods for all students, applicable assessment policies, curriculum modifications. The research instruments were observation and interviews.²⁶

Second, Kurnia Sandi, Ummi Rasyidah and Andri Donal researched "Analysis of Students' Ability to Use Passive Voice in Grade III Students of MAS Speed". The researcher found that the students' ability to use passive sentences based on the number of scores on the given test was 85 and could be categorized in a very good level. From the results of interviews to find out their difficulties in

²⁴ Dayinta Galih Jalanidhi, *Identifikasi Hambatan-hambatan Guru dalam Pembelajaran di Sekolah Inklusif SD Negeri 2 Petir Piyungan Bantul.*, (Yogyakarta: Universitas Yogyakarta), 40-41.

²⁵ Nursyidah, *Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Peserta Didik: Forum Pedagogik Edisi Khusus*, 78.

²⁶ Dayinta Galih Jalanidhi, *Identification Teacher Difficulties and Teaching Learning Process at Inclusive School SD Negeri 2 Petir Piyungan Bantul.*

learning the passive voice, the researchers found that most of the students answered that their difficulty was in mastering the past participle.²⁷

Third, Fahriany, with her research, "Analysis of Student Errors in Changing Active Sentences into Passive Sentences". She stated that class XI IPA SMAN 1 Kabandungan had errors in answering passive voice and simple past tense questions, namely informing verb changes 83.3% using the passive voice formula, 56% in simple past tense and forming 21.7%. Errors in working on these questions occur because students have not mastered the prerequisite material that must be mastered before studying passive sentences such as being and verbal conjugation. This happens in addition to the lack of motivation of students to repeat lessons at home, students also have difficulty understanding the explanation of passive voice material in textbooks and also because the process of selecting and sorting the material to be taught is not accurate.²⁸

The previous research above has differences with this study. First research analysis on the factors causing the obstacles experienced by teachers while this research is on the factors that hinder students in compiling passive voice sentences. Second researcher examines students' abilities in passive learning while this study examines students' mistakes and obstacles in learning to compose passive voice sentences. Third researcher only focused on one tense, namely the simple past tense and studied in class XI, while this study focused on three tenses,

²⁷ Kurnia Sandi, Umami Rasyidah, and Andri Donal, *An Analysis of Students' Ability in Using Passive Voice at the Third Grade Students of MAS Kepenuhan*, (Indonesia: Universitas Pasir Pengaraian, 2016).

²⁸ Fahriany, *An Analysis on Difficulties Faced By the Students In Learning Passive Voice in the Simple Past Tense*.

namely simple present tense, simple past tense, and future perfect tense, and in class XII.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research method is a case study type that is used to research or investigate the phenomena that occur in certain cases that are identified in-depth and in detail. The data in this case study were collected on a specific period, phenomenon, and context to analyze the context and processes related to the current problem.²⁹Case studies can also be used on problems that have occurred in the past but still have an impact that can be felt when the research is carried out, as well as real life that is seen as cases or everyday events.³⁰Then this research approach uses qualitative, this approach is used because it can answer research questions. Qualitative is research in the form of findings that cannot be obtained through statistical or quantitative but narrative.³¹So qualitative research is reflected in people's lives, behavior, social conditions, and human relationships that can be analyzed in detail and clearly. Qualitative research emphasizes the symptoms and characteristics of a phenomenon by using several ways in concluding research results that aim to understand, give meaning to the phenomenon and convey information from the symptoms that occur. This study aims to describe or analyze the obstacles experienced by students when compiling

²⁹ Unika Prihatsanti, Suryanto, and Wiwin Hendriani, *Menggunakan Studi Kasus Sebagai Metode Ilmiah dalam Psikologi*, (Universitas Diponegoro dan Universitas Airlangga: Buletin Psikologi, 2018), Vol. 26 No. 2, 128.

³⁰ Sri Wahyuningsih, *Metode Penelitian Studi Kasus*, (Universitas Trunojoyo Madura, 2013), 20-36.

³¹ Umar Sidiq and Moh. Miftachul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif di Bidang Pendidikan*, (Ponogoro: CV. Nata Karya, 2019), 3.

and answering passive voice sentences in the form of future perfect tense, Simple Present Tense, and Simple Past Tense. Researchers collect data and analyze data without manipulation and then draw conclusions based on the analysis of the data obtained.

B. Research Setting

This study focuses on class XII SMK Yaspenmas Sei Lapan located in North Sumatra Province, on Jalan Sidodadi-Jasa Makmur, Sei Lapan District, Langkat Regency who uses the 2013 curriculum. students have difficulty when compiling passive voice sentences related to the object of research needed.

C. Subject of Research

Research subjects are all informants or respondents and resource persons who will provide information about the research conducted. The respondents of this study were 12 students of class XII of Vocational High School who would later be given a test by the researcher and 5 students as resource persons to answer the researcher's interview questions.

D. Procedure of Data Collection

In this study the researchers collected data using several techniques, namely:

1. Interview

An interview is a conversation between two or more people to dig up data that requires an interviewer, the person who gives the question, and the interviewee, the person who provides answers to the questions posed or also

called the resource person.³² Interviews are face-to-face communication between interviewers and resource persons to obtain information about the desired goals. Here, I collect data through face-to-face interaction with 5 students in class XII of Yaspemas Sei Lapan Private Vocational School to find out information about the factors students' barriers in compiling passive sentences, which allows researchers to get accurate answers from respondents. There are three types of interviews, the first is informal interviews which are used to explore and find out the general picture of the problem that will be the focus of research. In this type of interview, the researcher prepares questions, but sometimes the researcher spontaneously asks other questions. The second is a formal interview which is used to collect similar data based on questions that have been prepared before going to the field. And the last is directed interviews to collect data from a group of people so that from different respondents relatively similar data can be collected, in this interview researchers can develop research questions. Researchers can choose questions that require in-depth information and questions that require necessary information.³³ In this study, the researcher used targeted interviews where the researcher initially prepared the questions that would be conveyed to the informants and later developed questions that were considered to require in-depth information. The number of interview respondents in this study was five people.

³² Farida Nugrahani, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa*, (Surakarta, 2014), 125.

³³ Bambang Setiyadi, *Metode Penelitian Untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing: Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006), 243-245.

2. Test

The test is an instrument used to evaluate student learning outcomes which can be in the form of a series of questions, worksheets, or the like to measure the knowledge, skills, talents, and abilities of the research subject. The instrument sheet in the form of this test contains test questions consisting of items. The researcher completes the data by taking a test to assess the student's ability in compiling passive sentences as a complementary document in the study which aims to answer the problem formulation of what were that students make in constructing passive voice sentences.

There are several types of tests, namely:

- a. Personality tests or personality tests are used to reveal a person's personality which involves personal concepts, creativity, discipline, abilities, special talents, and so on.
- b. Aptitude test or aptitude test, this test is used to determine a person's talent.
- c. Intelligence test or intelligence test is done to estimate a person's intellectual level.
- d. Attitude tests are used to measure various people's attitudes in dealing with a condition.
- e. Interest tests or measures of interest are intended to explore someone's interest in something.

f. The achievement test is used to find out a person's achievement after he has learned something.³⁴

In this study, the researcher made 15 questions about passive sentences in the form of simple present tense, simple past tense, and future perfect tense. The questions are divided into three parts, namely, multiple-choice, fill in the blank, and the last is the essay.

E. Procedure of Data Analysis

Data analysis is data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion of research results.³⁵ In this study, the results of data collection through interviews, observations, and documentation will be collected and then described in the form of words or sentences. After that, the data will be presented in the form of a descriptive analysis of the factors that hinder students in making passive voice sentences in the form of the present future perfect tense and find out students' mistakes in compiling passive sentences. The data is divided into several sections, each section is organized into subsections. The researcher analyzed the data by reading and understanding it several times and analyzing each writing and the answers that the students gave to develop a better understanding of the information provided by the participants.

To analyze the existing data, the author tries to follow the following steps which are still general, namely:

³⁴ Sandu Siyoto, dan Ali Sodik, *Dasar Metodologi Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta: Literasi Media Publishing, 2015).79.

³⁵ Ahmad Rijali, *Analisis Data Kualitatif*, (Banjarmasin: UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, 2018), Vol. 17. No 33, 85.

1. Data Reduction

At this stage, the researcher selects, summarizes, and focuses on important data that is following the research, namely the obstacles experienced by students when compiling passive voice sentences along with student errors in compiling passive sentences at SMK Yaspenmas Sei Lapan. So the researcher uses this stage to simplify the data and discard unnecessary data that is not related to the research theme.

2. Data Presentation

In the second stage, the researcher presents a collection of information that has been taken from the data, sorted and selected to see the overall picture of the data that is sufficient and answers the results of the research regarding the obstacles of students in compiling passive voice sentences along with student errors in compiling passive sentences.

3. Conclusion or verification

At this last stage, the researcher concludes the data obtained and is described as a whole.³⁶

³⁶ Sandu Siyoto, dan Ali Sodik, *Dasar Metodologi Penelitian*, 122-124.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Finding

From the results of data taken through tests on class XII students of Yaspenmas Sei Lapan Private Vocational School for the 2021/2022 academic year, which consists of 15 questions about passive voice sentences in the form of simple present tense, simple past tense, and future perfect tense, which are divided into 5 questions. choice, 5 questions Fill in the blank, and 5 essay questions. To find out the frequency and percentage, the researcher used the following formula:³⁷

$$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{N}$$

Notes:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of error occurred

N = Number of sample which is observed

$$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{N \times n}$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of error occurred

N = Number of sample which is observed

n = Number of item test

³⁷ Fahriany, *An Analysis on Difficulties Faced By the Students In Learning Passive Voice in the Simple Past Tense*, 34-35.

1. Student errors in working on passive questions based on 3 tenses.

From the data obtained through the test, the researcher wrote an analysis of the percentage of students' errors in working on passive questions in the form of simple present tense, simple past tense, and future perfect tense through the table below:

Table 4.1 : Results of the Percentage of Student Errors in the Passive Sentences in the Simple Present Tense.

No.	Items Number or Code	Frequency of Error	Percentage
1.	A1.	10	83,3%
2.	A4	10	83,3%
3.	B7	12	100%
4.	B10	12	100%
5.	C1	12	100%
	Total	56	466,6%

$$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{N \times n}$$

$$= \frac{56 \times 100\%}{12 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{5600}{60}$$

$$= 93\%$$

The table above describes the results of student errors in answering passive voice questions in the form of simple present tense, with 5 questions. In part A number 1 and number 4 of 12 students there are 10 students who make

mistakes with a percentage of 83.3%, then in part B numbers 7 and 10 all students experience errors with a percentage of 100%, then in part C number 1, there are 12 students with a percentage of 100% who make mistakes. Based on 5 questions of passive voice in the form of simple present tense, it can be concluded that the percentage of student errors is 93.3%. In the next table, the researcher presents the results of the frequency and percentage of student errors in working on passive voice questions in the form of the simple past tense:

Table 4. 2: The Results of the Percentage of Student Errors in the Test Questions in the Form of Passive Simple Past Tense Sentences.

No.	Items Number or Code	Frequency of Error	Percentage
1.	A2	11	91,7%
2.	B6	11	91,7%
3.	B8	12	100%
4.	C2	12	100%
5.	C4	12	100%
	Total	58	483,4%

$$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{N \times n}$$

$$= \frac{58 \times 100\%}{12 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{5800}{60}$$

$$= 96,7\%$$

In the question of passive voice in the form of simple past tense part, A number 2 and Part B number 6 of 12 students there are 11 students who make mistakes with a percentage of 91.7%. Then in part B number 8 and part C number 2 and 4, all students experienced errors with a percentage of 100%. It can be concluded that students' errors in working on passive voice questions in the form of simple past tense are 96.7%. Furthermore, the table below will explain the results of the frequency and percentage of student errors in working on passive voice questions in the form of the Future Perfect Tense:

Table 4.3: The Results of the Percentage of Students' Errors in the Passive Present Future Perfect Tense Test.

No.	Items Number or Code	Frequency of Error	Percentage
1.	A3	9	75%
2.	A5	8	66,7%
3.	B9	12	100%
4.	C3	12	100%
5.	C5	12	100%
	Total	53	441,7%

$$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{N \times n}$$

$$= \frac{53 \times 100\%}{12 \times 5}$$

$$= \frac{5300}{60}$$

$$= 88,3\%$$

Based on the table above, in question part A number 3 9 students have errors in working on passive voice questions in the form of future perfect tense with a percentage of 75%. Furthermore, in part A number 5 there are 8 students who experience errors with a percentage of 66.7%. Then in part B number 9 and part C number 3 and 5 all students experienced errors with a percentage of 100%. Then the percentage of 5 questions passive voice in the form of Present Future perfect tense is 88.3%. From the explanation of student errors in working on the three types of passive voice sentence questions, the researchers wanted to find out the types of student errors based on Ellis theory in Rini Supit's research (2016: 8) in solving the questions that the researcher gave which will be explained below:

Table 4. 4: The Results of the Frequency and Type of Passive Voice Error Students Based on Part C Test Questions

No.	Student	Types of Passive Voice Errors			
		Omision	Misinformation	Misordering	Total
1.	DAA	7	1	5	13
2.	DNA	11	2	5	18
3.	PF	24	2	5	31
4.	DA	7	1	5	13
5.	MAR	6	1	5	12
6.	FS	14	1	5	20
7.	ADP	7	1	3	11
8.	APM	7	1	2	10
9.	YP	3	3	3	9

10.	S	11	1	5	17
11.	AR	16	2	5	23
12.	SF	10	5	5	20
	Total	123	21	53	197
		62,4%	10,6%	27%	

The calculation of error percentage per- item was computed with formula:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Errors of Each Item} \times 100\%}{\text{Total of Number}}$$

$$\text{The errors in passive voice of omission: } \frac{123}{197} \times 100\% = 62,4\%$$

$$\text{The errors in passive voice of misformation: } \frac{21}{197} \times 100\% = 10,6\%$$

$$\text{The errors in passive voice in misordering: } \frac{53}{197} \times 100\% = 27\%$$

Based on the table above, the students' errors were 62.4% on omission, then 10.6% on misformation, and 27% on misordering. In omission, they made a mistake. From the data above, students have several errors which in to be, past participle, have, and been will be explained below:

Table 4. 5: The Results of the Frequency and Percentage of Class XII Students of SMK Yaspemas Sei Lapan from the *to be* Formed on the Passive Voice Test Questions in the Form of Simple Present Tense.

No.	Code and Item Number	Frequency of Error	Percentage
1.	B7	10	83,3%
2.	B10	5	41,7%

3.	C1	12	100%
	Total	27	225%

$$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{N \times n}$$

$$= \frac{27 \times 100\%}{12 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{2700}{36}$$

$$= 75\%$$

In the test results given by the researcher to students with 3 questions about passive voice sentences based on questions part B and C, it was found that students experienced errors in the use of to be in passive voice sentences in the simple present tense. In question part B number 7 there are 10 students who experience errors with a percentage of 83.3% and number 10 there are 5 people who experience errors with a percentage of 41.7%. Furthermore, in part C number 1 there are 12 students with an error percentage of 100%. So the student's error in working on the three passive voice questions by using to be in the form of simple present tense based on 12 students is 75%. Below will be explained about students' mistakes in the use of past participles in passive voice sentences in the form of simple present tense

Table 4. 6: The Results of the Frequency and Percentage of Class XII Students of SMK Yaspemas Sei Lapan From the *Past Participle* Form on Passive Voice Test Questions in the Form of Simple Present Tense.

No.	Code and Item Number	Frequency of Error	Percentage
1.	B7	12	100%

2.	B10	12	100%
3.	C1	12	100%
	Total	36	300%

$$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{N \times n}$$

$$= \frac{36 \times 100\%}{12 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{3600}{36}$$

$$= 100\%$$

From the data obtained based on 12 students found errors in the use of the past participle in passive voice sentences in the form of simple present tense. In part B questions number 7 and 10, all students experienced errors with a percentage of 100%. Then in part C number 1 all students also made mistakes with a percentage of 100%. So all students do not understand the use of the past participle in passive voice sentences in the form of simple present tense so that the percentage of error is 100%. Furthermore, in passive voice sentences in the form of simple past tense, seen from the use of to be, students' errors are explained in the table below:

Table 4.7: The Results of the Frequency and Percentage of Class XII

Students of SMK Yaspemas Sei Lapan From the *to be* Form on the Passive Voice Test Questions in the Simple Past Tense Form.

No.	Code and Item Number	Frequency of Error	Percentage
1.	B6	11	91,7%
2.	B8	11	91,7%

3.	C2	12	100%
4	C4	12	100%
	Total	46	383,4%

$$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{N \times n}$$

$$= \frac{46 \times 100\%}{12 \times 4}$$

$$= \frac{4600}{48}$$

$$= 95,83\%$$

In part B questions number 6 and 8 there are 11 students who make mistakes in the use of to be based on passive voice sentences in the form of simple past tense with an error percentage of 91.7%. Then in part C number 2 and 4, all students experienced errors with a percentage of 100%. So in the use of to be, the percentage of students' errors in passive voice sentences in the form of simple past tense is 95.83%. The following will explain the results of the frequency and percentage of student errors in the use of the past participle:

Table 4. 8: The Results of the Frequency and Percentage of Class XII Students of SMK Yaspemas Sei Lapan From the *Past Participle* Form on Passive Voice Test Questions in the Form of Simple Past Tense.

No.	Code and Item Number	Frequency of Error	Percentage
1.	B6	5	41,7%
2.	B8	12	100%
3.	C2	8	66,7%

4	C4	6	50%
	Total	31	258,4%

$$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{N \times n}$$

$$= \frac{31 \times 100\%}{12 \times 4}$$

$$= \frac{3100}{48}$$

$$= 64,6\%$$

From the table above, it was found that 5 students experienced errors in the use of the past participle in passive voice sentences in the form of the simple past tense as seen in part B number 6 with a percentage of 41.7%. Furthermore, in part B question number 8, all students experienced errors with a percentage of 100%. Then in part C number 2, there are 8 students who experience errors with a percentage of 66.7% and number 4 there are 6 students who experience errors with a percentage of 50%. The results of the percentage of 4 questions obtained 64.6% of students' errors in the use of the past participle in passive sentences in the form of the simple past tense. The following table shows the results of the frequency and percentage of student errors in working on passive sentence questions in the form of the future perfect tense seen from the use of capital (Have):

Table 4. 9: The Results of the Frequency and Percentage of Class XII Students of SMK Yaspemas Sei Lapan From the Form of (Have) on the Passive Voice Test Questions in the Form of Future Perfect Tense.

No.	Code and Item	Frequency of Error	Percentage
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	Number		
1.	B9	11	91,7%
2.	C3	1	8,3%
3.	C5	1	8,3%
	Total	13	108,3%

$$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{N \times n}$$

$$= \frac{13 \times 100\%}{12 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{1300}{36}$$

$$= 36,1\%$$

The table above explains the students' errors in passive voice sentences in the form of the future perfect tense through the use of modal (Have). In part B number 9, there were 11 students who made mistakes with a percentage of 91.7%. Then in part C questions number 3 and 5 there is 1 person who made a mistake with a percentage of 8.3%. So the total percentage of student errors from 3 questions is 36.1%. The table below will explain the results of the frequency and percentage of student errors seen from the use of been:

Table 4. 10: The Results of the Frequency and Percentage of Class XII Students of SMK Yaspemas Sei Lapan From the Form of *been* on the Passive Voice Test Questions in the Form of Future Perfect Tense.

No.	Code and Item Number	Frequency of Error	Percentage
1.	B9	12	100%
2.	C3	12	100%

3.	C5	12	100%
	Total	36	100%

$$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{12 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{36 \times 100\%}{12 \times 3}$$

$$= \frac{3600}{36}$$

$$= 100\%$$

From the table above, it was found that students' errors in the use of been in passive voice sentences in the form of the future perfect tense in part B number 9, there were 12 students who made mistakes with a percentage of 100%. Then on part C questions number 3 and 5 all students worked on the questions not using or not putting the word been in the answer so that from the three questions a percentage of 100% was obtained.

Table 4. 11: The Results of the Frequency and Percentage of Class XII Students of SMK Yaspemas Sei Lapan From the Form of past participle on the Passive Voice Test Questions in the Form of Future Perfect Tense.

No.	Code and Item Number	Frequency of Error	Percentage
1.	B9	9	75%
2.	C3	2	16,7%
3.	C5	1	8,3%
	Total	12	100%

$P = \frac{F \times 100\%}{12 \times 3}$ $= \frac{12 \times 100\%}{12 \times 3}$	$= \frac{1200}{36}$ $= 33,3\%$
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From the table above, it was found that students' errors in the use of been in passive voice sentences in the form of the future perfect tense in part B number 9, there were 12 students who made mistakes with a percentage of 75%. Then on part C questions number 3 students who made mistakes with a percentage 16,7%, and number 5 there is 1 person who made a mistake with a percentage of 8.3%. So the total percentage of student errors from 3 questions is 33.3%.

Tabel 4. 12: Data Display From Interview

No.	Research Participant	Questions	Answer
1.	Student 1	1. Apakah kamu menyukai pelajaran bahasa inggris?	Iya buk, saya suka pelajaran bahasa inggris
		2. Pernahkah kamu bolos saat pelajaran bahasa inggris?	Tidak pernah bolos, kecuali tidak datang kesekolah akibat sakit, izin, dan jalan becek karena hujan.

		3. Apakah kamu memahami penggunaan tenses?	Sedikit memahami tentang simple present tense dan past tense buk.
		4. Berapa banyak kosa kata yang kamu tahu dalam bahasa inggris?	Sekitar 100 kata.
		5. Apakah kamu memahami rumus dari kalimat passive voice?	Tidak terlalu paham.
		6. Apakah guru menjelaskan materi dengan jelas dan menggunakan media?	Tidak menggunakan media hanya menjelaskan dan menliskan pada papan tulis.
		7. Bagian manakah pada kalimat passive voice yang kamu anggap sulit?	Pada penggunaan to be dan merubah kata kerjanya bu juga ada yang gak ngerti sama arti kalimatnya.
		8. Apakah kamu mengulang pelajaran ini dirumah, serta dengan bantuan keluarga?	Ya, saya pernah mengulang pelajaran ini dirumah menggunakan google dan tanpa bantuan

			keluarga.
2.	Student 2	1. Apakah kamu menyukai pelajaran bahasa inggris?	Enggak suka buk.
		2. Pernahkah kamu bolos saat pelajaran bahasa inggris?	Pernah, karena bosan. Jika pada materi passive voice pertemuan pertama saya hadir tapi pertemuan kedua saya tidak hadir karena malam hujan dan paginya mau pergi kesekolah jalan licin dan rumah saya jauh.
		3. Apakah kamu memahami penggunaan tenses?	Enggak paham buk.
		4. Berapa banyak kosa kata yang kamu tahu dalam bahasa inggris?	Enggak ada buk. Kosa kata kayak manapun gak tahu buk.
		5. Apakah kamu memahami rumus dari kalimat passive voice?	Enggak paham buk
		6. Apakah guru menjelaskan materi dengan jelas dan menggunakan media?	Tidak menggunakan media hanya menjelaskan dan menliskan pada papan

			tulis.
		7. Bagian manakah pada kalimat passive voice yang kamu anggap sulit?	Saya rasa sulit semua buk.
		8. Apakah kamu mengulang pelajaran ini dirumah, serta dengan bantuan keluarga?	Enggak pernah ngulang pelajaran dirumah buk, dan gak pernah belajar dirumah.
3.	Student 3	1. Apakah kamu menyukai pelajaran bahasa inggris?	Enggak suka sama pelajaran bahasa inggris buk.
		2. Pernahkah kamu bolos saat pelajaran bahasa inggris?	Enggak pernah bolos buk.
		3. Apakah kamu memahami penggunaan tenses?	Enggak paham buk.
		4. Berapa banyak kosa kata yang kamu tahu dalam bahasa inggris?	Enggak ada buk. Kosa kata kayak manapun gak tahu buk.
		5. Apakah kamu memahami rumus dari kalimat passive voice?	Tidak memahami tenses serta penggunaannya buk.

		6. Apakah guru menjelaskan materi dengan jelas dan menggunakan media?	Enggak pakai media apapun buk hanya jelaskan dan menulis di papan tulis.
		7. Bagian manakah pada kalimat passive voice yang kamu anggap sulit?	Saya rasa sulit semua buk.
		8. Apakah kamu mengulang pelajaran ini dirumah, serta dengan bantuan keluarga?	Enggak pernah ngulang pelajaran dirumah buk,
4.	Student 4	1. Apakah kamu menyukai pelajaran bahasa inggris?	Tidak suka dengan pelajaran bahasa inggris karena sulit dan malas mempelajarinya buk.
		2. Pernahkah kamu bolos saat pelajaran bahasa inggris?	Enggak pernah bolos buk.
		3. Apakah kamu memahami penggunaan tenses?	Tidak mengerti tenses serta penggunaannya.
		4. Berapa banyak kosa kata yang kamu tahu dalam bahasa inggris?	20 kosa kata.
		5. Apakah kamu memahami	Tidak tahu bagaimana

		rumus dari kalimat passive voice?	rumus passive voice.
		6. Apakah guru menjelaskan materi dengan jelas dan menggunakan media?	Tidak menggunakan media.
		7. Bagian manakah pada kalimat passive voice yang kamu anggap sulit?	Semua saya rasa sulit karena saya tidak memahami pola kalimat dalam kalimat passive voice.
		8. Apakah kamu mengulang pelajaran ini dirumah, serta dengan bantuan keluarga?	Tidak pernah mengulang pelajaran dirumah.
5.	Student 5	1. Apakah kamu menyukai pelajaran bahasa inggris?	Saya tidak terlalu suka dengan pelajaran bahasa inggris, karena sulit.
		2. Pernahkah kamu bolos saat pelajaran bahasa inggris?	Tidak pernah bolos, kecuali tidak hadir karena malam hujan sehingga pagi jalan menuju kesekolah becek.
		3. Apakah kamu memahami	Sedikit memahami tenses.

	penggunaan tenses?	Pada simple presen tense dan past tense.
	4. Berapa banyak kosa kata yang kamu tahu dalam bahasa inggris?	50 kosa kata.
	5. Apakah kamu memahami rumus dari kalimat passive voice?	Tidak memahami pola kalimat passive voice.
	6. Apakah guru menjelaskan materi dengan jelas dan menggunakan media?	Tidak menggunakan media hanya menjelaskan dan menuliskan dipapan tulis.
	7. Bagian manakah pada kalimat passive voice yang kamu anggap sulit?	Saya tidak paham pada penggunaan to be yang tepat kemudian kata kerjanya juga bu karena harus diubahkan ke kata kerja ke tiga.
	8. Apakah kamu mengulang pelajaran ini dirumah, serta dengan bantuan keluarga?	Tidak pernah mengulang pelajaran dirumah.

From the results of interviews between researchers and 5 sources, through 8 interview questions with the same questions, researchers got answers about the

factors that cause students' barriers in compiling passive voice sentences which are described below:

1. Internal Factor

The internal factors experienced by the students of the Yaspemas Sei Lapan Private Vocational School are the psychological students which are described below:

- a. The lack of students' interest in learning English, this can be seen in question number 1 (Do you like English lessons). among 5 students only one person likes English lessons, then 1 student doesn't really like English lessons and the rest there are 3 students who don't like English lessons at all. So the point is that the average student experiences obstacles in compiling passive voice sentences because they do not like English lessons on the grounds that they are difficult to learn and are bored with learning English lessons.

- b. Does not understand grammar, especially in tenses and passive voice sentence patterns. In interview questions number 3 (Do you understand the use of tenses?), 5 (Do you understand the formula of passive voice sentences?), and 7 (Which part of passive voice sentences do you find difficult?) on understanding tenses from 5 students only 2 students who understand a little about tenses, namely simple present tense and simple past tense and the other three students do not understand tenses at all. Then in number 5 only 1 student understands a little about passive voice sentence patterns, and in question number 7 they all find the passive voice

difficult especially in the use of to be and past participle. Students also do not understand the object of the active sentence which should turn into the subject of the passive sentence.

c. Lack of vocabulary mastery. The students of Yaspenmas Sei Lapan Private Vocational School, especially in class XII, have limitations in mastering vocabulary where the maximum vocabulary they can master is only 100 words. This is the obstacle for students in compiling passive voice sentences. So that they do not understand the meaning of the sentence given by the researcher.

2. External Factors

There are several external factors that hinder students in compiling passive voice sentences:

a. Lack of parental attention. In learning, of course, students also need help from parents outside of school hours. Where parents become teachers for students when they are outside school. Parents are tasked with motivating and assisting children in learning. However, what was experienced by the five resource persons was only one student who studied at home and did not get help from parents.

b. The teacher does not provide supporting media in the teaching and learning process.

c. Lack of school infrastructure.

B. Discussion

Based on data analysis, there are three types of errors made by students in compiling passive sentences, namely Omission with a percentage of 62.4%. This error occurs in to be, by, and been, then the sentences they write are also incomplete. Next up on Misinformation 10, 6%. This error is in the verb where the passive sentence should use the past participle, but the student does not change the verb. And the last one is misordering 27%. On average, students make mistakes, namely they rewrite the questions without understanding the correct sentence pattern so that the subject and object of the passive sentence are wrong. So of the three types of errors experienced by students, they made the biggest mistakes in omission, which was caused because students did not understand the correct grammar in passive voice sentences according to the three tenses in this study. Then, the students' mistakes that appear in the test on passive voice sentences in the form of Simple Present Tense and Past Tense are in the use of to be and past participle. While the Future Perfect Tense is the use of have, been, and past participle, which will be described below:

a. Simple present tense

In passive voice sentences in the form of Simple Present Tense 75% of students experience errors in the use of to be and in the use of past participles the percentage of error is 100% where students do not understand the use of the past participle when the verb in the active sentence is changed into passive sentences.

b. Simple Past Tense

In the use of *to be* passive voice sentences in the form of Simple Past Tense students make mistakes with a percentage of 95, 83%, and in the use of past participle students' errors are in the percentage of 64,6%.

c. Present Future Perfect Tense

The percentage of students' errors in the use of *Have* is 36.1%, in the use of *been* 100%, and in the use of the past participle 33.3%.

The factors that cause student barriers are based on external and internal factors in this study which were obtained through interviews and test results which became supporting documents to answer the problem formulation in this study, namely, the lack of student interest in learning English, students did not understand English grammar correctly, then the lack of mastery of student vocabulary, lack of parental attention in motivating and encouraging students to repeat learning at home Inadequate school infrastructure, teaching and learning processes that do not use media as a tool. And the mistakes above are also included in the students' barriers in compiling passive voice sentences.

a. Simple present tense

In passive voice sentences in the form of Simple Present Tense 75% of students experience errors in the use of *to be* and in the use of *past participles* the percentage of error is 100% where students do not understand the use of the *past participle* when the verb in the active sentence is changed into passive sentences.

b. Simple Past Tense

In the use of to be passive voice sentences in the form of Simple Past Tense students make errors with a percentage of 95, 83%, and in the use of past participle students' errors are in the percentage of 64,6%.

c. Present Future Perfect Tense

The percentage of students' errors in the use of *Have* is 36.1%, in the use of *been* 100%, and in the use of the *past participle* 33.3%.

Factors causing student barriers based on external and internal factors in this study obtained through student interviews, namely, lack of student interest in learning English, not understanding correct English grammar, then lack of mastery of student vocabulary, lack of parental attention, school infrastructure inadequate, the teaching and learning process that does not use the media as a tool, and the last is the difficulty of the path that students take to come to school. And the errors above are also included in the students' barriers in compiling passive voice sentences.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After conducting the research, the researcher draw some conclusions as follows:

1. Students in writing passive voice sentences based on internal factors is that students make some grammar errors because students do not understand grammar correctly which are analyzed based on tests, students make errors in the use of to be is in the form of the Simple Present Tense with a percentage of 75% and the past participle 100%, then in the Simple Past Tense the percentage of errors in the use of to be is 95, 83% and the past participle 64,6%. Furthermore, in passive sentences in the form of Present Future Perfect Tense they make mistakes in the use of have with a percentage of 36.1%, the use of been 100%, and the past participle 33.3%.
2. Students who experience these errors are divided into several types, the first is Omission with a percentage of 62.4%. This error occurs in to be, by, and been, then the sentences they write are also incomplete. Next up on Misinformation 10, 6%. This error is in the verb where the passive sentence should use the past participle, but the student does not change the verb. And the last one is misordering 27%. On average, students make errors, namely they rewrite the questions without understanding the correct sentence pattern so that the subject and object of the passive sentence are wrong. Lack of student interest in learning English and lack of vocabulary

mastery are also internal factors that hinder students in passive voice.

Finally,

3. Based on external factors, it was found that the lack of parental attention, the absence of supporting media in the learning process, inadequate school infrastructure, and the road to school that were difficult to pass were obstacles for students in compiling passive voice sentences properly and correctly.

B. Suggestion

There are several suggestions that need to be conveyed in connection with the results of this study, among others:

1. To Students

Students must develop mastery of English vocabulary so that students can understand the meaning of sentences in English.

2. To Teachers

Teachers as facilitators need to provide learning media, to support the learning process to achieve the goals to be achieved. And teachers must provide an understanding of grammar lessons first so that students understand correct grammar, especially the use of to be and verbs.

3. To Parents

Parents need to give motivation, attention and encouragement so that students want to repeat lessons at home.

4. To school

Schools need to improve school infrastructure properly.

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Interview

Name : Dea Nur Afnirul Alam

Class : XII SMK

1. Do you like English lessons?

Answer: Yes, I like English lessons

2. Have you ever skipped English lessons?

Answer: Never skip school, except for not coming to school due to illness, permission, and muddy roads due to rain.

3. Do you understand the use of tenses?

Answer: A little understanding of the simple present tense and past tense.

4. How many vocabularies do you know in English?

Answer: About 100 words.

5. Do you understand the formula for passive voice sentences?

Answer: Don't really understand.

6. Does the teacher explain the material clearly and use the media?

Answer: Do not use media, only explain and write on the blackboard.

7. Which part of the passive voice sentence do you find difficult?

Answer: In the use of to be and changing the verb buk, there are also those who do not understand the meaning of the sentence.

8. Do you repeat this lesson at home?

Answer: Yes, I have repeated this lesson at home using Google and without the help of my family.

Interview

Name : Yoga Pramuja

Class : XII SMK

1. Do you like English lessons?

Answer: Do not like

2. Have you ever skipped English lessons?

Answer: Never, out of boredom. If in passive voice material, the first meeting I attended but the second meeting I didn't attend because it rained at night and in the morning I wanted to go to school the road was slippery and my house was far away.

3. Do you understand the use of tenses?

Answer: Do not understand tenses.

4. How many vocabularies do you know in English?

Answer: None.

5. Do you understand the formula for passive voice sentences?

Answer: Don't know the formula for passive voice sentences.

6. Does the teacher explain the material clearly and use the media?

Answer: Do not use media, only explain and write on the blackboard.

7. Which part of the passive voice sentence do you find difficult?

Answer: It's hard all.

8. Do you repeat this lesson at home?

Answer: Yes, I have repeated this lesson at home using Google and without the help of my family.

Interview

Name : M. Alfa Rizki

Class : XII SMK

1. Do you like English lessons?

Answer: Don't like the lesson.

2. Have you ever skipped English lessons?

Answer: Never skip.

3. Do you understand the use of tenses?

Answer: Do not understand tenses and their use.

4. How many vocabularies do you know in English?

Answer: 20 vocabularies.

5. Do you understand the formula for passive voice sentences?

Answer: Does not understand passive voice.

6. Does the teacher explain the material clearly and use the media?

Answer: Do not use media.

7. Which part of the passive voice sentence do you find difficult?

Answer: Everything I find difficult.

8. Do you repeat this lesson at home?

Answer: Never repeat lessons at home.

Interview

Name : Sarira Fransiska

Class : XII SMK

1. Do you like English lessons?

Answer: Do not like English lessons because it is difficult and lazy to learn it.

2. Have you ever skipped English lessons?

Answer: Never skip.

3. Do you understand the use of tenses?

Answer: Do not understand tenses and their use.

4. How many vocabularies do you know in English?

Answer: 20 vocabularies.

5. Do you understand the formula for passive voice sentences?

Answer: Don't know how to formulate passive voice.

6. Does the teacher explain the material clearly and use the media?

Answer: Do not use media.

7. Which part of the passive voice sentence do you find difficult?

Answer: I find everything difficult because I don't understand the sentence patterns in passive voice sentences.

8. Do you repeat this lesson at home?

Answer: Never repeat lessons at home.

Interview

Name : Sutari

Class : XII SMK

1. Do you like English lessons?

Answer: I don't really like English lessons, because it's difficult.

2. Have you ever skipped English lessons?

Answer: Never skip school, except for being absent because of a rainy night so that the road to school is muddy in the morning.

3. Do you understand the use of tenses?

Answer: Little understanding of tenses. In simple present tense and past tense.

4. How many vocabularies do you know in English?

Answer: 50 Vocabularies.

5. Do you understand the formula for passive voice sentences?

Answer: do not understand the pattern of passive voice sentences.

6. Does the teacher explain the material clearly and use the media?

Answer: Do not use media, only explain and write on the blackboard.

7. Which part of the passive voice sentence do you find difficult?

Answer: I don't understand the correct use of to be then the verb is also bu because it has to be changed to the third verb.

8. Do you repeat this lesson at home?

Answer: Never repeat lessons at home.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
 - a. By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
 - b. We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - c. By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
 - ~~d.~~ We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - e. By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl __ (help) by John last night. *is, help*
7. A letter __ (write) by her *a, write*
8. The house __ (build) in 1654. *is, build*
9. The bicycle will ___ (wash) by father tomorrow. *is, wash*
10. A fish __ (eat) by the cat under the table every day. *a. eat*

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

Jawab.

1. every afternoon David plays the football
2. in the forest last week fatimah caught a rabbit
3. before closing time the students will have completed the exam
4. last month my uncle bought some dolls
5. my house english when you come tomorrow

Test

Name : Puari Fitriani

Class : XII SMK

PART A. Choose the correct passive voice answer marking (X) on A, B, C, D, or E in the question!

1. Bobby washes the car every morning.
 - a. The car was being washed by Bobby every morning.
 - b. The car is washed by Bobby every morning.
 - c. Bobby is washed the car every morning.
 - d. The car was wash by Bobby every morning.
 - e. The car is clean by Bobby every morning.
2. My sister bought a new bag yesterday.
 - a. A new bag had been bought by my sister yesterday.
 - b. My sister was being bought the new bag yesterday.
 - c. The new bag was buy by my sister yesterday.
 - d. My sister was bought a new bag yesterday.
 - e. A new bag was bouhgt by my sister yesterday.
3. Anisa will have finished the study.
 - a. The study will have been finish by Anisa.
 - b. Anisa was finished the study.
 - c. The study will have been finished by Anisa.
 - d. Anisa is finished the study.
 - e. The study was being finished by Anisa.
4. My mother makes a cup of milk every morning.
 - a. A cup of milk is made by my mother every morning.
 - b. A cup of milk is make by my mother every morning.
 - c. My mother is made by a cup of milk every morning.
 - d. My mother was made a cup of milk every morning.
 - e. My mother is make a cup of milk every morning.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
 - a. By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
 - b. We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - c. By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
 - d. We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
6. By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl ~~is~~ (help) by John last night. *is, help*
7. A letter ~~is~~ (write) by her *a, write*
8. The house ~~is~~ (build) in 1654. *is, build*
9. The bicycle will ~~is~~ (wash) by father tomorrow. *a, washing*
10. A fish ~~is~~ (eat) by the cat under the table every day. *is, eating*

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

1 David plays the football afternoon

2 Fatimah seen a rabbit in the forest last week

3 my cousin bought some dolls last month

4 the students will have done the exam before

5 my cousin has learned English when you come to my house

Test

Name : *Dita Ananda Assifa*

Class : *XII SMK*

PART A. Choose the correct passive voice answer marking (X) on A, B, C, D, or E in the question!

1. Bobby washes the car every morning.
 - a. The car was being washed by Bobby every morning.
 - b. The car is washed by Bobby every morning.
 - c. Bobby is washed the car every morning.
 - d. The car was wash by Bobby every morning.
 - e. The car is clean by Bobby every morning.
2. My sister bought a new bag yesterday.
 - a. A new bag had been bought by my sister yesterday.
 - b. My sister was being bought the new bag yesterday.
 - c. The new bag was buy by my sister yesterday.
 - d. My sister was bought a new bag yesterday.
 - e. A new bag was bouhgt by my sister yesterday.
3. Anisa will have finished the study.
 - a. The study will have been finish by Anisa.
 - b. Anisa was finished the study.
 - c. The study will have been finished by Anisa.
 - d. Anisa is finished the study.
 - e. The study was being finished by Anisa.
4. My mother makes a cup of milk every morning.
 - a. A cup of milk is made by my mother every morning.
 - b. A cup of milk is make by my mother every morning.
 - c. My mother is made by a cup of milk every morning.
 - d. My mother was made a cup of milk every morning.
 - e. My mother is make a cup of milk every morning.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
 - a. By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
 - b. We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - c. By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
 - d. We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - e. By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl is (help) by John last night. *helped*
7. A letter is (write) by her *Writing*
8. The house is (build) in 1654. *building*
9. The bicycle will am (wash) by father tomorrow. *washed*
10. A fish was (eat) by the cat under the table every day. *eating*

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

ANSWER :

1. The football every afternoon by David plays
2. The forest last week by fatimah caught a rabbit in
3. The exam before closing time by the students will have completed
4. Some dolls last month by my uncle bought
5. You come to my house tomorrow by my cousin will have learned.

Test

Name : Dinda Andriyani

Class : XII SMK

PART A. Choose the correct passive voice answer marking (X) on A, B, C, D, or E in the question!

1. Bobby washes the car every morning.
 - a. The car was being washed by Bobby every morning.
 - b. The car is washed by Bobby every morning.
 - c. Bobby is washed the car every morning.
 - d. The car was wash by Bobby every morning.
 - e. The car is clean by Bobby every morning.
2. My sister bought a new bag yesterday.
 - a. A new bag had been bought by my sister yesterday.
 - b. My sister was being bought the new bag yesterday.
 - c. The new bag was buy by my sister yesterday.
 - d. My sister was bought a new bag yesterday.
 - e. A new bag was bouhgt by my sister yesterday.
3. Anisa will have finished the study.
 - a. The study will have been finish by Anisa.
 - b. Anisa was finished the study.
 - c. The study will have been finished by Anisa.
 - d. Anisa is finished the study.
 - e. The study was being finished by Anisa.
4. My mother makes a cup of milk every morning.
 - a. A cup of milk is made by my mother every morning.
 - b. A cup of milk is make by my mother every morning.
 - c. My mother is made by a cup of milk every morning.
 - d. My mother was made a cup of milk every morning.
 - e. My mother is make a cup of milk every morning.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
 - a. By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
 - ~~b.~~ We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - c. By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
 - d. We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - e. By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl was (help) by John last night. (helped)
7. A letter was (write) by her (writing)
8. The house is (build) in 1654. (building)
9. The bicycle will be (wash) by father tomorrow. (washed)
10. A fish is (eat) by the cat under the table every day. (eating)

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

answer

- ①. the football every afternoon by David plays
- ②. the forest last week by fatimah caught a rabbit in
- ③. the exam before closing time by the students will have completed
- ④. some dolls last month by my uncle bought
- ⑤. you come to my house tomorrow by my cousin will have learned.

Test

Name : farazatul Syahira

Class : XII SMK

PART A. Choose the correct passive voice answer marking (X) on A, B, C, D, or E in the question!

1. Bobby washes the car every morning.
 - a. The car was being washed by Bobby every morning.
 - b. The car is washed by Bobby every morning.
 - c. Bobby is washed the car every morning.
 - d. The car was wash by Bobby every morning.
 - e. The car is clean by Bobby every morning.
2. My sister bought a new bag yesterday.
 - a. A new bag had been bought by my sister yesterday.
 - b. My sister was being bought the new bag yesterday.
 - c. The new bag was buy by my sister yesterday.
 - d. My sister was bought a new bag yesterday.
 - e. A new bag was bouhgt by my sister yesterday.
3. Anisa will have finished the study.
 - a. The study will have been finish by Anisa.
 - b. Anisa was finished the study.
 - c. The study will have been finished by Anisa.
 - d. Anisa is finished the study.
 - e. The study was being finished by Anisa.
4. My mother makes a cup of milk every morning.
 - a. A cup of milk is made by my mother every morning.
 - b. A cup of milk is make by my mother every morning.
 - c. My mother is made by a cup of milk every morning.
 - d. My mother was made a cup of milk every morning.
 - e. My mother is make a cup of milk every morning.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
 - a. By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
 - b. We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - ~~c.~~ By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
 - d. We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - e. By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl is (help) by John last night. (helping)
7. A letter is (write) by her (writing)
8. The house is (build) in 1654. (builds)
9. The bicycle will be (wash) by father tomorrow. (was/wash)
10. A fish is (eat) by the cat under the table every day. (eating)

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

Answer

1. The football ~~is~~ every afternoon David plays
2. The forest last week fatimah caught a rabbit.
3. the exam before closing time the student will have completed.
4. the ^{some} dolls last month my uncle bought ~~some~~
5. The When you come to my house tomorrow my cousin will have learned English.

Test

Name : Anwar Prayuda Manalu

Class : XII SMK

PART A. Choose the correct passive voice answer marking (X) on A, B, C, D, or E in the question!

1. Bobby washes the car every morning.
 - a. The car was being washed by Bobby every morning.
 - b. The car is washed by Bobby every morning.
 - c. Bobby is washed the car every morning.
 - d. The car was wash by Bobby every morning.
 - e. The car is clean by Bobby every morning.
2. My sister bought a new bag yesterday.
 - a. A new bag had been bought by my sister yesterday.
 - b. My sister was being bought the new bag yesterday.
 - c. The new bag was buy by my sister yesterday.
 - d. My sister was bought a new bag yesterday.
 - e. A new bag was bouhgt by my sister yesterday.
3. Anisa will have finished the study.
 - a. The study will have been finish by Anisa.
 - b. Anisa was finished the study.
 - c. The study will have been finished by Anisa.
 - d. Anisa is finished the study.
 - e. The study was being finished by Anisa.
4. My mother makes a cup of milk every morning.
 - a. A cup of milk is made by my mother every morning.
 - b. A cup of milk is make by my mother every morning.
 - c. My mother is made by a cup of milk every morning.
 - d. My mother was made a cup of milk every morning.
 - e. My mother is make a cup of milk every morning.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
- ~~a.~~ By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
- b. We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
- c. By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
- d. We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
- e. By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl is (help) by John last night. *helped*
7. A letter is (write) by her. *Writed*
8. The house is (build) in 1654. *build*
9. The bicycle will be (wash) by father tomorrow. *Wash*
10. A fish is (eat) by the cat under the table every day. *ate*

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

Answer :

1. The football is plays by David every afternoon.
2. The forest last week fatimah caught a rabbit.
3. The exam will have completed the students before closing time.
4. Last month my uncle bought some dolls.
5. English will have learned by my cousin tomorrow.

Test

Name : Yoga Pramuja

Class : XII SMK

PART A. Choose the correct passive voice answer marking (X) on A, B, C, D, or E in the question!

1. Bobby washes the car every morning.
 - a. The car was being washed by Bobby every morning.
 - b. The car is washed by Bobby every morning.
 - c. Bobby is washed the car every morning.
 - d. The car was wash by Bobby every morning.
 - e. The car is clean by Bobby every morning.
2. My sister bought a new bag yesterday.
 - a. A new bag had been bought by my sister yesterday.
 - b. My sister was being bought the new bag yesterday.
 - c. The new bag was buy by my sister yesterday.
 - d. My sister was bought a new bag yesterday.
 - e. A new bag was bouhgt by my sister yesterday.
3. Anisa will have finished the study.
 - a. The study will have been finish by Anisa.
 - b. Anisa was finished the study.
 - c. The study will have been finished by Anisa.
 - d. Anisa is finished the study.
 - e. The study was being finished by Anisa.
4. My mother makes a cup of milk every morning.
 - a. A cup of milk is made by my mother every morning.
 - b. A cup of milk is make by my mother every morning.
 - c. My mother is made by a cup of milk every morning.
 - d. My mother was made a cup of milk every morning.
 - e. My mother is make a cup of milk every morning.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
 - a. By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
 - b. We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - c. By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
 - d. We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl was (help) by John last night. *helped*
7. A letter is (write) by her *written*
8. The house was (build) in 1654. *built*
9. The bicycle will have been (wash) by father tomorrow. *washed*
10. A fish is (eat) by the cat under the table every day. *eaten*

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

1. The football was play by David every afternoon
2. The forest is Fatimah caught by a rabbit last week
3. The exam will have the students by completed before ~~at~~ closing time
4. Some dolls are ~~my~~ bought by my ~~uncle~~
5. learned english will have by my cousin when you come to my house tomorrow

Test

Name : Dea Nur Afnirul Alam

Class : XII SMK

PART A. Choose the correct passive voice answer marking (X) on A, B, C, D, or E in the question!

1. Bobby washes the car every morning.
 - a. The car was being washed by Bobby every morning.
 - b. The car is washed by Bobby every morning.
 - c. Bobby is washed the car every morning.
 - d. The car was wash by Bobby every morning.
 - e. The car is clean by Bobby every morning.
2. My sister bought a new bag yesterday.
 - a. A new bag had been bought by my sister yesterday.
 - b. My sister was being bought the new bag yesterday.
 - c. The new bag was buy by my sister yesterday.
 - d. My sister was bought a new bag yesterday.
 - e. A new bag was bouhgt by my sister yesterday.
3. Anisa will have finished the study.
 - a. The study will have been finish by Anisa.
 - b. Anisa was finished the study.
 - c. The study will have been finished by Anisa.
 - d. Anisa is finished the study.
 - e. The study was being finished by Anisa.
4. My mother makes a cup of milk every morning.
 - a. A cup of milk is made by my mother every morning.
 - b. A cup of milk is make by my mother every morning.
 - c. My mother is made by a cup of milk every morning.
 - d. My mother was made a cup of milk every morning.
 - e. My mother is make a cup of milk every morning.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
 - a. By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
 - b. We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - ~~c.~~ By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
 - d. We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - e. By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl __ (help) by John last night. $\langle a \rangle$, helped
7. A letter __ (write) by her $\langle is \rangle$ writing
8. The house __ (build) in 1654. $\langle a \rangle$ building
9. The bicycle will __ (wash) by father tomorrow. $\langle is \rangle$ washing
10. A fish __ (eat) by the cat under the table every day. $\langle a \rangle$, eat

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
 2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
 3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
 4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
 5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.
1. every afternoon David plays the football.
2. fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
4. My uncle last month bought some dolls.
3. Closing time student will have completed the exam before.
5. My cousin will have learned english when you come to my house tomorrow

Test

Name : Sutati

Class : XII SMK

PART A. Choose the correct passive voice answer marking (X) on A, B, C, D, or E in the question!

1. Bobby washes the car every morning.
 - a. The car was being washed by Bobby every morning.
 - b. The car is washed by Bobby every morning.
 - c. Bobby is washed the car every morning.
 - d. The car was wash by Bobby every morning.
 - e. The car is clean by Bobby every morning.
2. My sister bought a new bag yesterday.
 - a. A new bag had been bought by my sister yesterday.
 - b. My sister was being bought the new bag yesterday.
 - c. The new bag was buy by my sister yesterday.
 - d. My sister was bought a new bag yesterday.
 - e. A new bag was bouhgt by my sister yesterday.
3. Anisa will have finished the study.
 - a. The study will have been finish by Anisa.
 - b. Anisa was finished the study.
 - c. The study will have been finished by Anisa.
 - d. Anisa is finished the study.
 - e. The study was being finished by Anisa.
4. My mother makes a cup of milk every morning.
 - a. A cup of milk is made by my mother every morning.
 - b. A cup of milk is make by my mother every morning.
 - c. My mother is made by a cup of milk every morning.
 - d. My mother was made a cup of milk every morning.
 - e. My mother is make a cup of milk every morning.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
 - a. By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
 - b. We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - c. By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
 - d. We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - e. By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl is (help) by John last night. *helped*
7. A letter is (write) by her. *Writing*
8. The house is (build) in 1654. *building*
9. The bicycle will be (wash) by father tomorrow. *Washing*
10. A fish is (eat) by the cat under the table every day. *Eating*

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

? David plays the football every afternoon

? Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week

1. The students will have completed the exam before closing time

1. My uncle bought some dolls last month

? My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow

Test

Name : M. Alfa Rizki

Class : XII SMK

PART A. Choose the correct passive voice answer marking (X) on A, B, C, D, or E in the question!

1. Bobby washes the car every morning.
 - a. The car was being washed by Bobby every morning.
 - b. The car is washed by Bobby every morning.
 - c. Bobby is washed the car every morning.
 - d. The car was wash by Bobby every morning.
 - e. The car is clean by Bobby every morning.
2. My sister bought a new bag yesterday.
 - a. A new bag had been bought by my sister yesterday.
 - b. My sister was being bought the new bag yesterday.
 - c. The new bag was buy by my sister yesterday.
 - d. My sister was bought a new bag yesterday.
 - e. A new bag was bouhgt by my sister yesterday.
3. Anisa will have finished the study.
 - a. The study will have been finish by Anisa.
 - b. Anisa was finished the study.
 - c. The study will have been finished by Anisa.
 - d. Anisa is finished the study.
 - e. The study was being finished by Anisa.
4. My mother makes a cup of milk every morning.
 - a. A cup of milk is made by my mother every morning.
 - b. A cup of milk is make by my mother every morning.
 - c. My mother is made by a cup of milk every morning.
 - d. My mother was made a cup of milk every morning.
 - e. My mother is make a cup of milk every morning.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
 - a. By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
 - b. We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - ✗ By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
 - d. We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - e. By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl is (help) by John last night. *helping*
7. A letter is (write) by her *writing*
8. The house is (build) in 1654. *building*
9. The bicycle will is (wash) by father tomorrow. *washing*
10. A fish is (eat) by the cat under the table every day. *eating*

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

1. ~~David plays~~ 1. The Football every afternoon by David Plays
2. ~~Fatimah caught~~ the forest by fatimah caught a rabbit in last week
3. The exam! ~~The stu~~ by The students will have completed before closing time
4. bought my uncle by some dolls last month.
5. ~~My~~ will have my cousin by learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

Test

Name : Ade Dimas Prayoga

Class : SMK XII

PART A. Choose the correct passive voice answer marking (X) on A, B, C, D, or E in the question!

1. Bobby washes the car every morning.
 - a. The car was being washed by Bobby every morning.
 - b. The car is washed by Bobby every morning.
 - c. Bobby is washed the car every morning.
 - d. The car was wash by Bobby every morning.
 - e. The car is clean by Bobby every morning.
2. My sister bought a new bag yesterday.
 - a. A new bag had been bought by my sister yesterday.
 - b. My sister was being bought the new bag yesterday.
 - c. The new bag was buy by my sister yesterday.
 - d. My sister was bought a new bag yesterday.
 - e. A new bag was bouhgt by my sister yesterday.
3. Anisa will have finished the study.
 - a. The study will have been finish by Anisa.
 - b. Anisa was finished the study.
 - c. The study will have been finished by Anisa.
 - d. Anisa is finished the study.
 - e. The study was being finished by Anisa.
4. My mother makes a cup of milk every morning.
 - a. A cup of milk is made by my mother every morning.
 - b. A cup of milk is make by my mother every morning.
 - c. My mother is made by a cup of milk every morning.
 - d. My mother was made a cup of milk every morning.
 - e. My mother is make a cup of milk every morning.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
 - ~~a.~~ By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
 - b. We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - c. By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
 - d. We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - e. By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl is (help) by John last night. *helped*
7. A letter am (write) by her *wrote*
8. The house is (build) in 1654. *built*
9. The bicycle will is (wash) by father tomorrow. *was*
10. A fish is (eat) by the cat under the table every day. *eat*

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

1. The football was play by David every afternoon.
2. In the forest last week a rabbit caught by fatimah.
3. The exam before closing time will have completed the students.
4. Some dolls bought my uncle by last month.
5. learned english will have by my cousin when you come to my house tomorrow.

Test

Name : Sarira Fransiska

Class : XII SMK

PART A. Choose the correct passive voice answer marking (X) on A, B, C, D, or E in the question!

1. Bobby washes the car every morning.
 - a. The car was being washed by Bobby every morning.
 - b. The car is washed by Bobby every morning.
 - c. Bobby is washed the car every morning.
 - d. The car was wash by Bobby every morning.
 - e. The car is clean by Bobby every morning.
2. My sister bought a new bag yesterday.
 - a. A new bag had been bought by my sister yesterday.
 - b. My sister was being bought the new bag yesterday.
 - c. The new bag was buy by my sister yesterday.
 - d. My sister was bought a new bag yesterday.
 - e. A new bag was bouhgt by my sister yesterday.
3. Anisa will have finished the study.
 - a. The study will have been finish by Anisa.
 - b. Anisa was finished the study.
 - c. The study will have been finished by Anisa.
 - d. Anisa is finished the study.
 - e. The study was being finished by Anisa.
4. My mother makes a cup of milk every morning.
 - a. A cup of milk is made by my mother every morning.
 - b. A cup of milk is make by my mother every morning.
 - c. My mother is made by a cup of milk every morning.
 - d. My mother was made a cup of milk every morning.
 - e. My mother is make a cup of milk every morning.

5. By the end of this week, we will have finished your homework.
 - a. By the end of this week, your work will have been finished by us.
 - ~~b.~~ We will have finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - c. By the end of this week, we were finished your homework.
 - d. We will finished your homework by the end of this week.
 - e. By the end of this week, your work will have finish by us.

PART B. Fill in the blanks below and change the verbs in brackets according to the passive form!

6. The girl is (help) by John last night. *help*
7. A letter ing (write) by her *Writed*
8. The house am (build) in 1654. *build*
9. The bicycle will um (wash) by father tomorrow. *Washing*
10. A fish s (eat) by the cat under the table every day. *Eat*

PART C. Change the active voice sentences into passive voice sentences in the questions below!

1. David plays the football every afternoon.
2. Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week.
3. The students will have completed the exam before closing time.
4. My uncle bought some dolls last month.
5. My cousin will have learned English when you come to my house tomorrow.

Answer

1. The are David plays the football every afternoon
2. The are Fatimah caught a rabbit in the forest last week
3. The exam before closing time the student will have
4. The some dolls last month my uncle.
5. The when you come to my house tomorrow my cousin will have learned English.



KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) LANGSA

Nomor : 57 Tahun 2021

TENTANG

PENUNJUKAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) LANGSA

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) LANGSA

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk Kelancaran Penyusunan Skripsi mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Langsa Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa, maka dipandang perlu menunjuk Pembimbing Skripsi;
b. bahwa yang namanya tercantum dalam Surat Keputusan ini dipandang mampu dan cakap serta memenuhi syarat untuk ditunjuk dalam tugas tersebut.
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor : 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor : 60 Tahun 1999, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
3. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor : 146 Tahun 2014 Tentang perubahan Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam menjadi Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa;
4. Peraturan Menteri Agama Republik Indonesia Nomor : 10 Tahun 2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa;
5. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama Republik Indonesia Nomor : B.II/3/17201, tanggal 24 April 2019 Tentang Pengangkatan Rektor Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa yang definitif;
6. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama Republik Indonesia No. 27 Tahun 2021 tanggal 21 Januari 2021 , tentang Pengangkatan Dekan dan Wakil Dekan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) langsa;
7. DIPA Nomor : 025.04.2.888040/2021, tanggal 23 November 2020;
- Memperhatikan : Hasil Seminar Mahasiswa Tanggal 14 Desember 2020

MEMUTUSKAN :

- Menetapkan : Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Langsa Tentang Penunjukan Pembimbing Skripsi Mahasiswa IAIN Langsa
- Kesatu : Menunjuk Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa :
1. Wahidah, M.Ed
(Membimbing Isi)
 2. Zahratul Idami, M.Pd
(Membimbing Metodologi)

Untuk membimbing Skripsi :

N a m a : Diah Ayu Pratiwi
Tempat / Tgl.Lahir : Jasa Makmur, 23 Juni 1999
Nomor Pokok : 1042017054
Fakultas/ Program Studi : FTIK/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (PBI)
Judul Skripsi : STUDENTS BARRIERS IN PASSIVE VOICE SENTENCES (A CASE STUDY AT SMK YASPENMAS SEI LAPAN)

- K e d u a : Bimbingan harus diselesaikan selambat-lambatnya selama 1 (satu) tahun terhitung sejak tanggal ditetapkan;
- K e t i g a : Kepada Pembimbing tersebut di atas, diberi honorarium sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku pada Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa;
- K e e m p a t : Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dan apabila terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini akan diadakan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya;
- Kutipan Keputusan ini diberikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk dapat dilaksanakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Langsa
Pada tanggal 1 Februari 2021

Dekan,





KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI LANGSA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
Kampus Zawiyah Cot Kala, Jln. Meurandeh Kota Langsa – Kota Langsa – Aceh Telp. 0641-22619/23129
Fax. 0641 – 425139 E-mail : info@stainlangsa.ac.id

Nomor : 879/In.24/FTIK/TL.00/06/2021
Sifat : Biasa
Lampiran : -
Perihal : Mohon Izin Untuk Penelitian

Langsa, 24 Juni 2021

Kepada Yth,

Kepala SMK Yayasan Pendidikan Masyarakat (YASPENMAS)
Sei Lengan Langkat Sumatera Utara
di –
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat,

Dengan ini kami beritahukan kepada Bapak/Ibu bahwa mahasiswa kami yang tersebut di bawah ini :

N a m a : DIAH AYU PRATIWI
N I M : 1042017054
Semester / Unit : VIII (Delapan) / 3 (Tiga)
Fakultas / Prodi : FTIK / Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (PBI)
A l a m a t : Desa Jasa makmur Kec. Sei Lengan Kab. Langkat
Sumatera Utara

Bermaksud mengadakan penelitian di Sekolah yang Bapak/Ibu pimpin, sehubungan dengan penyusunan Skripsi yang berjudul :

STUDENTS' BARRIERS IN PASSIVE VOICE SENTENCES (A CASE STUDY AT SMK YASPENMAS SEI LEPAN)

Untuk kelancaran penelitian dimaksud kami mengharapkan Kepada Bapak/Ibu berkenan memberikan bantuan sepenuhnya sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku, segala biaya penelitian dimaksud ditanggung yang bersangkutan.

Demikian harapan kami atas bantuan serta perhatian Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.



Tembusan :
- Ketua Prodi PBI



YAYASAN PENDIDIKAN MASYARAKAT
SMK SWASTA YASPENMAS
KECAMATAN SEI LEPAN KABUPATEN LANGKAT

Izin Operasional : No. 421.5/1904.II/2016 Tanggal : 08/06/2016
NSS : 402070216816 NPSN : 69945292

Alamat : Jln. Sidodadi Jasa Makmur Kel. Harapan Jaya Kec. Sei Lapan Kab. Langkat Kode
Pos : 20857

E-mail : smkswastayaspemas@gmail.com

SURAT KETERANGAN
NO : 017/Sket/SMKS.YPM/VII/2021

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullah.

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini, Kepala Sekolah SMK Swasta Yaspemas Sei Lapan menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Diah Ayu Pratiwi
Nim : 1042017054
Fakultas/Jurusan : FTIK/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Instansi : IAIN Langsa

Telah melaksanakan penelitian di SMK Swasta Yaspemas Sei Lapan pada tanggal 16 Juli 2021 untuk memperoleh data guna penyusunan tugas akhir skripsi dengan judul **"Students' Barriers in Passive Voice Sentences (A Case Study at SMK Yaspemas Sei Lapan)"**.

Demikian surat ini dibuat untuk dapat digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Sei Lapan, 22 Juli 2021
Kepala SMKS Yaspemas Sei Lapan

KUSTIONO, S.Pd

SUPERVISOR CORRECTION NOTE

Student Name : Diah Ayu Pratiwi

Supervisor I : Wahidah, M.Ed

Student Number : 1042017054

Supervisor II : Zahratul Imani, M.Pd

No	Date	Comment	Suggestion	Remarks
1.	08/02 - 2021	Chapter I	- Research Question - Purpose of study	f
2.	02/03 - 2021	Chapter II	- Previous study	f
3.	24/03 - 2021	Chapter II & III	- look again the procedure of writing them - subject of research	f
4.	23/06 - 2021	Instrument	- test form - interview form	f
		Acc for research		
5.	06/08 - 2021	Chapt. I, II, III	Ok	Wahidah
6.	24/08 - 2021	Instrument	Ok	Wahidah
7.	7/09 - 2021	Chapter IV,	Ok	Wahidah
8.	7/09 - 2021	Chapter V	Ok	Wahidah
		ACC		

Head/Secretary of Study Program

Langsa, ... September 2021
Supervisor

Wahidah
Wahidah M.Ed

Wahidah
Wahidah M.Ed

PICTURES







AUTOBIOGRAPHY

A. Personal Identity

Name : **Diah Ayu Pratiwi**
Student's Number : 1042017054
Place / Date Of Birth : **Jasa Makmur, June 23th, 1999**
Occupation : **Student**
Marital Status : **Single**
Nationality/Ethnic : **Indonesian/ Javaness**
Hobbies : **Singing, Reading, Watching**
Address : **Jasa Makmur, Kec. Sei Lapan, Kab.
Langkat, Sumatera Utara.**

B. Background of Education

Elementary School : **SD Negeri 056639 (2005-2011)**
Junior High School : **SMP Negeri 1 Sei Lapan (2011-2014)**
Senior High School : **SMAS PAB 6 Helvetia (2014-2017)**
University : **IAIN Langsa, Tarbiyah Faculty/
English Education Department**

C. Family

Father's Name : **Sugeng**
Mother's Name : **Sukiyem**
Sister's Name : **Elsa Pratama**
Younger Sister's Name : **Aulia Putri**

Skripsi

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