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STUDENTS' ERRORS IN USING CONDITIONAL SENTENCES AT SMK FARMASI IKASARI **PEKANBARU**



BY

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1441 H/2020 M

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STUDENTS' ERRORS IN USING CONDITIONAL SENTENCES AT SMK FARMASI IKASARI **PEKANBARU**

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education (S.Pd.)



By

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<u>Nur Kholilah</u> SIN. 11614200565

ABSTRACT

Nur Kholilah (2020): Students' Errors in Using Conditional Sentence at SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru.

Some of students were lack of understanding conditional sentences, it looked from their errors in used the structure of conditional sentences. In this research, the writer focused on analyze the types of errors in using conditional sentences type 1, 2 and 3 were made by the eleventh grade students of SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru. The aim of this research was to identify what types of errors in using conditional sentences type 1, 2 and 3 were made by the eleventh grade students of SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru. The researcher classified the errors based on Surface Strategy Taxonomy. There were 53 students as the samples by using proporsional sampling. This research used descriptive quantitative approach and the type of this research was an analysis research. In collecting data, the researcher used documentation, the task as documentation has given by the English teacher. The data was presented in descriptive analysis way. The result of the data analyzed, the researcher found the total numbers of errors in using conditional sentences type 1 was 395 errors, the students made 160 omission, 66 addition, 156 misformation and 13 misordering. In conditional sentences type 2, they made 25 omission, 10 addition, 440 misformation and 5 misordering and total errors in type 2 of conditional sentences was 480. In conditional sentences type 3, students made total numbers of errors was 457. Those were 69 omission, 36 addition, 308 misformation and 44 misordering. From the result above, it can be seen that the total of students' errors in using conditional sentences was 1332 errors. They made 904 misformation or 68%, then 254 omission or 19%, then 112 addition or 8% and the last 62 misordering or 5%. Trus, the most dominant error made by eleventh grade students of SMK FarmasiIkasari Pekanbaru was misformation with 904 errors or 68%.

Key word: Students' Error, Conditional Sentences.

ABSTRAK

Nur Kholilah (2020): Kesalahan Siswa dalam Menggunakan Kaliamt Konditional SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru

Beberapa siswa masih kuang memahami kalimat kondisional, itu terlihat dari mereka yang masih bingung bagaimana menggunakan struktur dari kaliamt kondisional Dalam penelitian ini, penulis fokus pada menganalisa jenis kesalahan pada kalimat kondisional tipe 1, 2 dan 3 yang di buat oleh siswa kelas 11 SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis kesalahan dalam menggunakan kalimat kondisional tipe 1, 2 dan 3 yang dibuat oleh siswa kelas 11 SMK FarmasiIkasari Pekanbaru. Ada 53 siswa yang menjadi sample penelitian dengan menggunakan proporsional sampling. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan descriptive quantitative dan tipe dari penelitian ini adalah penelitian analisis. Dalam mengumpulkan data, penulis menggunakan tugas dokumentasi yang sudah diberikan oleh guru bahasa inggris kepada siswa. Data ini ditampikan dalam analisis deskripsi. Hasil dari data yang dianalisa, peneliti menemukan jumlah eror dalam kalimat konisional tipe 1 ialah 395 kesalahan, siswa melakukan 160 0mission, 66 addition, 156 misformation dan 13 misordering. Dalam kalimat kondisional tipe 2, mereka membuat 25 omission, 10 addition, 440 misformation dan 5 misordering dan total kesalahan di tipe kedua kalimat kondisional ialah 480. Di kalimat kondisional tipe 3 siswa membuat total kesalahan sebanyak 457, diantaranya 69 omission, 36 addition, 308misformation dan 44 misordering, dari hasil di atas, dapat terlihat bahwa jumlah error yang dilalkukan siswa pada kalimat kondisional ialah sebanyak 1332 kesalahan dalam kalimat kondisional. Itu terdiri dari misformation dengan 904 kesalahan atau 68 %, omission dengan 254 kesalahan atau 19 %, addition dengan 112 kesalahan atau 8% dan misordering dengan 62 kesalahn atau 5%. Kesimpulannya, kesalahan yang paling dominan yang dilakkan oleh siswa kelas 11 SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru ialah misformation dengan 904 kesalahann atau 68%.

Kata Kunci: Kesalahan Siswa, Kalimat Konndisional.

ملخّص

نور خليلة، (٢٠٢٠): أخطاء التلاميذ في استخدام الجمل الشرطية في مدرسة إيكاساري الثانوية المهنية الصيدلية بكنبارو

بعض التلاميذ لم يفهموا الجمل الشرطية، وعرف ذلك من تحيرهم عند استخدام الجمل الشرطية وأخطاءهم عند القيام بما أمره المدرس لكتابة الجمل الشرطية. وفي هذا البحث تركّز الباحثة في تحليل أنواع أخطاء الجمل الشرطية للنوع ١،٢،٣ من قبل تلاميذ الفصل الحادي عشر مدرسة إيكاساري الثانوية المهنية الصيدلية بكنبارو. ويهدف إلى معرفة أنواع أخطاء كتابة الجمل الشرطية للنوع ١،٢،٣ التي كتبها تلاميذ الفصل الحادي عشر مدرسة إيكاساري الثانوية المهنية الصيدلية بكنبارو. وعينته ٥٣ تلميذا حصلت عليها الباحثة من خلال العينة النسبية. واستخدم هذا البحث مدخلا وصفيا كميا ونوعه هو بحث تحليلي. ولجمع البيانات استفادت الباحثة من توثيق واجبات التلاميذ. والبيانات تم تحليلها بتحليل وصفى. ومن نتائج البحث وجدت الباحثة أن عدد الأخطاء في الجمل الشرطية لنوع واحد ٣٩٥ خطأ، ١٦٠ خطأ منها في الحذف و٦٦ خطأ منها في الإضافة و١٥٦ خطأ منها في التكوين و١٣ منها في سوء التفاهم. وعدد الأخطاء في الجمل الشرطية لنوع ثان ٤٨٠ خطأ، ٢٥ خطأ منها في الحذف و١٠ أخطاء منها في الإضافة و٤٤٠ خطأ منها في التكوين و٥ أخطاء منها في سوء التفاهم. وعدد الأخطاء في الجمل الشرطية لنوع ثالث ٤٥٧ خطأ، ٦٩ خطأ منها في الحذف و٣٦ خطأ منها في الإضافة و٣٠٨ خطأ منها في التكون و٤٤ خطأ منها في سوء التفاهم. وبناء على ما سبق فعدد الأخطاء التي وقع فيها التلاميذ عند كتابة الجمل الشرطية ٩٠٤. ١٣٣٢ خطأ أو ٦٨٪ في التكون و٢٥٤ خطأ أو ١٩٪ في الحذف و١١٢ خطأ أو ٨٪ في الإضافة و٦٢ خطأ أو ٥٪ في سوء التفاهم. ونتيجة أخيرة للبحث هي أن أكثر الأخطاء التي وقع فيها تلاميذ الفصل الحادي عثر مدرسة إيكاساري الثانوية المهنية الصيدلية بكنبارو في التكون بعدد ٤٠٤ خطأ أو الله

الكلمات الأساسية: أخطاء التلاميذ، الجمل الشوطية "



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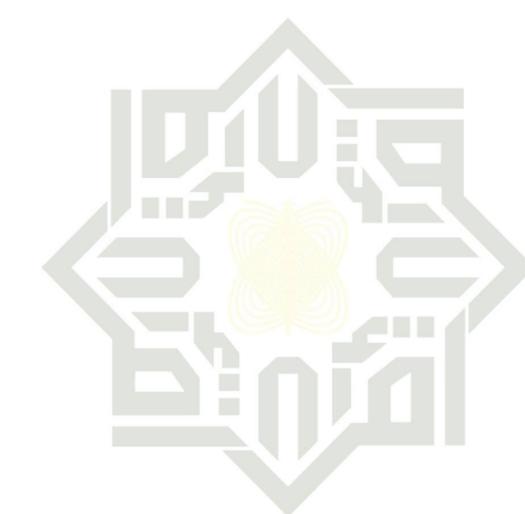
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

ABackground of the Problem

Language is as an instrument to convey, understudies can move data and information to others by placing their thought into a bit of composing and they additionally can utilize verbally expressed words, communicates feeling, athoughts, sentiments and data to someone else in talking and composing. In this world, there are many languages with its various structures and different usages, and one of the most influential languages in the world is English. In line with Karimova (2016, pp. 1-6) said that nowadays, English is broad as a language correspondence in the worldwide time. English is a global language which has a significant job on the planet correspondence. It is commonly used all over the world and it becomes one of the reasons why many people learnt English.

In Indonesia, English as a foreign language, but English use in Indonesia is not like its neighbor countries, such as Singapore, Hong Kong and Malaysia. There are English better than Indonesia. According to Sulistiyo (2016, pp. 396-406) said that English language instructing and learning in Indonesia presents specific difficulties that are not experienced in nations, for example, Hong Kong, where English is all the more usually utilized every day. Because English language in Indonesia only learnt during formal education, it is a reason why some of students are difficult to understand English language. In addition, at both school and university of Indonesia, the



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English-teaching focus is largely on reading skills with less emphasis on English grammar and vocabulary (Sawir, 2005; Setiyadi, 2001; Sugirin, 1999) acited in Sulistiyo (2016). When students learn English, they are not only learned about the skills (reading, writing, listening or speaking) but also read about its components of language such as: morphology, phonology, pragmatics, grammar and semantics. Grammar one of language part that must be learnt and comprehended by the understudies, because it is a crucial information for them in getting English and it is extents to all of language abilities, regarding to Akbar (2010, p. 2) said that the language component is inseparable from the language skills. Because in every skill needs grammatical structure, for example if someone wants to write an essay, he has to have vocabulary and grammatical knowledge to express their ideas in writing.

Grammar should be taught, because if the learners do not have grammatical knowledge, they will find many problems in expressing their Gladeas and making good sentences in writing or speaking. According to Thornbury (1999, p. 1), is portrayal of the principles that oversee how a language's sentences are shaped. So, grammar is very important to be mastered by a language learner, especially in learning of writing, but as a language learner, students can not separate from error analysis. Because it involves some linguistics constituents, one of them is conditional sentences. Conditional sentence is one of English grammar. According to Azar (1989, p. 347), conditional sentence or clause consist of an *if-clause*, named sub clause and this result found in the main clause that depends on the if-clause.



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Conditional Sentence has three types what difference with each other, for example: If you give me money, I will help you (Type I), If you gave me money, I would help you (Type II), If you have given me money, I would have helped you (Type III). These examples show us that English conditional sentence there is a change in verb form between conditional sentence type I, II, and III but in Indonesian language, there is no change in verb form in conditional sentence. Thus, it can make students confused to understand English conditional sentence that listed in 2013 curriculum in Indonesia.

The 2013 curriculum is a curriculum that based on character and competency, Indonesia uses 2013 curriculum as a model in teaching and learning process at school, from elementary school until senior high school. It is used as a model in learning many subjects at school, one of them is English subject. The goal of 2013 curriculum is not only to teach knowledge but also to educate the good character of the students. This curriculum also demands students to be active, innovative and self-supporting or called by students' center.

SMK Farmasi Ikasari is one of the Senior High Schools in Pekanbaru that applies Curriculum 2013. This school uses it as a guide in teaching and learning process include English subject. The students learn English twice a week with 45 minutes for one learning hour. Then, the criteria of students learning achievement in writing is 80. Based on SMK Farmasi Ikasari curriculum, for eleventh grade students, there are learning grammars, one of Sthem is conditional sentence in the first semester of eleventh grade. The



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Tpurpose of this lesson is making students are able to compose oral and written texts to express and ask for presuppositions if they occur about the situation / wevents / events in the future, by paying attention to social functions, text structure, and language that is correct and in accordance with the context, enevertheless some of students still have problems in using conditional sentence.

Based on the researcher's observation and interview with English meacher of SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru, the researcher found some problems faced by the students. The example when the teacher asked the students to make sentences of conditional sentences, they still make wrong sentences structure. Some of students are still confused and difficult in using conditional sentences. Based on the problem above can be seen into the following symptoms are followed:

- 1. Some of students are lack of understanding conditional sentences.
- Some of students are confused how to use the structure of conditional sentences.
 - 3. Some of students make errors when they are given the questions about conditional sentence.

Based on symptoms depicted before, it can be stated that some of the students still have problems in conditional sentences. Thus, the writer is interested investigating the symptoms above into a research entitled:

Students' Errors in using Conditional Sentences at SMK Farmasi SIkasari Pekanbaru".



B.The Problem

Identification of the Problem റ1.

Based on the background of the problems stated above, it is clear that some of the students at the eleventh grade SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru have some problems in using conditional sentence. The writer identifies the problem are follows:

- a. Why are some of students lack of understanding of conditional sentences?
- b. Why are some of students confused how to use the structure of conditional sentences?
- c. Why do some of students make errors when they are given the questions about conditional sentences?

2. Limitation of the Problem

There are any problems to be discussed in this research. Thus, to make this research clear, the writer limits the problem focus on analyzing students' errors in using conditional sentences type 1, 2 and 3 at the eleventh grade of SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru.

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problems stated above, the writer identifies the problems as: What Types of Errors In Using Conditional Sentences Type 1, 2 and 3 are Made by The Eleventh Grade Students of SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru?

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C Dbjective and Significance of the Research

Objective of the Research Based on the formu

Based on the formulation of the problem, objective of this research is as to identity the types of the errors are made by the students in using conditional sentences at SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru.

Significance of the Research

Related to the objective of the research above, the significance of the research is identified as follows:

- a. This research finding is expected to be useful and valuable, especially for students and English teacher at SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru to be consideration for their future in learning process, generally as appropriate guidance to decrease the students' error in conditional sentence;
- b. This research finding is also expected to be positive and valuable information, especially for those who are concerned in the world of teaching and learning English;
- c. Finally, this research is also expected to be the practical and theoretical information and development of theories on language teaching.

D. Reason for Choosing the Title

The researcher is interested in conducting research on conditional sentences, because it is a part of grammar. Grammar is very needed for students of English education.

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This title is important to be researched because it is able to inform to SMK ~ Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru about their students' errors in using conditional cipta sentences.

The title of this research is not yet investigated by other previous researcher.

E_Definition of the Term

Error

Each learning needs a process and error is a part of the process, because of that, students must be serious in learning process to keep from making errors. According to Richards & Schmidt (2010, p. 201) said that error is learner's fault in using linguistic item, usually, it happens because incomplete knowledge, lack of learner's attention, fatigue, carelessness, or some other aspect of performance.

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau **Conditional Sentence**

According to Valli & Lucas, Linguistics of American Sign Language (2000, p. 144) "conditional sentences express a condition upon which the topics being discussed depend". An example of a conditional sentence in English is "If it rains tomorrow, the class will be cancelled".

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A3Theoretical Framework

Error

Definition of Error

Mastering of English is difficult task for learners of English as a foreign language (EFL), because it is influenced by their mothers tongue. According to Ellis (1997, p. 28) Students persist the current information on their local language to the exhibition of the target language. According to Brown (1980) is cited by Sari (2016, p. 88), the assumption that the second language form are similar to native language (interlingual errors) and the negative transfer of items within the target language (intralingual errors) is one cause why the students make error. In each learning, we need a procedure to ace an exercise including language learning, as a result of that making errors in learning is a piece of the procedure, making errors is a characteristic and unavoidable piece of the procedure, yet making error isn't awful thing, because students can learn from their error. In line with the statement above, Broughton, Brumfit, Flavell, Hill, & Pincas (2003, p. 135) said that errors are not wrong on thought but visible proof that learning is taking place. Pertaining to Alobo (2011, p. 5) said Error is essential thing as a process in learning.

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According to Brown H. D. (2002, p. 217) said that error is a proof deviation from the grown-up landguage structure of a native speaker. Error in learning language is related to the learners' competence. Students can make errors because they are lack of understanding about the material or target language. According to Heidi Dulay (1982, p. 138) Errors are the imperfect side of student discourse or composing. Adding Ellis (1997, p. 17), these errors are referred to the errors that occur because the learner does not have knowledge how is material and what is correct.

The study about students' errors and analysis are called errors analysis. According to James (1998, p. 1) said that error Analysis s the way toward deciding the occurrence, nature, causes and outcomes of unsuccessful language. Another concept of error analysis is given by Hasyim (2002, p. 43) says that Error analysis is a movement to recognize, order and deciphered or portray the errors made by somebody in talking or recorded as a hard copy and it is done to acquire data on regular challenges looked by somebody in talking or recorded as a hard copy English sentences. The two definitions above clarify that error analysis is an activity to identifying students' works that are not in accordance with linguistics knowledge.

Error analysis can give information to the writer about learners' difficulties during second language acquisition and the way they learn and develop their language learning. Students also can know what

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errors are made by them, so they will try to put their errors right. in line with Alobo (2011, p. 3) suggested that by classifying the errors that learners made, researchers can learn a great deal about the second language acquisition process by inferring the strategies that second language learners were using.

Mistake and Error are two synonyms that a little bit have same

Mistake and Error

meaning, but in learning language error and mistake are different meaning. According to Brown H. D. (2007, p. 257) A mistake alludes to an exhibition error that is either an irregular theory or a "slip," in that it is an inability to use a known framework effectively. Everyone makes mistakes, in both native and second language situations. The mistake is not caused by a lack of students' competence but the mistake is deviations due to performance factors such as memory limitations (e.g mistakes in the sequence of tenses and agreement in long sentences), spelling, pronunciations, fatigue, excitement, emotional strain, etc. In line with Heidi Dulay (1982, p.138) said that the mistake is a result of some sort of temporary breakdown or imperfection in of producing speech or writing, such as hesitations, slips of the tongue, random ungrammaticalities, fatigue, and other performance lapses in native-speaker production also occur in second language speech. In conclusion, mistake is getting it is wrong but knowing to put it right. And Brown H. D. (2007, p. 258) added that

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"an error is a noticeable deviation from the adult grammar of a native speaker, reflects the competence of the learner". Based on both of definition above, mistake and error are different.

Types of error

According to Heidi Dulay (1982, p. 150) said that Error is classified into four categories taxonomy error, there are four types of taxonomy, namely: error type based on linguistic category, error types based on surface strategy taxonomy, error types based on comparative of taxonomy, and error types based on communicative effect taxonomy. Linguistic category taxonomy classifies errors according to the language component which includes phonology (pronunciation), syntax and morphology (grammar), semantic and lexicon (meaning and vocabulary), and discourse (style), and constituents which includes the elements that comprise each language component. Surface strategy taxonomy points that the way surface structure are changed. The learners may have to omit necessary items and add unnecessary ones, they may misform and misorder the items. Hence, Dulay et al (1982, p. 150) divided the error based on surface strategy taxonomy into four categories, namely omission, addition, misformation, and misordering. Comparative taxonomy is based on comparison between the structure of second language errors and certain other types of constructions. Communicative effect taxonomy deals with errors from perspective of their effect on the listener or reader. Based on those types of errors, in



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1) Omission

Omission errors are characterized by the absence of an item that must appear in a well-formed utterance. Although any morpheme or word in a sentence is a potential candidate for omission, some types or morphemes are omitted more the others. Content morphemes carry the bulk of the referential meaning of a sentence: noun, verb, adjectives and adverbs, for example in the sentence. Language learners' omit grammatical morphemes much more frequently then content words. For example: "If I had enough time now, I write to my parents" it should be "If I had enough time now, I would write to my parents" (omission would).

2) Addition

Addition errors are the opposite of omission they are characterized by the presence of an item which much not appear in a well-formed utterance. And additional errors usually occur in the later stages of second language acquisition, when the learner has already acquired some target language rules in fact addition errors result from the all-too-faithful use of certain rules. There are three types of addition errors, namely: double marking, regularization,



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and simple addition. For example: "I am will buy a car if I have much money" it should be "I will buy a car if I have much money" (addition ''to be'' am)

3) Misformation

Misformation errors are characterized by the use of the wrong from the morpheme or structure. In misformation errors, the learner supplies something, although it is incorrect. There are three types of misformtion errors, they are regulation errors, achiforms, and alternating forms. For example I will bought a book if I have much money" it should be "I will buy a book if I have much money"

Misordering

As the label suggest, misordering erors are characterized by the incorrect placement of a morpheme or group of morpheme in an untteance. For example "She fights all the time her brother." It should be "She fights her brother all the time."

Conditional Sentence

Definition of conditional sentence

According to Cowan (2008, p. 449), conditional sentence is the sentences that express a condition and the result of the condition. In line with Maurer (2006, p. 409) said that "Conditional sentences describe situations that occur (or do not occur) because of certain conditions". They consist of two clauses, a dependent condition clause



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(also called if clause) and an independent result clause. There are two types of conditional sentences: real and unreal. Real (or factual) conditionals are sentences that describe situations that, such as occur regularly and possible in the future. And the unreal conditionals are sentences that describe situations that are untrue, unlikely or impossible in the present or the past.

b. Types of Conditional Sentence

According to Martinet (1986, p. 145), there are three types of conditional sentences, each types contains a different pair of tenses.

1) Conditional Sentence type I

The verb in the if-clause is in the present tense, the verb in the main clause uses will and the infinitive, or simple present.

Table II.1 Conditional Sentences type 1

Type	If Clause	Main Clause	Meaning
Type	Simple Present	Simple Present	True in the present or
1	If you study	You succeed	possible in the future
	hard,	Simple Future	It's possible to happen in
		You will succeed	the future

Function:

- a) We use conditional sentences type 1 to talk about possible situations in the present or future.
 - (1) If you leave earlier, you will not be late.
 - (2) If you open the window, the room will get some fresh air.
- b) We use conditional sentences type 1 to talk about facts or processes.
 - (1) If you heat water to 100 degrees, it will boil.

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(2) If we stare into the sun, we will hurt our eyes

Note:

Other modal verbs can also be used in place of will and would.

- (a) If it rains like this all day, the river might flood. (might= will possibly)
- (b) If it rains like this all day, the river could flood. (could= will be able to)
- 2) Conditional Sentence type II

The if-clause is in the simple past or the past continuous tense, the main clause uses would and the infinitive, or would be and the present participle (verb-ing)

Table II.2 Conditional Sentence Type 2

			J 1
Type	If Clause	Main Clause	Meaning
Type	Simple past	Would + simple form	Untrue in the
2	If you studied	You would succeed.	present
	hard,		Fact: You do not
			succeed
	Past continuous	Would be + present	Fact: It's raining
	If it were not	participle	now, so I am not
	raining now,	I would be going out for a	going out for a
	•	walk.	walk

Conditional sentence type 2 is used to talk about actions or situations that are not taking place in the present or future, but we can imagine the probable result.

- a) If we did not live in a big city, we could not have to breathe polluted air every day. (In truth, we live in a big city)
- b) If he were here, I would tell him about my plan. (In fact, he is not here)



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Note:

- (1) "Were" is used for both singular and plural subjects
- (2) The use of type 2 conditional in "if I were you, I would is a common form of advice.
- 3) Conditional Sentence type III

The if-clause is in the past perfect or the past perfect continuous tense, the main clause uses would have and past participle (verb 3), or would have been and present participle (verb-ing).

Table II.3 Conditional sentence type 3

Type	If-Clause	Main-Clause	Meaning
Type	Past Perfect	Would have- past	Untrue in the past
3	If you had studied	participle	Fact: You did not
	hard,	You would have	study hard, so you did
		succeed	not succeed.
	Past perfect	Would have been +	Fact: It as raining
	continuous If it	present participle I	yesterday afternoon. I
	had not been	would have been	was not going out for
	raining yesterday	going out for a walk	a walk.
	afternoon,		

Conditional sentence type 3 is used to talk about actions or situations that did not take or were not taking place in the past, but we can imagine the probable result.

- a) If you had come to the party last night, you would have met my cousin. (In truth you did not come to the party last night)
- b) If he had not been late this morning, his teacher would not have punished him. (In truth he was late)

Relevant Research

To avoid plagiarism from other research, in this research the researcher takes three relevant research that have been investigated by



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previous researchers dealing with the analysis on students' errors in using conditional sentence.

- a. The research by Sadam Haza Al Rdaat entitled "An analysis of use of conditional sentences by Arab students of English". He collected quantitative and qualitative primary data for this research through a self-administered questionnaire. The study showed that almost half of the students were unable to judge the grammaticality of conditionals correctly (i.e. which sentences were correct and which were not), despite the fact that most of the participants in the research had studied in an English education environment in their countries and are currently studying in the UK. The overall percentage of the participants whose answers were correct (i.e. who chose the correct options) was 47%. This means that more than half of the participants face serious difficulty in judging the grammaticality of conditionals.
- b. The research by Mohamad Guntur Prayoga entitled "Grammatical error analysis in using conditional sentence type 1, 2 and 3 orally (a case of 8th semester English Department UNNES students)". She conducted a case and field study and quantitative research. This research is conducted in 2011 at English Department, faculty of language and art, Semarang state University. In collecting the data the writer used transcribing the recorded data that had been taken orally by using the method of question and answer. The result of the test showed that the students in the range of scoring achieve grade A achieve 35%,



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grade B 10 %, grade C 20%, grade D 15% and grade E 20%. The highest level of error in using this conditional sentence orally is in conditional sentence type 3. In conditional sentence type 1 and 2, there is no serious problem with this material. That means they are able enough to use it orally.

- The research by novarita entitled "The twelfth grade students' error analysis in using conditional sentence type I, II and III". The method used in this study was descriptive. This research was conducted in 2017 at SMK Negeri 4 OKU. South Sumatra, Indonesia. In collecting the data the writer requested that the example understudies decipher 22 things of restrictive sentence type I, II and III from Indonesia to English. The aftereffect of the examination indicated that there were one thousand (1000) blunders. The sorts of blunders assembled into eleven (11) significant classifications to be specific: addition verb (ing), addition "be" (was), addition "be" (is). Addition "punctuation" (comma), omission "will", substitution (do become did), substitution (would become will), substitution "be" (were become was), substitution (should become will), substitution "verb", disordering "subject (i).
- The reseach by Saadillah and Herlina entitled "An Analysis of Students' Ability in Using Conditional Sentences of The Sixth Semester Students in English Department of Tarbiyah Faculty Of IAIN Antasari" The method used in this study was descriptive. This research



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is conducted in English Department of IAIN Antasari academic year 2011/2012. The data collected by utilizing a few procedures. They were: composed test, perception, meeting and narrative. At that point all information were broke down expressively and utilized inductive strategy to make end. The consequence of the examination signified that the degree of understudies' capacity in utilizing contingent sentences is in reasonable class. The writer found that the most students' common errors was in type III (41,6%). It could be concluded that mistakes happened because the students did not understand well about tenses that was used in conditional sentences.

"The Analysis of Conditional Sentence Errors Pattern In Writing Sentences of The Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Negeri 5 Bandar Lampung". The method used in this study was descriptive. This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 5 Bandar Lampung. The data collection of this research is students' writing task. The writer found errors in misformation amount to 166 errors (54.07%), omission 74 errors (28.46%), addition 18 errors (6.94%), and misordering only 1 errors (0.38%). For each type of the conditional, type one got omission 46 errors (17,76%), misformation 19 errors (7.33%), addition 7 errors (2.7%), misorderin 1 error (0.38%), on type two got misformation 62 errors (23.93%), addition 11 errors (4.24%), and omission 10 errors(3.86%), on type three misformation 85 errors (32.81%), and omission 18 errors(6.94%).

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The equation of the some relevant researches above are about the study of students' difficulties in conditional sentences, some of looking for the type of students' error in using conditional sentences or factors in the occurrence of the error. In this research, the writer will be focused on finding the types of errors that are made by the students, and to collect the data, the writer will use documentation instrument.

Operational Concept

Operational concept is a concept used to give an explanation about theoretical framework and avoid misinterpretation and misunderstanding of this research. In this research the writer focus on types of students errors in using conditional sentence. The indicated of the students' errors in using conditional sentences are:

- The students make omission errors of conditional sentence.
- The students make addition errors of conditional sentence.
- The students make misformation errors of conditional sentence.
- The students make misordering errors of conditional sentence.

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CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A3Research Design

In this research the researcher identified students' errors in using conditional sentences where the researcher focused in which type of errors were made by the students. The Method of this research was quantitative research. According to Gray, Williamson, Karp, & Dalphin (2007, p. 42) Quantitative information utilize number to depict what exists. It also support by Apuke (2017, p.42) in M. Aliaga and Gunderson B. stated Quantitative research includes the use and examination of numerical information utilizing explicit factual methods to respond to addresses like: who, how much, how, when, and where. A quantitative exploring strategy manages evaluating and investigation factors so as to get results.

Then to complete it, the researcher used descriptive quantitative. S Descriptive used to present all the fact found during the investigation. According to Akhtar (2016, p. 75) says descriptive research is depict marvels as they exist. It was utilized to recognize and acquire data on the attribute of a specific issue like network, gathering or individuals. Descriptive research is the investigation endeavor to describe precisely and verifiably a wonder, subject or zone. According to Cohen (2007) states that Descriptive research is Eutilized to depict and decipher about the genuine circumstances or on the other hand the present existing condition. In this research, the writer wanted to identify and percentage the types of errors are dominantly made by the

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Tstudents in using conditional sentence at the eleventh grade SMK oFarmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru.

B. Location and Time of the Research

The research was conducted on Bangau sakti street No. 98 Simpang Baru, Tampan at SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru. This research conducted from November to December 2019.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research was the eleventh grade students of SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru, and the object of this research was students' errors in using conditional sentence at SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru.

D. The Population and Sample

1. Population of the Research

Population is group of people in a certain area. According to Creswell (2012, p. 142) population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic. The population of this research was eleventh grade students at SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru, and the total of the students are as follows:

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Table III.1
The total Population of the Eleventh grade Students at SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru

No	Classes	Number of Students
1	XI.1 Far	32
2	XI.2 Far	31
3	XI.3 Far	35
4	XI.4 Far	34
5	XI.5 Far	34
6	XI.6 Far	21
7	XI. Ki	26
8	XI.1 Tlm	26
9	XI.2 Tlm	24
То	tal Population	263

2. Sample of the Research

The population above was large enough to be taken as sample of this research. Sample is a part of the population of people. Creswell (2012, p. 142) stated that a sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population.

The researcher used proportional random sampling technique to take sample of this research. According to Usman (2006, p. 185), proportional sampling is sample that taken based on the ratio of the number of students in each class. The technique to determine the number of students that became sample in a class:

$$Sample = \frac{\text{Number of students in a class}}{\text{Total population}} \times \text{Total sample}$$

According to Arikunto (2006, p. 130), if the population more than 100 persons, the sample can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25%. In this research the researcher taken 20% of 263 students were become

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research sample and the writer used the lottery to take the samples. It consists of 53 students of eleventh grade, because the subject of this research had the same background knowledge, the same ability and the same teacher that taught them.

Table III.2
The total Sample of the Eleventh grade Students at SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru

_			
NØ	Classes	Number of Students	Percentage
100	XI.1 Far	32	6
2	XI.2 Far	31	6
3	XI.3 Far	35	8
42	XI.4 Far	34	7
5	XI.5 Far	34	7
6	XI.6 Far	21	4
7	XI. Ki	26	5
8	XI.1 Tlm	26	5
9	XI.2 Tlm	24	5
To	tal Population	263	53

E. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used an instrument to collect data, namely documentation. The researcher used documentation of students' daily test that was given by their English teacher. There were two tests as documentation. Then, the researcher analysed the students' error in their sentence based on surface strategy taxonomy, they are omission, addition, misformation, and misordering. According to Mallick (1999, p. 112), to analyses types of errors are made by students, we can use documentation as a technique of data collection. Arikunto (2006, p. 158) Documentation derived from the word document means written subject. It means that the documentation data can be found in the written record of subject and the researcher are able use students' test as documentation in this research.



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F.TTechnique of Data Analysis

The researcher counted the percentage the types of errors made by the students of SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru. To percentage the students result of test, the researcher used the following percentage formula from Sudijono **(**2009):

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

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P = Percentage

 $^{\infty}$ F = Frequency of error occurred

N = Number of cases (total frequent/total individual)

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CHAPTER V

CONCLU SION AND SUGGESTION

A₃Conclusion

This research was conducted to find out the errors and dominant error commonly made by the eleventh grade students in using conditional sentences type 1, 2 and 3 at SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru. The result of this research was gotten from the data documentation task of students' eleventh grade. The documentation consist of two tasks that has given by the English teacher, there are task 1 and 2 that had same characteristic of conditional sentences task.

After the researcher summarized both of tasks that had checked by the two raters, the researcher counted up the result of error of them.

Based on the research finding, can be concluded that in using conditional sentences type 1, the students made total error was 395 errors, with the highest error was omission, it is 160 errors or 41 %, the second was misformation, it was 156 errors or 39%, the third was addition with 66 errors or 17% and the last or the lowest errors was misordering, it was 13 errors or 33%. In type 2 of conditional sentences, total errors was made by students was 480 errors, with the highest error was misformation, it is 440 errors or 92%, the second was omission, it was 25 errors or 5%, the third was addition with 10 errors or 2% and the last or the lowest errors was misordering, it was 5 total number errors, with the highest error was misformation, it was 308 errors or 67%, the second was omission, it was 69 errors or 15%, the third was

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Imisordering, it is 44 errors or 10% and the lowest error was addition, it was 36 perrors or 8%.

The researcher concluded of the total numbering error in condituional sentences type 1, 2 and 3 was 1332 errors which was misformation was become the highest error that students made, it was 904 errors or 68 % errors, and the second was omission with 254 errors or 19%, then, the third was addition with 112 errors or 8% and the lowest error was misordering, it is 62 for 5% error. Based on the data above, the researcher was able to know that most students could commit errors because they supply morpheme or structure of conditional sentences was incorrect. It is namely misformation.

B. Suggestion

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In this chapter, the researcher would like to purpose some suggestions that hopefully will useful for the English teacher and the students.

1. The teachers

- a. The teachers should choose a suitable strategy to increase students' achievement in using conditional sentences.
- b. The teacher should pay attention to the teaching point that still need further reinforcement by looking at the items regarded as the highest into the lowest frequency of errors made by the students
- c. The teachers should give the students more practice in writing to make them better in using conditional sentences.



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2. The students

- The students should pay more attention to the lesson explained by the teacher.
- b. The students can realize the error and ask the teacher about their problems, at the same time, the teacher can give feedback of the error made by the students.
- c. The students should practices more in writing and study more about conditional sentences to help them decrease the errors.
- 3. The Others Researcher
 - For the others researchers, this research will give you fresh information when you want to analyze same research in another place.
 - b. For the others researchers are training to become a teacher, you will face this case, it can be new information for you to teach conditional sentence for your students, later.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Syllabus

SILABUS SMK FARMASI IKASARI PEKANBARU

Mata Pelajaran : BAHASA INGGRIS-WAJIB

: XI Kelas Kompetensi Inti

KI 1: Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang dianutnya

- KI 2: Menghayati dan mengamalkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, tanggungjawab, pedui (gotong royong, kerjasama, toleran, damai), santun, responsif dan pro-aktif dan menunjukan sikap sebagai bagian dari so'usi atas berbagai permasalahan da am berinteraksi secara efektif dengan lingkungan sosial dan alam serta dalam menempatkan diri sebagai cerminan bangsa dalam pergaulan dunia
- KI 3: Memahami, menerapkan, menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan prosedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memecahkan masalah.

 KI 4: Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri, bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif,
- serta mampu menggunakan metoda sesuai kaidah keilmuan

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
1.1 Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi International yang diwujudkan dalam semangat belajar 2.1 Menunjukkan perilaku santun dan peduli dalam melaksanakan komunikasi interpersonal dengan guru dan teman. 3.1 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan pada ungkapan memberi saran dan tawaran, serta	Teks lisan dan tulis untuk memberi saran dan tawaran dan responnya Fungsi Sosial Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru, teman, dan orang lain Terbiasa menggunakan ungkapan memberi saran dan tawaran	Mengamati Siswa menyimak/ mendengarkan ungkapan memberi saran dan tawaran dan responnya dengan (ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan) yang tepat, serta sikap santun dan peduli. Siswa mencoba menirukan pengucapannya dan menuliskan ungkapan yang digunakan. Siswa belajar mengambil giliran dalam melakukan tindak komunikasi Mempertanyakan (questioning) Dengan pertanyaan pengarah dari guru, siswa mempertanyakan: Fungsi sosial	KRITERIA PENILAIAN: Tingkat ketercapaian fungsi sosial memberi saran dan tawaran dan responnya Tingkat kelengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks memberi saran dan tawaran dan responnya Tingkat ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi Kesesuaian format penulisan/penyampaian	2 x 2jp	CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/ majalah berbahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.dailyenglish.com http://americanen glish.state.gov/file s/ae/resource file s http://earnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/



Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
responnya, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya 4.1 Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis untuk menyatakan, menanyakan, dan merespon ungkapan memberi saran dan tawaran, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks	dan meresponnya Ungkapan Saran dan tawaran: Why don't you What about? You should Do you need? Unsur kebahasaan (1) Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, (2) Rujukan kata Topik Keteladanan tentang perilaku peduli, kerjasama, dan proaktif	 Ungkapan yang digunakan untuk memberi saran dan tawaran Penggunaan unsur kebahasaan dari tindakan komunikatif memberi saran dan tawaran dan responnya. Mengeksplorasi Siswa secara mandiri mencari pengetahuan tambahan tentang tujuan, ungkapan, dan unsur kebahasaan yang digunakan dalam ungkapan memberi dan dan tawaran dan meresponnya Siswa berlatih menggunakan ungkapan tersebut Siswa berlatih menggunakan ungkapan tersebut Siswa berlatih mengambil giliran dan menggunakan kesantunan dalam berkomunikasi Mengasosiasi Siswa menganalisis ungkapan untuk menyatakan, memberi dan menerima saran dan tawaran dengan mengelompokannya berdasarkan penggunaan. Dalam kerja kelompok terbimbing, siswa membandingkan ungkapan memberi saran dan tawaran dan responnya yang lain dan mengaitkan dengan berbagai ekspresi yang mungkin digunakan, sesuai konteks penggunaannya. Siswa memperoleh balikan (feedback) dari guru dan teman tentang setiap yang dia sampaikan dalam kerja kelompok. Siswa membandingkan cara mengambil giliran dan merespon dengan yang diperoleh dari sumber lain 	CARA PENILAIAN: Unjuk kerja Bermain peran (role play) dalam bentuk interaksi yang berisi pernyataan dan pertanyaan tentang memberi saran dan tawaran dan responnya Ketepatan menggunakan struktur dan unsur kebahasaan dalam memberi saran dan tawaran serta responnya Pengamatan (observations): Upaya menggunakan bahasa Inggris untuk memberi saran dan tawaran dan responnya ketika muncul kesempatan. Kesungguhan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran di setiap tahapan. Kesantunan dan kepedulian dalam melaksanakan komunikasi		

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
		Mengkomunikasikan Siswa bermain peran memberi saran dan tawaran serta responnya Siswa menggunakan ungkapan-ungkapan memberi saran dan tawaran dalam konteks komunikasi yang wajar di dalam dan di luar kelas,dalam bentuk percakapan/simulasi dengan memperhatikanfungsi sosial, ungkapan, dan unsur kebahasaan serta strategi yang benar dan sesuai dengan konteks. Siswa membuat "learning journal"			
1.1 Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi International 2.2. Mengembangkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, percaya diri, dan bertanggung jawab dalam meraksanakan komunikasi transaksional dengan guru dan teman. 3.2. Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan pada ungkapan menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya.	Teks lisan dan tulis untuk menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran serta responnya Fungsi Sosial • Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru, teman, dan orang lain Ungkapan menyatakan pendapat/pikiran I think I suppose In my opinion	Mengamati Siswa mendengarkan/menonton interaksi menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran serta responnya Siswa mengikuti interaksi menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran Siswa menirukan model interaksi menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran Dengan bimbingan dan arahan guru, siswa mengidentifikasi ciri-ciri interaksi menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran (fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan). Mempertanyakan (questioning) Dengan bimbingan dan arahan guru, siswa mempertanyakan antara lain perbedaan berbagai ungkapan menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran dalam bahasa lnggris, perbedaan ungkapan dengan yang ada dalam bahasa Indonesia,	KRITERIA PENILAIAN: Tingkat ketercapaian fungsi social ungkapan menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran Tingkat kelengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks ungkapan menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran Tingkat ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi Kesesuaian format penulisan/ penyampaian CARA PENILAIAN: Unjuk kerja	2 x 2 JP	CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/ majalah berbahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.dailyenglish.com http://americanen glish.state.gov/file s/ae/resource file s http:/// earnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
4.2. Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis untuk menyatakan dan merespon ungkapan menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, benar dan sesuai konteks.	Unsur Kebahasaan Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi	kemungkinan menggunakan ungkapan lain, dsb. Mengeksplorasi Siswa menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran dengan bahasa Inggris dalam konteks simulasi, role-play, dan kegiatan lain yang terstruktur. Mengasosiasi Siswa membandingkan ungkapan menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran yang telah dipelajari dengan yang ada di berbagai sumber lain. Siswa membandingkan antara ungkapan dalam bahasa Inggris dan dalam bahasa siswa. Mengkomunikasikan Siswa menyatakan pikiran dan pendapat dengan bahasa Inggris, di dalam dan di luar kelas. Siswa menuliskan permasalahan dalam menggunakan bahasa Inggris untuk menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran dalam jurnal belajar (learning journal).	Bermain peran (role play) dalam bentuk interaksi yang berisi pernyataan dan pertanyaan tentang ungkapan menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran. Ketepatan menggunakan struktur dan unsur kebahasaan dalam menyatakan pendapat dan pikiran serta responnya Pengamatan (observations): Upaya menggunakan bahasa Inggris untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan pendapat atau pikiran ketika muncul kesempatan. Kesungguhan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran di setiap tahapan. Kesantunan dan kepedulian dalam melaksanakan komunikasi Berperiaku jujur, disiplin, percaya diri, dan bertanggung jawab dalam melaksanakan komunikasi		

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
1.1.Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi International 2.1.Mengembangkan perilaku santun dan peduli dalam melaksanakan komunikasi antar pribadi dengan guru dan teman. 3.3 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan pada ungkapan harapan dan doa bersayap (extended), sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya 4.3 Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis untuk menyatakan dan merespon ungkapan harapan dan doa, bersayap (extended) dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, yang benar dan sesuai konteks	Teks lisan dan tulis untuk menyatakan harapan dan doa serta responnya Fungsi sosiat: Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru, teman, dan orang lain Ungkapan: harapan dan doa - I hope I wish you all the best. Thank you. Unsur kebahasaan: Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi	Siswa mendengarkan/menonton interaksi ungkapan harapan dan doa Siswa mengikuti interaksi harapan dan doa Siswa menirukan model interaksi harapan dan doa Dengan bimbingan dan arahan guru, siswa mengidentifikasi ciri-ciri interaksi harapan dan doa. (fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan). Mempertanyakan (questioning) Dengan bimbingan dan arahan guru, siswa mempertanyakan antara lain perbedaan antar berbagai ungkapan harapan dan doa dalam bahasa Inggris, perbedaan ungkapan dengan yang ada dalam bahasa Indonesia, kemungkinan menggunakan ungkapan lain, dsb. Mengeksplorasi Siswa menyatakan harapan dan doa dengan bahasa Inggris dalam konteks simulasi, role-play, dan kegiatan lain yang terstruktur. Mengasosiasi Siswa membandingkan ungkapan harapan dan doa yang telah dipelajari dengan yang ada di berbagai sumber lain. Siswa membandingkan antara ungkapan dalam bahasa Inggris dan dalam bahasa siswa.	KRITERIA PENILAIAN: Tingkat ketercapaian fungsi social ungkapan menyatakan harapan dan doa Tingkat kelengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks ungkapan menyatakan harapan dan doa bersayap Tingkat ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi Kesesuaian format penulisan/penyampaian CARA PENILAIAN: Unjuk kerja Bermain peran (role play) dalam bentuk interaksi yang berisi pernyataan dan pertanyaan tentang ungkapan menyatakan harapan dan doa bersayap Ketepatan dan kesesuaian menggunakan struktur dan unsur kebahasaan dalam menyatakan harapan dan doa serta responnya. Pengamatan (observations): Upaya menggunakan	2 x 2 JP	CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/ majalah berbahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.dailyenglish.com http://americanen glish.state.gov/file s/ae/resource file s http://iearnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
		Siswa menyatakan harapan dan doa dalam bahasa Inggris, di dalam dan di luar kelas. Siswa menuliskan permasalahan penggunaan ungkapan harapan dan doa dalam bahasa Inggris	bahasa Inggris untuk menyatakan harapan dan doa ketika muncul kesempatan. • Kesungguhan siswa dalam		
		da'am jurnal belajar (<i>leaming journal</i>).	proses pembelajaran di setiap tahapan. • Kesantunan dan kepedulian dalam melaksanakan komunikasi		
 1.1 Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi International yang diwujudkan dalam semangat belajar 2.3 Menunjukkankan perilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, dalam melaksanakan komunikasi fungsional 	Teks khusus, lisan dan tulis, berbentuk undangan resmi sederhana Fungsi Sosial Menjagahubungan transaksional dengan orang lain Struktur Salutation - Will/ Could you come with me to the exhibition?	Siswa mendengarkan berbagai ungkapan yang digunakan guru dalam mengundang secara resmi dari berbagai sumber (a.l. media massa, internet). Siswa berlatih menentukan gagasan utama, dan informasi rinci Siswa membacakan contoh-contoh teks mengundang tersebut dengan ucapan, intonasi, tekanan kata, dengan benar dan lancar. Siswa menyalin contoh-contoh teks undangan resmi sesuai dengan aslinya agar menangkap isi, format dan tata letak penulisan.	Kriteria penilaian: Pencapaian fungsi sosial Keiengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks Ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, dan tulisan tangan Kesesuaian format penulisan/penyampaian Cara Penilaian:	3 x 2 JP	Berbagai undangan dalam bahasa Inggris CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/ majalah berbahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.dailyenglish.com http://americanen glish.state.gov/file s/ae/resource_file
3.4 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks undangan resmi, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya	Is it possible for you to attend my birthday partyr? Closing	Mempertanyakan (questioning) Dengan pertanyaan pengarah dari guru siswa terpancing untuk mempertanyakan tujuan; struktur dan kebahasaan yang digunakan	Melakukan role-play (bermain peran) mengundang secara resmi Ketepatan dan kesesuaian menggunakan struktur dan		s - http://earmengish. britishcouncil.org/ en/

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
 4.4 Menangkap makna teks undangan resmi. 4.5 Menyunting undangan resmi dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks. 4.6 Menyusun teks tulis undangan resmi, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks. 	Unsur kebahasaan: (1) Kata dan tata bahasa baku (2) Ejaan dan tulisan tangan dan cetak yang jelas dan rapi. (3) Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ketika mempresentasikan secara lisan (4) Layout (5) Rujukan kata	dalam mengundang secara resmi. Siswa memperoleh pengetahuan tambahan tentang tujuan, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dalam mengundang secara resmi. Mengeksplorasi Siswa secara mandiri dan dalam kelompok mencari contoh undangan yang lain dari berbagai sumber Siswa Mengasosiasi Siswa menganalisis berbagai macam undangan terkait dengan tujuan, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, dilihat dari segi ketepatan, efisienci, efektivitasnya. Secara berkelompok siswa mendiskusikan ungkapan yang mereka temukan dari sumber lain. Siswa menyunting undang yang diambil dari berbagai sumber Siswa memperoleh balikan (feedback) dari guru dan teman tentang fungsi sosiai dan unsur kebahasaan yang di sampaikan dalam kerja kelompok Mengkomunikasikan Siswa melengkapi teks undangan resmi dan menyampaikannya di depan guru dan teman untuk mendapat feedback.	unsur kebahasaan dalam menyampaikan undangan secara resmi Pengamatan (observations Bukan penilaian formal seperti tes, tetapi untuk tujuan memberi baikan. Sasaran penilaian adalah: Perilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, dalam melaksanakan komunikasi Kesungguhan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran di setiap tahapan. Ketepatan dan kesesuaian dalam menyampaikan dan menyampaikan dan menyis teks berisi undangan resmi Ketepatan dan kesesuaian menggunakan strategi dalam membaca Portofolio Kumpulan catatan kemajuan belajar berupa catatan atau rekaman monolog. Kumpulan karya siswa yang mendukung proses penulisan		

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
		Siswa berkreasi dalam membuat kliping undangan resmi Siswa menyunting undang yang diambil dari berbagai sumber Dengan menggunakan multimedia, siswa membuat kartu undangan Siswa memperoleh penguatan dari guru dan teman sejawat	teks undangan resmi berupa: draft, revisi, editing sampai hasii terbaik untuk dipublikasi Kumpulan hasii tes dan latihan. Penilaian Diri dan Penilaian Sejawat Bentuk: diary, jurnal, format		
		•	khusus, komentar, atau bentuk penilaian lain		
1.1 Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi internasional yang diwujudkan dalam semangat belajar 2.3. Menunjukkankan perilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, dalam melaksanakan komunikasi fungsional. 3.5 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks surat pxbadi, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya 4.7 Menangkap makna teks	Surat pribadi sederhana Fungsi Sosial Menjalin hubungan dengan bertegur sapa dan memberi kabar pribadi kepada teman secara tertulis Memberi informasi kepada teman Struktur Date Salutation: Dear Opening paragraph: Greetings dan mengabarkan keadaan sekarang dan apa yang sedang dilakukan	Mengamati Siswa memperhatikan berbagai surat pribadi yang digunakan guru dari berbagai sumber (a.l. media massa, internet). Siswa membacakan contoh-contoh surat pribadi tersebut dengan ucapan, intonasi, tekanan kata, dengan benar dan lancar. Siswa menyalin contoh-contoh tersebut sesuai dengan aslinya agar menangkap isi, format dan tata letak penulisan. Siswa berlatih menentukan gagasan utama, dan informasi rinci Mempertanyakan (questioning) Dengan pertanyaan pengarahan dari guru siswa terpancing untuk mempertanyakan - Fungsi Sosial; Struktur Unsur kebahasaan yang digunakan dalam surat pribadi.	Kriteria penilaian: Tingkat ketercapaian fungsi sosial dalam menyampaikan surat pribadi Tingkat kelengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks surat Tingkat ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ejaan, dan tulisan tangan Kesesuaian format penulisan/ penyampaian Cara Penilaian: Pengamatan (observasi) Upaya menggunakan Bahasa Inggris dalam menulis surat pribadi	4 x 2 JP	CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/ majalah berbahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.dailyenglish.com http://americanen glish.state.gov/file s/ae/resource_file_s http:///earnenglish.britishcounci.org/en/

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
surat pribadi. 4.8 Menyusun teks surat pribadi, dengan	Content: Mengabarkan hal yang sudah/ akan terjadit	Siswa mempertanyakan cara menetukan gagasan utama, dan informasi rinci dan informasi tertentu	Kesungguhan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran dalam setiap tahapan		
pribadi, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks	terjadit Closing: Menutup surat dengan harapan untuk bertemu kembali Signature Unsur kebahasaan: Kata dan tata bahasa baku Ejaan dan tulisan tangan dan cetak yang jelas dan rapi. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ketika mempresentasikan secara iisan Rujukan kata simple present, simple past, ejaan, ucapan, intonasi, tekanan kata, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan yang jelas dan rapi	Mengeksplorasi Siswa secara mandiri dan dalam kelompok mencari contoh surat pribadi yang lain dari berbagai sumber Siswa berdiskusi menentukan gagasan utama, dan informasi rinci dan informasi tertentu Siswa menyusun paragraph-paragraf pendek menjadi surat pribadi. Mengasosiasi Siswa menganalisis berbagai macam surat pribadi terkait dengan tujuan, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, dilihat dari segi ketepatan, efisienci, efektivitasnya. Siswa memperoleh balikan (feedback) dari guru dan teman tentang fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan yang sampaikan dalam surat pribadi Komunikasi Siswa melengkapi surat pribadi sederhana dan menyampaikannya di depan guru dan teman untuk mendapat feedback.	setiap tahapan Perilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, dalam melaksanakan komunikasi Ketepatan dan kesesuaian menggunakan strategi dalam membaca Portofolio Kumpulan catatan kemajuan belajar Kumpulan karya siswa yang mendukung proses penulisan surat pribadi, berupa: draft, revisi, editing sampai hasil terbaik untuk dipublikasi Kumpulan hasil tes dan latihan. Catatan atau rekaman penilaian diri dan penilaian diri dan penilaian sejawat, berupa komentar atau cara penilaian lainnya		
		Siswa berkreasi dalam menuliskan surat pribadi kepada teman/ guru Siswa memperoleh penguatan dari guru			

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
1.1 Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi International yang diwujudkan dalam semangat belajar 2.3 Mengembangkan perilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, dalam me aksanakan komunikasi fungsional 3.6 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks prosedur berbentuk manual dan kiat-kiat (tips), sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 4.9 Menangkap makna teks prosedur, lisan dan tulis, berbentuk manual dan kiat-kiat (tips). 4.10 Menyunting teks prosedur berbentuk manual dan kiat-kiat (tips), dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai	teks prosedur berbentuk manual dan kiat-kiat (tips) Tujuan komunikasi: menyelesaikan pekerjaan, secara lengkap dan urut. Struktur menyebutkan bahan/bagian dari benda yang dipaparkan secara lengkap, serta daftar langkah yang dilakukan Unsur Kebahasaan simple present tense imperative, Nomor yang menyatakan urutan kata keterangan ejaan, ucapan, intonasi, tekanan kata, tanda baca, tulisan tangan yang jelas dan rapi.	Mengamati Siswa membaca/ membacakan/ mendengarkan berbagai macam manual dan tip. Siswa mengamati tujuan komunikasi, struktur, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks prosedur yang membaca, membacakan, menonton, dan mendengarkan Mempertanyakan Dengan pertanyaan pengarah dari guru, siswa mempertanyakan tujuan komunikasi, struktur, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks prosedur Mengeksplorasi Siswa berlatih menggunakan karimat imperative dalam memberikan tip secara lisan dan tulis Siswa membacakan manual dan tip kepada teman dengan menggunakan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat Secara individu siswa menyalin beberapa tips Mengasosiasi Siswa membandingkan beberapa manual dan tips Dalam kerja kelompok terbimbing siswa membahas tentang masalah yang dihadapi pada saat membaca, mendengarkan, dan menuliskan manual dan tips dengan fokus pada tujuan komunikasi, struktur, dan unsur kebahasaan. Siswa memperoleh balikan (feedback) dari guru dan teman tentang setiap permasalahan yang disampaikan dalam kerja kelompok.	Kriteria penilaian: Pencapaian fungsi sosial Kelengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks prosedur Ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, dan tulisan tangan Kesesuaian format penulisan/ penyampaian Pengamatan (observations) Tujuan untuk memberi balikan. Sasaran penilaian adalah: Perilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, dalam melaksanakan komunikasi Kesungguhan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran di setiap tahapan Portofolio Kumpulan catatan kemajuan belajar berupa catatan atau rekaman monolog teks prosedur berbentuk manual dan tips Kumpulan karya siswa yang mendukung proses	4 x 2 JP	Manual dari berbagai produk CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/ majalah berbahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.dailyenglish.com http://americanen glish.state.gov/file s/ae/resource_file s http://earnenqish.britishcouncil.org/en/

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
konteks.		Mengkomunikasikan Siswa mempresentasikan beberapa tips yang disalin dari beberapa sumber Siswa membuat jurnal belajar (learning journal)	penyuntingan teks prosedur. Kumpulan hasil tes dan latihan. Penilaian Diri dan Penilaian Sejawat Bentuk: diary, jurnal, format khusus, komentar, atau bentuk penilaian lain		
1.1 Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi International yang diwujudkan dalam semangat belajar 2.2 Mengembangkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, percaya diri, dan bertanggung jawab dalam meaksanakan komunikasi transaksional dengan guru dan teman. 3.7 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang tindakan/kegiatan/kejadia n tanpa periu menyebutkan pelakunya dalam teks ilmiah, sesuai dengan konteks	Tindakan/kegiatan/ke jadian tanpa perlu menyebutkan pelakunya (Passive Voice) Fungsi Sosial menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang tindakan/kegiatan/kejadi an tanpa perlu menyebutkan pelakunya Struktur Teks Insects are considered dangerous animals. Tsunami is caused by earthquake affecting the seabed. Unsur kebahasaan Kata kerja be (is/ am/ are/ was/ were) dan verb 3rd form.	Siswa mendengarkan dan membaca banyak kalimat Passive, dalam berbagai konteks. Siswa mengikuti interaksi tentang tindakan/kegiatan/kejadian tanpa perlu menyebutkan pelakunya selama proses pembelajaran, dengan bimbingan guru. Siswa menirukan contoh-contoh kalimat yang menyatakan dan menanyakan struktur Passive Dengan bimbingan dan arahan guru, siswa mengidentifikasi ciri-ciri kalimat yang menyatakan dan menanyakan kalimat Passive (fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan). MEMPERTANYAKAN Dengan bimbingan dan arahan guru, siswa mempertanyakan antara lain perbedaan antar berbagai kalimat Passive yang ada dalam bahasa Inggris, perbedaan ungkapan dalam bahasa Inggris dengan yang ada dalam bahasa Indonesia, kemungkinan menggunakan ungkapan lain, dsb. EKSPERIMEN (Explore)	Kriteria penilalan: Pencapaian fungsi sosial Ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, dan tulisan tangan Kelengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks Kesesuaian format penulisan/penyampaian Cara Penilaian: Pengamatan (observations): Bukan penilaian formal seperti tes, tetapi untuk tujuan memberi balikan. Sasaran penilaian adalah: Perilaku jujur, disiplin, percaya diri, dan bertanggung jawab dalam	3 x 2 JP	CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/ majalah berbahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.dailyenglish.com http://americanen glish state gov/file s/ae/resource_file s http://earnenglish_britishcouncil.org

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
penggunaannya. 4.11 Menyusun teks iisan dan tulis, untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang tindakan/kegiatan/kejadia n tanpa periu menyebutkan pelakunya dalam teks ilmiah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks	tata bahasa, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, tuisan tangan dan cetak yang jelas dan rapi. Topik Berbagai hal terkait dengan kejadian/ kegiatan/ tindakan ilmiah yang tanpa perlu melibatkan pelakunya	a. Siswa bertanya jawab dengan kalimat Passive dalam bahasa Inggris dalam konteks simulasi dan kegiatan lain yang terstruktur. b. Siswa berusaha menyatakan dan menanyakan dalam bentuk passive dalam bahasa Inggris dalam proses pembelajaran. MENGASOSIASI Siswa membandingkan kalimat passive yang telah dipelajari dengan kalimat aktive. Siswa membandingkan antara kalimat passive dalam bahasa Inggris dengan bahasa ibu atau bahasa Indonesia. KOMUNIKASI Siswa bertanya jawab dengan kalimat passive dalam bahasa Inggris, di dalam dan di luar kelas. Siswa berkreasi dengan tulisan ilmiah mereka dengan kalimat passive Siswa menuliskan permasalahan dalam menggunakan bahasa Inggris untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan kalimat passive dalam jurnal belajamya.	Melaksanakan komunikasi Ketepatan dan kesesuaian dalam menyampaikan dan menulis teks dalam bentuk passive Kesungguhan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran di setiap tahapan Portofolio Kumpulan karya siswa yang mencerminkan hasil atau capaian belajar Kumpulan hasil tes dan latihan. Catatan penilaian diri dan penilaian sejawat, berupa komentar atau cara penilaian lainnya		
Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi International yang diwujudkan dalam semangat belajar Mengembangkanperilaku	Pengandaian jika terjadi suatu keadaan/kejadian/peri stiwa di waktu yang akan datang Conditional Sentence Fungsi Sosial	MENGAMATI Siswa mendengarkan dan membaca banyak kalimat pengandaian, dalam berbagai konteks. Siswa mengikuti interaksi tentang pengandaian jika terjadi suatu keadaan/kejadian/peristiwa di waktu yang akan datang selama proses pembe ajaran, dengan bimbingan guru.	Kriteria penilaian: Pencapaian fungsi sosial Kelengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks Ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata,	2 x 2 JP	CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/ majalah berbahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.dailyenglish.

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
jujur, disipiin, percaya diri, dan bertanggung jawab dalam me aksanakan komunikasi transaksional dengan guru dan teman. 3.8 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang pengandaian jika terjadi suatu keadaan/kejadian/peristi wa di waktu yang akan datang, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 4.12 Menyusun teks lisan dan tulis untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang pengandaian jika terjadi suatu keadaan/kejadian/peristi wa di waktu yang akan datang, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks	Menyatakan dan menanyakan tentang pengandaian jika terjadi suatu keadaan/kejadian/peristi wa di waktu yang akan datang Struktur Teks - If teenagers eat too much fast food, they can easily become overweight. - If you excercise regularly, you will get the benefit physically and mentally Unsur Kebahasaan - If Clauses dalam simple present - Main Clause dengan modals can/ will Topik: Berbagai hal terkait dengan mengandaikan keadaan/ kejadian/ peristiwa diwaktu yang akan datang	 Siswa menirukan contoh-contoh kalimat yang menyatakan dan menanyakan pengandaian. Dengan bimbingan dan arahan guru, siswa mengidentifikasi ciri-ciri kalimat yang menyatakan dan menanyakan pengandaian (fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan). MEMPERTANYAKAN Dengan bimbingan dan arahan guru, siswa mempertanyakan antara lain perbedaan antar berbagai pengandaian yang ada dalam bahasa Inggris, perbedaan ungkapan dalam bahasa Inggris dengan yang ada dalam bahasa Indonesia, kemungkinan menggunakan ungkapan lain, dsb. Mengeksplorasi Siswa menyatakan dan menanyakan pengandaian dalam bahasa Inggris dalam konteks simulasi, roleplay, dan kegiatan lain yang terstruktur. Siswa berusaha menyatakan dan menanyakantentang pengandaian jika terjadi suatu keadaan/ kejadian/ peristiwa di waktu yang akan datang dalam bahasa Inggris selama proses pembelajaran. Mengasosiasi Siswa membandingkan ungkapan pengandaian yang telah dipelajari dengan ungkapan pengandaian dalam bahasa lnggris dengan ungkapan keharusan dalam bahasa ibu atau 	intonasi, ejaan, dan tulisan tangan Kesesuaian format penulisan/ penyampaian Cara Penilaian: Pengamatan (observations): Bukan penilaian formai seperti tes, tetapi untuk tujuan memberi balikan. Sasaran penilaian adalah: Perilaku jujur, disiplin, percaya diri, dan bertanggung jawab dalam melaksanakan komunikasi Ketepatan dan kesesuaian dalam menulis teks dalam bentuk pengandaian/ If clause Kesungguhan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran di setiap tahapan Portofolio Kumpulan karya siswa yang mencerminkan hasil atau capaian belajar Kumpulan hasil tes dan latihan. Catatan penilaian diri dan		com - http://americanen glish state gov/file s/ae/resource_file s - http://earneng.ish .britishcouncil.org /en/

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
		bahasa Indonesia. Mengkomunikasikan Siswa menyatakan dan menanyakan pengandaian dalam bahasa Inggris, di dalam dan di luar kelas. Siswa berkreasi dengan imajinasi mereka dalam teks pengandaian Siswa menuliskan permasalahan dalam menggunakan pengandaian dalam bahasa Inggris untuk menyatakan dan menanyakan pengandaian dalam jurnal belajarnya.	penilaian sejawat, berupa komentar atau cara penilaian lainnya.		
1.1 Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi International yang diwujudkan dalam semangat belajar 2.3 Menunjukkan perilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, da'am melaksanakan komunikasi fungsional 3.9 Menganalisis struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan untuk melaksanakan fungsi sosial teks ilmiah faktual	Teks ilmiah faktual (factual report) lisan dan tulis sederhana tentang benda, binatang dan gejala/peristiwa alam, Fungsi sosial - Mengamati alam - Menulis paparan ilmiah mengenai benda,binatang dan gejal/ peristiwa alam Struktur - Klasifikasi Umum tentang binatang/ benda yang ditulis,	Mengamati Siswa menyimak berbagai contoh/ film ilmiah pendek yang disediakan Siswa mengamati fungsi sosial, struktur dan unsur kebahasaan teks ilmiah faktual Siswa berlatih menentukan gagasan utama, dan informasi rinci dan informasi tertentu Mempertanyakan (questioning) Dengan pertanyaan pengarah dari guru, siswa terpancing untuk mempertanyakan tujuan, struktur, dan unsur kebahasaan yang digunakan dalam paparan tersebut. Siswa mempertanyakan cara menemukan gagasan pokok, informasi rinci dari teks faktual report. Mengeksplorasi	Kriteria peniiaian: Pencapaian fungsi sosial Keiengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks ilmiah faktual Ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, dan tulisan tangan Kesesuaian format penulisan/penyampaian Pengamatan (observations): Bukan penilaian formai seperti tes, tetapi untuk tujuan memberi balikan.	4 x 2 JP	CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/ majalah berbahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.dailyenglish.com http://americanen glish.state.gov/files/ae/resource_file_s http://iearnenglish_britishcouncil.org_/en/
(factual report) dengan menyatakan dan	e.g. Slow loris is a	Siswa mendengarkan/ membaca/membacakan teks ilmiah faktual dengan membandingkan berbagai teks	 Berperilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, dalam melaksanakan 		

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
menanyakan tentang teks ilmiah faktual tentang orang, binatang, benda, gejala dan peristiwa alam dan sosial, sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks pembelajaran lain di Kelas XI 4.13 Menangkap makna dalam teks ilmiah faktual (factual report), lisan dan tulis, sederhana, tentang orang, binatang, benda, gejala dan peristiwa alam dan sosial, terkait dengan mata pelajaran lain di Kelas XI.	mammal. It is found in It is a noctumal animal. It is very small with Penggambaran mengenai bagian, sifat dan tingkah lakunya Unsur kebahasaan Simple Present Kata kerja yang menggambarkan binatang/ benda/ gejala alam Kata sifat Berbagai kata benda terkait dengan benda/ binatang/ gejala alam yang diamati ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan dan cetak yang jelas dan rapi. Rujukan kata	report dengan memperhatikan tujuan, struktur, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai dengan konteks. Mengasosiasi Dalam kerja kelompok terbimbing siswa menganalisis struktur dan unsur bahasa yang ada dalam beberapa teks report. Siswa mengelompokkan struktur, fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan teks berdasarkan penggunaannya. Siswa memperoleh balikan (feedback) dari guru dan teman tentang hasil analis tentang fungsi sosial, struktur, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks berita yang disampaikan dalam kerja kelompok Komunikasi Siswa menyalin teks report yang didapatkannya tentang benda, binatang dan gejala alam atau peristiwa lain yang terkait dengan mata pelajaran lain dan membacakannya di kelas Siswa menyampaikan laporan berupa catatan (note taking) dari hasil membaca beberapa teks ilmiah faktual. Membuat learning journal dalam pembelajaran ini. Pada saat yang sama, antar siswa melakukan penilaian sejawat, tentang teks report yang dihasilkan	komunikasi Ketepatan dan kesesuaian dalam menyampaikan dan menulis teks ilmiah faktual Kesungguhan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran dalam setiap tahapan Ketepatan dan kesesuaian menggunakan strategi dalam membaca Portofolio Kumpulan catatan kemajuan belajar Kumpulan hasil tes dan latihan. Catatan atau rekaman penilaian diri dan penilaian sejawat, berupa komentar atau cara penilaian lainnya Penilaian Diri dan Penilaian Sejawat Bentuk: diary, jurnal, format khusus, komentar, atau bentuk penilaian lain		

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
1.1 Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi International yang diwujudkan dalam semangat belajar 2.3 Menunjukkan perilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, dalam melaksanakan komunikasi fungsional 3.10 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 4.14 Menangkap makna dalam teks eksposisi analitis tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan umum.	Teks eksposisi analitis Fungsi Sosial Menyatakan pendapat tentang topik yang hangat dibicarakan secara bertanggung jawab Struktur teks a. Menyebutkan pokok permasalahan terhadap sesuatu yang hangat dibicarakan b. Menyebutkan pandangan / pendapat mengenai hal tersebut beserta ilustrasi sebagai pendukung c. Diakhiri dengan kesimpulan yang menyatakan kembai pendapat terhadap hal tersebut Unsur Kebahasaan: - Kalimat Simple Present - Conditional Clauses - Modals	Siswa menyimak berbagai contoh teks eksposisi analisis yang diberikan/ diperdengarkan guru Siswa mengamati fungsi sosial, struktur dan unsur kebahasaannya Siswa belajar menemukan gagasan utama, informasi rinci dan informasi tertentu dari teks eksposisi analitis Mempertanyakan (questioning) Dengan bimbingan dan arahan guru, siswa mempertanyakan antara lain perbedaan antar berbagai teks eksposisi yang ada dalam bahasa lnggris, Siswa mempertanyakan gagasan utama, informasi rinci dan informasi tertentu Mengeksplorasi Siswa mencari beberapa text eksposisi analitis dari berbagai sumber. Siswa berlatih menemukan gagasan utama, informasi rinci dan informasi tertentu Siswa secara berkelompok menuliskan /menyalin teks eksposisi analitis dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur, dan unsur kebahasaan dengan runtut Siswa membacakan teks eksposisi kepada teman dengan menggunakan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat	Kriteria peniraian: Pencapaian fungsi sosial Keiengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks eksposisi analitis Ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, dan tulisan tangan Kesesuaian format penulisan/penyampaian Pengamatan (observations): Bukan penilaian formal seperti tes, tetapi untuk tujuan memberi balikan. Sasaran penilaian adalah: Berperilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, dalam meraksanakan komunikasi Ketepatan dan kesesuaian dalam menulis teks eksposisi analitis Kesungguhan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran dalam setiap tahapan Ketepatan dan kesesuaian menggunakan strategi dalam menggunakan strategi dalam	4 x 2 JP	CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/ majalah berbahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.dailyenglish.com http://americanen glish.state.gov/file.s/ae/resource_file.s http://earnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
		Secara berpasangan siswa menganalisis beberapa teks eksposisi dengan fokus pada fungsi sosial, struktur, dan unsur kebahasaan Siswa memperoleh balikan (feedback) dari guru dan teman tentang hasil analisis yang disampaikan dalam kerja kelompok. Mengkomunikasikan Siswa membuat laporan berupa catatan hasil membaca dan mendengarkan Berkelompok, siswa bertukar cerita tentang teks eksposisi dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur dan unsur kebahasaannya. Siswa mempresentasikannya di kelas Membuat laporan evaluasi diri secara tertulis tentang pengalaman masing-masing dalam mencari teks eksposisi selama proses pembelajaran di dalam dan di luar kelas, termasuk kendala yang dialami. Siswa membuat 'learning journal'	membaca Portofolio Kumpulan catatan kemajuan belajar Kumpulan hasil tes dan latihan. Catatan atau rekaman penilaian diri dan penilaian sejawat, berupa komentar atau cara penilaian lainnya Penilaian Diri dan Penilaian Sejawat Bentuk: diary, jurnal, format khusus, komentar, atau bentuk penilaian lain		
Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi International yang diwujudkan dalam semangat belajar Menunjukkan perilaku	Teks biografi pendek dan sederhana tentang tokoh terkenal Fungsi Sosial Meneladani, membanggakan, bertindak teratur, teliti	Siswa menyimak berbagai contoh teks biografi yang diberikan/ diperdengarkan guru secara santun dan tanggung jawab. Siswa mengamati fungsi sosial, struktur dan unsur kebahasaannya Siswa mengamati keteladanan dari teks biografi	Kriteria penilaian: Pencapaian fungsi sosial Kelengkapan dan keruntutan struktur teks Ketepatan unsur kebahasaan: tata bahasa, kosa kata, ucapan, tekanan kata,	4 x 2 JP	CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/ majalah berbahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.dailyenglish.

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, da am melaksanakan komunikasi fungsional 3.11 Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks biografi pendek dan sederhana tentang tokoh terkenal, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. 4.15 Menangkap makna teks biografi pendek dan sederhana tentang tokoh terkenal	dan disipiin, melaporkan Struktur a. Menyebutkan tindakan/ peristiwa/kejadian secara umum b. Menyebutkan urutan tindakan/ kejadian/peristiwa secara kronologis, dan runtut c. Jika perlu, ada kesimpulan umum. Unsur Kebahasaan - Kata-kata terkait dengan perjuangan hidup, profesionalisme dalam bekerja, kejadian/peristiwa yang sedang banyak dibicarakan. - Simple, Continuous, Perfect tense - Penyebutan kata benda - Modal auxiliary verbs	yang dipelajari. Siswa belajar menemukan gagasan utama, informasi rinci dan informasi tertentu dari teks legenda Mempertanyakan (questioning) Dengan bimbingan dan arahan guru, siswa mempertanyakan antara lain perbedaan antar berbagai teks biografi yang ada dalam bahasa lnggris, perbedaan teks dalam bahasa lnggris dengan yang ada dalam bahasa Indonesia. Siswa mempertanyakan gagasan utama, informasi rinci dan informasi tertentu Mengeksplorasi Siswa mencari beberapa text biografi dari berbagai sumber. Siswa berlatih menemukan gagasan utama, informasi rinci dan informasi tertentu Siswa melengkapi rumpang dari beeberapa teks biografi sederhana Siswa secara berkelompok menuliskan /menyalin teks biografi dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur, dan unsur kebahasaan dengan runtut Siswa membacakan teksbiografit kepada teman dengan menggunakan unsur kebahasaan yang tepat Mengasosiasi Secara berpasangan siswa menganalisis beberapa teks biografi dengan fokus pada fungsi	intonasi, ejaan, dan tulisan tangan Kesesuaian format penulisan/penyampaian Pengamatan (observations): Sasaran penilaian adalah: Berperilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, dalam melaksanakan komunikasi Ketepatan dan kesesuaian dalam menyampaikan dan menulis teks biografi Kesungguhan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran dalam setiap tahapan Ketepatan dan kesesuaian menggunakan strategi dalam membaca Portofolio Kumpulan catatan kemajuan belajar Kumpulan hasil tes dan latihan. Catatan atau rekaman penilaian sejawat, berupa komentar		com - http://americanen glish state gov/file s/ae/resource file s - http://earnenglish .britishcouncil.org /en/

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
		sosial, struktur, dan unsur kebahasaan Siswa memperoleh balikan (feedback) dari guru dan teman tentang hasil analisis yang disampaikan dalam kerja kelompok. Mengkomunikasikan Siswa menceritakan kembali teks biografi sederhana tentang keteladanan dari tokoh terkenal dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur dan unsur kebahasaannya. Siswa membuat kliping teks biografi dengan menyalin dan beberapa sumber. Membuat laporan evaluasi diri secara tertulis tentang pengalaman masing-masing dalam mencari teks biografi selama proses pembelajaran di dalam dan di luar kelas, termasuk kendala yang dialami. Siswa membuat 'learning journal'	atau cara penilaian lainnya Penilaian Diri dan Penilaian Sejawat Bentuk: diary, jurnal, format khusus, komentar, atau bentuk penilaian lain.		
Mensyukuri kesempatan dapat mempelajari bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pengantar komunikasi International yang diwujudkan dalam semangat belajar Menunjukkan perilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama, dan cinta damai, dalam melaksanaka n	Fungsi sosial Menghibur, mengungkapkan perasaan, mengajarkan pesan moral Unsur kebahasaan Kata, ungkapan, dan tata bahasa dalam karya seni berbentuk	Mengamati Siswa mendengarkan lagu yang diperdengarkan Siswa menirukan model secara terbimbing. Siswa mempertanyakan cara menemukan informasi rinci dan kesimpulan dari lagu tersebut Mempertanyakan (questioning) Dengan pertanyaan pengarah dari guru, siswa terpancing untuk mempertanyakan pesan yang disampaikan dari lagu	Pengamatan (observations): Bukan penilaian formai seperti tes, tetapi untuk tujuan memberi balikan. Sasaran penilaian adalah: • kesantunan saat melakukan tindakan • Perilaku tanggung jawab, peduli, kerjasama dan cinta damai	2 x 2 JP	CD/ Audio/ VCD Koran/Majalah berbahasa Inggris Buku lagu bahasa Inggris Sumber dari internet: www.daiyenqiis h.com

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran	Penilaian	Alokasi Waktu	Sumber Belajar
komunikasi fungsional 3.12 Menyebutkan fungsi sosial dan kebahassaan dalam lagu 4.16 Menangkap pesan dalam lagu	lagu. • Ejaan dan tulisan tangan dan cetak yang jelas dan rapi. • Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ketika mempresentasikan secara lisan Topik Keteladanan tentang perilaku yang menginspirasi.	Siswa mempertanyakan cara menemukan informasi rinci dan kesimpulan dari lagu tersebut Mengeksplorasi Siswa melengkapi rumpang pada lagu tersebut dengan ungkapan yang benar sesuai dengan model yang dipelajari Siswa membacakan teks lagu dengan pengucapan dan tekanan kata yang tepat Siswa berdiskusi tentang pesan lagu yang didengar Mengasosiasi Secara individu siswa membandingkan pesan yang terdapat dalam beberapa lagu yang dibaca/didengar Siswa membuat kumpulan lagu-lagu yang bertema perdamaian dengan menyalin Siswa mengaitkan syair lagu dengan ungkapan yang sudah dipelajari Mengkomunikasikan Siswa mendemonstrasikan kemahiran mereka menyanyikan lagu tersebut dengan pengucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar. Siswa melaporkan kumpulan lagu yang sudah dianalis pesan di dalam lugu-lagu tersebut Antar siswa melakukan penilaian terhadap kumpulan lagu yang dibuat.	Kesungguhan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran dalam setiap tahapan Ketepatan dan kesesuaian dalam penyalinan lirik lagu Portofolio Kumpulan kemajuan siswa berupa kumpulan lagu yang disalin dengan tulisan tangan beserta kesan terhadap lagu kumpulan hasil tes dan latihan. Catatan atau rekaman penilaian diri dan penilaian sejawat, berupa komentar atau cara penilaian lainnya		- http://americane nglish state.gov/ files/ae/resource_files - http://learnenglis h.britishcouncil.org/en/ g/en/

APPENDIX II

Instrument of Students' Task of Conditional Sentences

Task 1

Students' task of conditional sentences

	Name	: Mikita Harat Foreign
	Class	: XI 2 Farman
	A. Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1.
		If you do this test well, you will get a good mark.
	2.	Hasya (buy/not) the bike if it will be (be) very expensive.
	3.	Dita (go) shopping if she (have) time tomorrow afternoon.
	4.	If she (invite) me, I will (come) to the party.
	5.	They (give) him a novel if he will help me.
		the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2.
vact	1.	If we had (have) a yacht, we found (sail) the seven seas.
Vas	2.	She (talk/not) to you if she would be (be) mad atyou.
	3.	
	4.	
	5.	You lose) your passport if you would be careless.
	C. Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 3.
	1.	The state of the s
	2.	
	3.	
	4.	If we word not (be/not) busy yesterday, we would work (come) to her wedding.
	5.	If you had come to the party, last night, you would have meet my cousin.

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Cla	ss: XI 2 farmasi	go went good goen.
		gone.
A.	Give the correct form of the verb in brack	ets to make a conditional sentence type 1.
	1. If you do (do) this test weth	you Will get) a good mark.
	2. Hasva (buy/pot) the bike i	fit (b2) very expensive
	3 Dita will goe S	fit (bz) very expensive. (have) time tomorrow afternoon.
	4. If she Mvites (invite) me, I with	come, time tomorrow afternoon.
	5. They will give him a novel	(come) to the party.
	5. They (give) him a novel	if he Vielys (help) me.
B.	Give the correct form of the verb in bracke	ts to make a conditional sentence type 2. (sail) the seven seas. (she
	1. If we Had (have) a yacht, we	(sail) the seven seas.
	2. She worldn't (talk/not) to you if s	she WUS (be) mad at you.
	3. If they (tell) their father ear	lier they wouldn't got punishment
	4. My brother, wouldn't reply (not)	your SMS if he Was (he) angre
	5 Your (lose) your passport if you	well (be) and the
	5. Tou (lose) your passport if you	(be) careless.
_		
C.	Give the correct form of the verb in bracke	ts to make a conditional sentence type 3.
	1. If she Nach yo (get up) earlier, she	(arrive) on time
	2. If he hadn't brokent) his leg, h	take part) in the contest
	1. If she had 90 tup earlier, she 2. If he would have found the building in t	f they had been listened History to me
	4. If we Had'nt heen husy vester	day, we would have come to her wedding. last night, you would have meet my cousin.
	5 If you Had been come	lost mich would have mee ()
	come) to the party,	must night, you(meet) my cousin.

: Arguna lenggogeni

Name

GOOD LUCK @

Cla	ss	: ×12 Farmasi
A.	Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1.
	1,	If you does (get) a good mark.
	2.	Hasya buy (buy/not) the bike if it (be) very expensive.
	3.	If you does (do) this test well, you get (get) a good mark. Hasya buy (buy/not) the bike if it (be) very expensive. Dita (go) shopping if she (have) time tomorrow afternoon.
	4.	If she (invite) me, I will come (come) to the party.
		They given (give) him a novel if he (would have (help) me.
B.	Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2.
	1.	If we tad. (have) a yacht, we would sail (sail) the seven seas.
	2.	She wow dn't (talk/not) to you if she was (be) mad at you.
	3.	She wowdn't (talk/not) to you if she was (be) mad at you. If they 100 (tell) their father earlier, they got/not punishment).
	4.	My brother would toxe (local) your present if you \(\frac{6}{2} \) (be) angry.
	5.	You (lose) your passport if you (be) careless.
C.	Give	the correct form of the yerb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 3.
	1.	If she taddhin (get up) earlier, she (arrive) on time.
	2.	If he Hadn't break/not) his leg, he would have lake Part in the contest.
	3.	They Hall find) the building if they would have use and to me.
	4.	If we todal (be/not) busy yesterday, we (come) to her wedding.
	5.	If you had met (come) to the party, last night, you would have met (meet) my cousin.
		clone

: Ohivahi mi Sahva

Name

Class

GOOD LUCK @

Cla	SS	: XI Farmosi
A.	1.	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1. If you down (do) this test well, you (get) a good mark.
	2.	Hasya (buy/not) the bike if it (be) very expensive.
		Dita (go) shopping if she (have) time tomorrow afternoon.
	4.	If she <u>tovites</u> (invite) me, I (come) to the party.
	5.	They (give) him a novel if he round her? (help) me.
B,		the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2.
	1.	If we Had (have) a yacht, we would sail the seven seas.
	2.	She wouldn't talk (talk/not) to you if she (be) mad at you.
	3.	If they told (tell) their father earlier, they (got/not punishment).
	4.	My brother welleth be record (reply/not) your SMS if he well (be) angry. (be) angry.
	5.	You (lose) your passport if you (be) careless.
C.	Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 3.
	1.	If she that are (get up) earlier, she would have arrived on time.
	2.	
	3.	They Found (find) the building if they (listen) to me.
	4.	If we work to be not busy yesterday, we come come to her wedding.
	5.	If you want feet (come) to the party, last night, you would have met meet) my cousin.

GOOD LUCK ©

Name

Cla	ss	: XI-6 FARMASI
A.		the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1.
	1.	If you do (do) this test well, you will get (get) a good mark.
	2.	Hasyawiii rot buy (buy/not) the bike if it be (be) very expensive.
	3.	Dita win 90 (go) shopping if she have (have) time tomorrow afternoon.
	4.	If she that te (invite) me, I will come (come) to the party.
	5,	They will give him a novel if he help me.
B.	Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2.
	1.	
	2.	She would not talk (talk/not) to you if she would not get Punishmont
	3,	(tell) their father earlier, they(got/not punishment).
	4.	My brother wand not reply (reply/not) your SMS if he was (be) angret
	5.	You would lose) your passport if you was (be) careless.
C.	Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 3.
	1.	If she ad a grave (get up) earlier, she would have arrived (arrive) on time
	2.	If he had not broke (break/not) his leg, he would have taken part (take part) in the contest.
	3.	They would have (find) the building if they had istence (listen) to me.
	4.	
	5.	

: WULAN AFRIL L'ANTO

Name

GOOD LUCK @

A.	Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make	
	1. If you have do (do) this test well, you will	get (get) a good mark.
	2. Hasya will buy hot (buy/not) the bike if it hat	be (be) very expensive.
	3. Dita will go (go) shopping if she have	(have) time tomorrow afternoon.
	4. If she has invite (invite) me, I will come (come)	to the party.
	5. They will give (give) him a novel if he has	help (help) me.
B.	Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make	e a conditional sentence type 2.
	1. If we (hat) (have) a yacht, we would sait	
	2. She twavid't talk/not) to you if she b	(be) mad at you.
	3. If they told (tell) their father earlier, they w	ould't (got/not punishment).
	4. My brother yould't reply (reply/not) your SMS i	f he be (be) angry.
	5. You want d (lose) your passport if you \ 60	(be) careless.
C.	Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make	a conditional sentence type 3.
	1. If she had goten (get up) earlier, she should "	arrive) on time.
	2. If he hadn't broken (break/not) his leg, he should	have (take part) in the contest.
	3. They would have (find) the building if they was	
	4. If we had dren't (be/not) busy yesterday, we to	local e (come) to her wedding.
	5. If you had come (come) to the party, last night,	you would have met (meet) my cousin!

Patri Ilmi Sakinah.

: X1.6 farması

Name

Class

GOOD LUCK ©

A. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1. 1. If you do (do) this test well, you w(1 get (get) a good mark. 2. Hasva will not buy (buy/not) the bike if it (be) (be) very expensive. 3. Dita was go (go) shopping if she have (have) time tomorrow afternoon. 4. If she hunte (invite) me, I will Come (come) to the party. 5. They was gare (give) him a novel if he (help) me. B. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2. 1. If we had (have) a yacht, we would Sail (sail) the seven seas. 2. She would not talk (talk/not) to you if she was (be) mad at you. would not get Punishment. 3. If they told (tell) their father earlier, they ____ (got/not punishment). 4. My brother would not reply/not) your SMS if he war (be) angry 5. You ____ (lose) your passport if you was (be) careless. C. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 3. 1. If she has gerup (get up) earlier, she would have arrived on __(arrive) on time. 2. If he had bor bruce (break/not) his leg, he would have take part) in the contest. 3. They would have found the building if they has littering (listen) to me. 4. If we have not been (be/not) busy yesterday, we (come) to her wedding. 5. If you have come (come) to the party, last night, you would had met (meet) my cousin.

: Fayri kurnrawan

: 341.6.

Name

Class

GOOD LUCK @

Name	: al fari purnama pectoa.
Class	: XI.6 farmoisi
A. Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1.
1.	If you do (do) this test well, you will get (get) a good mark.
2.	Hasya will not buy (buy/not) the bike if it be (be) very expensive.
3.	Dita will to (90) shopping if she (have (have) time tomorrow offernoon
4.	If she invite (invite) me, I will con (come) to the party. They will give (give) him a novel if he help) me.
5.	They will give (give) him a novel if he (help) me.
	()
B. Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2.
	If we had (have) a yacht, we would sail (sail) the seven seas.
2.	She would not take (talk/not) to you if she was (be) mad at you.
3.	She would not take (talk/not) to you if she was (be) mad at you. If they told (tell) their father earlier, they (got/not punishment).
4.	My brother would not recky (reply/not) your SMS if he was (be) angry.
5.	You (lose) your passport if you (be) careless.
C. Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 3.
1	If she had so up (get up) earlier, she would have arriver on time.
2	If he had not broken (break/not) his leg, he whould not take part) in the contest.
2.	They would have point (find) the building if they had istorium (listen) to me.
3.	If we how not been (be/not) busy yesterday, we would had (come) to her wedding.
4.	If we would we (be/not) busy yesterday, we would we (come) to her wedding.
5.	If you have come (come) to the party, last night, you would write my cousin.

GOOD LUCK @

Task 2

Students' task of conditional sentences

	Class : XLZF
	A Cive the correct form of the year in hypothete to make the
	A. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1.
	1. If you (have) much money now you Will (buy) a ticket to Baii.
	2. We will Fluctof (fly/not) to Paris if we will of the get/not) a cheap flight this
	week
	3. I will (be) very gratefull if you dre your brochures and price
	list as soon as possible.
	4. If the director agree) with the arrangement, I win (all) the hotel
	immediately,
	5. If she (invite) them, They will come here.
	B. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2.
	(visit) his parens.
	(be) saturday.
	3. If she stadied (study) harder last month, she (now) Por (red pass) the examination.
	4. If my father (buy/not) me a new car, I will have been (be) sad.
	5. She will called all) immediately if she had need help.
	(need) help.
	C. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 3.
	1. I would how don't wood (do) better if I wood (have) more time.
	2. If he allowed (decide) earlier he would have the effective me the effective and the
	3. The disaster would happen not) if she would be disaster would happen not) if she would be disaster who happen not
	0 1:018
	5. If you alked (ask) me, I would wove (email) the documents.
	had comilee
1	
M	
N	GOOD LUCK ©
11	
11	
11	
11	
11	
1	
11	
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: Mikika Murul R

Name

Name	: Arguna lenggogenī : XīzFarmasi
Class	: xīz Farmasi.
 If W W I _ Iis If If 	e correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1. you have (have) much money now, you will buy (buy) a ticket to Bali. Ye will not fly (fly/not) to Paris if we get (get/not) a cheap flight this eek will be (be) very gratefull if you will send (send) me your brochures and price as soon as possible: the director is ugree (agree) with the arrangement, I will call (call) the hotel namediately. She will come (come) here.
1. If	the KNEW (know) that, he WOULD (Visit) his parens. We WOULD (go) for a drive if today WOS (be) saturday. If she Studied (study) harder last month, she WOULD (pass) the examination. If my father (buy/not) me a new car, I WOULD be) sad. The WOULD (call) immediately if she Needled (need) help.
3. T 4. T	the disaster would have have have have have have have have

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Class	: XI 2 Farmasi
A. Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a gonditional sentence type 1.
	If you have (have) much money now, you (buy) a ticket to Bali.
	We (fly/not) to Paris if we (get/not) a cheap flight this week
3.	I will be (be) very gratefull if you (send) me your brochures and price
	list as soon as possible.
4.	If the director (agree) with the arrangement, I will call (call) the hotel
	immediately.
5.	If she (invite) them, They voin come (come) here.
	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2.
	If he know (know) that, he wall of whit (visit) his parens.
2.	We would go for a drive if today was (be) saturday.
3.	If she studied (study) harder last month, she would regard (pass) the examination. If my father desire (buy/not) me a new car, I would be (be) sad.
4.	If my father (buy/not) me a new car, I would be (be) sad.
. 5.	She (call) immediately if she (need) help(
C. Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 3.
1.	I (do) better if I had had have) more time.
2.	If he disaster white to the very back to make a conditional sentence type 3. If he disaster white decide earlier, he will have more time. The disaster white to the very back to make a conditional sentence type 3. (have) more time. (have) more time. (have) me the afternoon flight. The disaster white to the very back to make a conditional sentence type 3.
3.	The disaster whitholtened (happen/not) if she okeyed (obey) that order.
4.	Tio would have helped (help) you if you had told (tell) him about your matter.
5.	If you (ask) me, I would have (email) the documents.
	Vigin
	GØØÐ LUCK ♥

: Dhiva himi sahija.

Name

Name	: Miftahui Jannah
Class	: XI . 2 Farmari.
1.	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1. If you (have) much money now, you (buy) a ticket to Bali. We (fly/not) to Paris if we (get/not) a cheap flight this week I (be) very gratefull if you (send) me your brochures and price (
	list as soon as-possible.
	If the director (agree) with the arrangement, I will call (call) the hotel immediately.
5.	If she invite (invite) them, They will come here.
	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2. If he Knew (know) that, he would visit (visit) his parens.
2.	
3. 4.	If she studied (study) harder last month, she would passed pass) the examination. If my father doesn't buy/not) me a new car, I would be (be) sad
5.	She would (call) immediately if she need (need) help.
C. Give	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 3.
1.	I (do) better if I had have) more time.
2.	If he had decided (decide) earlier, he (leave) me the afternoon flight.
3.	The disaster won't hoppened (happen/not) if she red obeyed (obey) that order.
4.	Tio would have he ped (help) you if you had told (tell) him about your matter.
5.	If you asked (ask) me, I wanted (email) the documents.

GOOD LUCK @

: XI-6 FARMASI Class A. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1. 1. If you have (have) much money now, you will have (buy) a ticket to Bali. 2. Weshall not Fly (fly/not) to Paris if we not get (get/not) a cheap flight this week... 3. I will be (be) very gratefull if you gend (send) me your brochures and price list as soon as possible. 4. If the director asree (call) the hotel immediately. (invite) them, Theywill come (come) here. 5. If she invite B. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2. (visit) his parens. 2. We won, world (go) for a drive if today should be (be) saturday. 3. If she should study study harder last month, she paston (pass) the examination. 4. If my father (buy/not) me a new car, I was usouth be 5. She called (call) immediately if she should need help. C. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 3. 1. I had done (do) better it I had had _(decide) earlier, he kad (leave) me the afternoon flight. not happen not) if she ward had obeyed (obey) that order. (help) you if you was had told (tell) him about your matter. 5. If you would had asked (ask) me, I had email (chail) the documents.

GOOD LUCK @

Name

: WULAN AFRIL LIANTO

Name	: Putri Ilmi Sakinah	
Class	: XI 6 Farmasi	
A. Giv	re the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional s	entence type 1.
1.	. If you have (have) much money now, you will buy (t	ouy) a ticket to Bali.
2.	. We will't Fly (fly/not) to Paris if we work get (get/not) week	a cheap flight this
	. I will be (be) very gratefull if you have send (send) me your	
	list as soon as possible.	brochures and price
4.	. If the director has agree (agree) with the arrangement, I will a	call) the hotel
	immediately	
5.	. If she har invite (invite) them, They will come (come) here.	
B. Giv	e the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional s	entence type 2.
1	1. If he has knew (know) that, he would (Visited visit) his parens.	
2	2. We would (went (go) for a drive if today wos (be) saturd	day.
3	3. If she har studied (study) harder last month, she would por (pass)	the examination.
	4. If my father mrt buy/not) me a new car, I would (be) sad.	
5	5. She would (call) immediately if she has need (need) help.	
C. Giv	e the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional s	entence type 3.
1	(do) batter if I had have) more time.	
2	2. If he had decide decide) earlier, he would had (leave) me the after	ternoon flight.
3	3. The disaster would have (happen/not) if she had obey (bbey) that	at order.
4	the corrections of the verb in brackets to make a conditional so the corrections of the verb in brackets to make a conditional so the conditional	our matter.
5	i. If you had arked (ask) me, I would (email) the documents.	

GOOD LUCK @

Name	: FAJRI KURNIAWANI : X16. Parmasi
	STO DUCKNOSI
Class	: X 140- Fax 111007
A Civ	e the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1.
	If you have (have) much money now you will buy (buy) a ticket to Balil
	We Shall nutty (fly/not) to Paris if we not get (get/not) a cheap flight this
2	
	week
3	I will be (be) very gratefull if you Send (send) me your brochures and price
	list as soon as possible.
4	If the director (agree) with the arrangement, I wal (call) the hotel
	immediately.
5	. If she (invite) them, They WILL Come (come) here.
	e the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2.
	1. If he knew (know) that, he would War (visit) his parens.
	2. We would go (go) for a drive if today who (be) saturday.
	3. If she Shiled (study) harder last month, she will fus (pass) the examination.
	4. If my father (buy/not) me a new car, I would be (be) sad.
	5. She (call) immediately if she heeled (need) help.
C. Giv	the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 3.
	1. 1 take be (do) better if 1 take more time.
	2. If he delice (decide) earlier, he would have (leave) me the afternoon flight.
	3. The disaster would have (happen/not) if she has Obeye (obey) that order.
	4. Tio way have (help) you if you had told (tell) him about your matter.
	5. If you had askid (ask) me, I wild have email) the documents.
	been email

GOOD LUCK ©



Class : X1.6 farmasi
 A. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 1. If you have (have) much money now, you will buy (buy) a ticket to Bali. We shall not fly (fly/not) to Paris if we not get (get/not) a cheap flight this week. I will be (be) very gratefull if you
B. Give the correct form of the verb in brackets to make a conditional sentence type 2. 1. If he know (know) that, he whould visit (visit) his parens. 2. We would go (go) for a drive if today was (be) saturday. 3. If she gudigal (study) harder last month, she whould feel (pass) the examination. 4. If my father to (buy/not) me a new car, I whould be (be) sad. 5. She whould call immediately if she headed (need) help.
1. I whould have done (do) better if I had had (have) more time. 2. If he decided (decide) earlier, he had lient (leave) me the afternoon flight. 3. The disaster whould have (happen/not) if she had observed (obey) that order. 4. Tip with here halled (help) you if you had tood (tell) him about your matter. 5. If you had asser (ask) me, I would be decimally the documents.

: al feeri purnama purra.

Name

APPENDIX III

The Students' Error in Conditional Sentences Score by Two Raters

STUDENTS' ERRORS

No	Nama Siswa	Types of Error							
		Omission		Addition		Misformation		Misordering	
		Task 1	Task 2	Task 1	Task 2	Task 1	Task 2	Task 1	Task 2
1	Student 1	6	3			12	8	1	
2	Student 2		8		5	7	10		
3	Student 3	1	1	1	6	10	8	1	
4	Student 4		1			8	2		
5	Student 5		11	1	8	7	13		
6	Student 6	2	1	3	6	10	5		
7	Student 7	3	1	1		12	6	1	
8	Student 8		4	1		7	6		
9	Student 9	2	2	1		11	4		
10	Student 10		7		5	7	15		
11	Student 11	6	1	3		12	18		10
12	Student 12		3			8	10		
13	Student 13	1	9	1	7	7	10		10
14	Student 14	1	1	1		7	6		
15	Student 15	5	3	1	H. Friday	13	4	1	
16	Student 16	8	2	1		15	9		1
17	Student 17	1				8	4		
18	Student 18	1	1			9	2		1
19	Student 19		1			7	5		
20	Student 20		1			2	3		
21	Student 21		3	1		10	5		1
22	Student 22	ELETT	3	3		11	10		
23	Student 23	2	4			19	14		
24	Student 24	2	4			22	13		
25	Student 25	1	1		1	15	18	1	1
26	Student 26	3	3	1		8	4		1
27	Student 27		1	3	1	13	5		
28	Student 28	2	1	3	1	10	4		

29	Student 29	1	1	1	2	18	5		
30	Student 30	1	1	1	1	18	6		
31	Student 31			2		12		HIRI	
32	Student 32		1	2	1	14	6		
33	Student 33	2	1	1	1	12	5		
34	Student 34		1	3	2	10	7	MARKE	
35	Student 35	1		3	2	26	23		
36	Student 36		2	3	1	9	5		Harry.
37	Student 37	HAR	1	1	1	9	5		
38	Student 38		1	2	1	12	6	Ballet II	Koll
39	Student 39		1	2	1	13	4		HIA
40	Student 40		4		1	14	17	6	2
41	Student 41	(I) A HO	2	4	1	12	5	MARK	
42	Student 42		2		1	10	7		
43	Student 43			1		6	4		
44	Student 44	2	HHE	1	2	18	8	RIE III	
45	Student 45		4	1		13	8	MARKE	
46	Student 46	3	2	1		12	6		
47	Student 47	1	1	2		11	5		
48	Student 48		3	3		10	5		
49	Student 49	3	1	1		6	3		THE STATE OF
50	Student 50		1	3		10	4		
51	Student 51	BAST.	1	4		8	4		
52	Student 52	2		1	1	6	5		
53	Student 53	3	1	1	Mag II	7	5		TO BE

RATER I

RIZKI AMELIA, M.Pd

STUDENTS' ERRORS

No	Nama Siswa	Types of Error							
		Omission		Addition		Misformation		Misordering	
		Task	Task 2	Task 1	Task 2	Task 1	Task 2	Task 1	Task 2
1	Student 1	2	4		1	13	10	1	1
2	Student 2	4	3			6	20		
3	Student 3	2	5	1	1	7	10	1	0
4	Student 4	2	3			11	2		
5	Student 5	4	2	1		7	18		
6	Student 6	5	1	1	2	12	12		
7	Student 7	2	4	10-11	1	13	4		
8	Student 8	3	4	1		8	5		
9	Student 9	4	3		P mal	16	4		
10	Student 10	4	3			6	17		
11	Student 11	4	3	1		10	20		
12	Student 12	2	4	1	4	10	8		1
13	Student 13	4	3			9	19		
14	Student 14	2	3			9	17		
15	Student 15	2	4			16	3		
16	Student 16	3	5	1 3/5		14	7		
17	Student 17	2	3			14	2		
18	Student 18	4	3			9	2		
19	Student 19	2	3			92			2
20	Student 20				3	1	3		
21	Student 21			3	2	8	4		
22	Student 22	1	3	3	1	9	7		
23	Student 23	7	4			21	15		
	Student 24	14	3			18	14		
25	Student 25	6	8	3	2	14	12	3	2
26	Student 26	11	3	3		2	1	2	2
27	Student 27	3	1	2	1	11	4	1531	
28	Student 28	2	1	1	1	11	3		
29	Student 29	4	2	1	1	12	4		

30	Student 30	7	4			12	3		
31	Student 31	163	1		1	9	4		
32	Student 32		1		1	10	5		
33	Student 33		1	2	1	9	4		
34	Student 34		1	3	2	10	5		1
35	Student 35			2		24	29		
36	Student 36		1	3	2	8	5		
37	Student 37		1	3	1	6	4		
38	Student 38		1	4	1	10	5		- 150
39	Student 39	14	2	4	1	9	4		
40	Student 40	5	7	4	3	12	16	2	3
41	Student 41		1	6	1	12	4		
42	Student 42	1	2	4	1	5	4		
43	Student 43	1275		2	M. T.	4			111316
44	Student 44	6	3	1-03/6	2	12	4		1
45	Student 45	MEL PA	1	2	13.44	9	7		
46	Student 46	3	1	MARKET	1	10	6	1	
47	Student 47			3	3	8	3		
48	Student 48		2	2	2	9	4		
49	Student 49				1	7	2		
50	Student 50	1	1	4	1	9	2		
51	Student 51			3	1	8	4		
52	Student 52	1	0	3	1	8	3	BER S	Mark 18
53	Student 53	HENT			1	8	5	FILE	
Th	JUMLAH			155 3					

RATER II

GOOL KURNIA BUDIYANTI, M.Pd

APPENDIX IV

Recommendation Latters

Lampiran

: Dua Rangkap Sinopsis

Hal

: Pengajuan Sinopsis

Kepada Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

Di-

UIN Suska Riau

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat,

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama

: NUR KHOLILAH

Nim

: 11614200565

Semester

: V (Lima)

Jurusan

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Alamat

: Jalan Suka Makmur, Kubang Raya

Dengan ini saya mengajukan kepada Bapak/Ibu dua buah judul rancangan penelitian untuk memenuhi persyaratan program S1. Adapun judul tersebut adalah sebagai berikut:

Students' Errors in Using Conditional Sentence at SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru

. The Influence of Students' Reading Habit in Their Achievement of Writing Ability at MA Darul

Hikmah Pekanbaru.

Dengan ini saya melampirkan sebagai persyaratan:

 1. Fotocopy KTM
 1 lembar

 2. Fotocopy OPF
 1 lembar

 3. Fotocopy KHS Semester IV (Empat)
 1 lembar

 4. Fotocopy KRS Semester V (Lima)
 1 lembar

5. Sinopsis

2rangkap

Demikian surat pengajuan judul penelitian (sinopsis) saya buat. Sekiranya Bapak dapat mempertimbangkan, atas perhatiannya saya ucapkan terimakasih.

Hormat Saya

NUR KHOLILAH NIM.11614200565

LEMBAR	DESPOSES

:. Pengafuan Judul skripsi

Tengod: 30 Javiuari 2019

Murkholilah 11614200565

Biasa

STRUSS/INFORMASI")

Pewbinbing

1. Kayur PB! 30/2019 /

- 1. Kepada bawahan "Instruksi" atau "Inform
 - Kepada atasan "Informasi" coret "!



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA N SYARIF KASIM RIAU UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUL

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Nomor

Un 04/F II 4/PP 00 9/2165/2019

Pekanbaru, 31 Januari 2019

Sifat

Biasa

Lamp

Hal

Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada

Yth Roswati, S.Pd.L. M.Pd.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa:

Nama

NUR KHOLILAH

NIM

11614200565

Jurusan

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul

STUDENTS' ERRORS IN CONDITIONAL SENTENCE AT SMK

FARMASI IKASARI PEKANBARU

Waktu

6 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Redaksi dan teknik penulisan skripsi, sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.

Wassalam

an Dekan

E Drs Alimuddin, M. Ag NIP 19660924 199503 1 002

Tembusan

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

كالية التربية والتعاليم

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Jl. H. R. Soebrantas No. 155 Km. 18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web. www.ftk. uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

Nomor: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/2711/2020

Pekanbaru, 12 Maret 2020

Sifat : Biasa

Lamp. :-

: Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

Kepada

Yth. Roswati, S.Pd.I., M.Pd.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa :

Nama: NUR KHOLILAH

NIM : 11614200565

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul : Students' errors in using conditional sentence at SMK Farmasi Ikasari

Pekanbaru

Waktu : 3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan dengan Redaksi dan Teknik Penulisan Skripsi sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.

Wassalam

an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

Dr. Drs. Alimuddin, M.Ag NIP. 19660924 199503 1 002

Tembusan:

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

كالمة التربية والتعاليم

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Alamat ; J.L.H., R. Soebrentes Km. 15 Tempen. Pekenbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

a. Seminar usul Penelitian

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

2. Nama Pembimbing

: Roswati, S.Pd.1. M.Pd.

a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

3. Nama Mahasiswa

: Mur kholilah

4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11614200565

5. Kegiatan

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
t	25 februari 2019	-adding international research for felevale The purpose learning is baseonsylled - collecting data -making similarities among	de	
2	8 maret 2019	- Janga banyak teon' di latur belukang -limitation (buang type 1,23) - Adevan reseach, buat hubungan dan reseach kuta	df	
3.	15 maret 2019	-can teen vo mempatakun deturentasi -table gak boleh kupotono -persenan sample o perberar -ter 2 tali	Al	
	20/3-2019		de	
5	23/09-2019	-Bimbingan instrument		
	1% - 2020	-Bimbingan analysis data		
7	14/2 - 2020	-Bab 9,		
8	20/2 - 2020	-Bab 4 -Bab 5		

Pekanbaru, 20 /3 - 2019 Pembimbing,

Roswali, M.Pd



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN



FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

amat: Jl. H. R. Soebrantes Km. 15 Tampan. Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

a. Seminar usul Penelitian

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

2. Nama Pembimbing

: Roswati , S. pd. 1. M. pd. 1

a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

3. Nama Mahasiswa

: Mur kholilah

4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11614200565.

5. Kegiatan

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
9	28/2/2020	babs, references.	de	
10	02/03/2020	conclusion, formulation, bab 4, numbering, references, abstrale.	off	
1)	1/03/2020	abstrak & space, lest of content	gl	
12	12/03/2020	ACL	H	

Pekanbaru, 2026
Pembimbing, 3

Loswati, M.pd.

NIP.



KEMENT ERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Alamat : Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km, 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

LAMPIRAN BERITA ACARA **UJIAN PROPOSAL**

Nama Nomor Induk Hari/ Tangga Judul Proposi	1 : Senen (15 April 2019
NO	URAIAN PERBAIKAN
a	mention general introduction specifically from the curriculum implemented at school! (language teaching process)
b	mention the minimum learning achivement! / per session
C	explore the problem!
d.	elestrible the competencies bereath the score i
e.	be clear about the type of the text por your samples! monologue or dialogue in descriptive or othe top kind of text!
F	P. J
9.	P-4
h-	check your grammatical error and mistake on all purges!
1	Capitalization
1	atation style
K	Data analysis
\	write bright of your rereach

Penguji J

Drs. H. kalopo Hasibuka M. Ed. TESUL

Dengan harapan Dosen Pembimbing dapat memperhatikan keputusan seminar ini dalam memperbaiki proposal mahasiswa yang dibimbing

Pekanbaru, 15 April 2013 Penguji II

Scanned with CamScanner



UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

كالية التربية والتعليم

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Alamat : Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa

: Nur Kholilah

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11614200565

Hari/Tanggal Ujian

: Senin/ 15 April 2019

Judul Proposal Ujian

: STUDENTS' ERROR IN USING CONDITIONAL

SENTENCE AT SMK FARMASI IKASARI PEKANBARU

Isi Proposal

; Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang

Dalam Ujian proposal

No	NAMA	IADATAN	TANDA TANGAN			
140	IVAIVIA	JABATAN	PENGUJI I	PENGUJI II		
1.	Drs. H. Kalayo Hasibuan, M.Ed. TESOL.	PENGUJI I	3			
2.	Zelly Putriani, M.Pd.	PENGUJI II		361		

Mengetahui

a.n. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

WAN DAWAGE TE

Dr. Drs. Alimuddin, M.Ag. NIP. 19660924199503 1 002 Pekanbaru, 25 juni 2019 Peserta Ujian Proposal

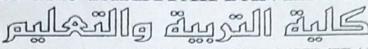
Nur Khohlah.

NIM. 11614200565



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN



FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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Nomor

: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/13110/2019

Pekanbaru, 03 September 2019

Sifat

: Biasa

Lamp.

Hal

: Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

Kepada

Yth. Kepala Sekolah

SMK FARMASI IKASARI PEKANBARU

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Nama

: NUR KHOLILAH

NIM

: 11614200565 : VII (Tujuh)/ 2019

Semester/Tahun

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Program Studi Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan penelitiannya di Instansi yang saudara pimpin.

Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

an. Dekan

NTERIAN

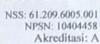
Wakil Dekan III

Drs. Nursalim, M.Pd NIP 19660410 199303 1 005



YAYASAN UNIV RIAU SMKF IKASARI PEKANBARU

Jl. Bangau Sakti/ Mawar No. 98 Panam, Kel. Simpang Baru, Kec. Tampan Telp. 0761 8417175, Fax: 0761 8417176, Email: smkf.ikasari@yahoo.com PEKANBARU – RIAU





Nomor: 003.SMF.13.09.19.137

Pekanbaru, 19 September 2019

Lamp :-

Hal

: Balasan Surat Izin Melakukan Pra Riset...

Kepada Yth. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Sehubungan dengan surat Saudara, Nomor: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/13110/2019, perihal Permohonan izin Melakukan Pra Riset, maka melalui surat ini kami menyatakan bersedia untuk member izin kepada:

NO	Nama	NIM	PRODI
1	NUR KHOLILAH	11614200565	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Untuk melakukan Pra Riset di SMK Farmasi Ikasari Yayasan Universitas Riau Pekanbaru.

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, terima kasih.



Vikixi

"Mhigaitide kellaluksku juunudehgagukokopuse terixingagip profese toiudaladummahdir i didinigigkatanis indaladumtu teranis indalberku halukku hali IPAES 8 adut NINGO"



YAYASAN UNIVERSITAS RIAU SMKF IKASARI PEKANBARU

JI, Bangau Sakti/ Mawar No. 98 Panam, Kel. Simpang Baru, Kec. Tampan Telp. 0761 8417175, Fax: 0761 8417176, Email: smkf.ikasari@yahoo.com PEKANBARU – RIAU

NSS: 61.209.6005.001 NPSN: 10404458



Nomor: 003.SMF.13.02.20. 399

Pekanbaru, 21 Februari 2020

amp :-

Hal : Balasan Surat Izin Melakukan Riset/Penelitian.

Kepada Yth. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Sehubungan dengan surat Rekom Dinas Pendidikan Nomor : 800/Disdik/1.3/2019/12656, perihal Permohonan izin Melakukan Riset/Penelitian, maka melalui surat ini kami menyatakan bersedia untuk member izin kepada :

	T N	NIM	PRODI
NO	Nama		
1	NUR KHOLILAH	11614200565	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Untuk melakukan Riset/penelitian di SMK Farmasi Ikasari Yayasan Universitas Riau Pekanbaru.

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, terima kasih.





KEMENTERIAN AGAMA

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN



FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Jl. H. R. Soebrantas No.155 Km.18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

Nomor

: Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/14172/2019

Pekanbaru, 23 September 2019 M

Sifat

: Biasa

Lamp.

: 1 (Satu) Proposal

Hal

: Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset

Kepada

Yth. Gubernur Riau

Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu

Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Di Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Nama : NUR KHOLILAH NIM : 11614200565 Semester/Tahun : VII (Tujuh)/ 2019

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: STUDENTS' ERROR IN USING CONDITIONAL SENTENCE AT SMK FARMASI IKASARI PEKANBARU

Lokasi Penelitian: SMK FARMASI IKASARI PEKANBARU

Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (23 September 2019 s.d 23 Desember 2019)

Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

an Rektor

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

Muhammad Syaifuddin, S.Ag., M.Ag 9740704 199803 1 001

Tembusan:

Rektor UIN Suska Riau



PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp, Kantor Gubernur Riau JI. Jend, Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 P E K A N B A R U Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/26933 TENTANG

PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN RISET/PRA RISET DAN PENGUMPULAN DATA UNTUK BAHAN SKRIPSI



182010

Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonan Riset dari : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/14172/2019 Tanggal 23 September 2019, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

1. Nama : NUR KHOLILAH 2. NIM / KTP : 11614200565

3. Program Studi : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

4. Jenjang : S1

Alamat : PEKANBARU

6. Judul Penelitian : STUDENTS' ERRORS IN USING CONDITIONAL SENTENCES AT SMK

FARMASI IKASARI PEKANBARU

7. Lokasi Penelitian : SMK FARMASI IKASARI PEKANBARU

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

1. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan.

2. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini diterbitkan.

3. Kepada pihak yang terkait diharapkan dapat memberikan kemudahan serta membantu kelancaran kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data dimaksud.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Dibuat di : Pekanbaru Pada Tanggal : 1 November 2019



Ditandatangani Secara Elektronik Oleh: KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU PROVINSI RIAU

EVAREFITA, SE, M.Si Pembina Utama Muda NIP. 19720628 199703 2 004

Tembusan:

Disampaikan Kepada Yth:

- 1. Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru
- 2. Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau
- 3 Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru
- 4. Yang Bersangkutan



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Ha

C

Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

CURRICULUM VITAE



Nur Kholilah, She was born on June 3rd, 1998 in Tembilahan. She is the first daughter of three children from Mr. Drs. H. Abdurroni Rahman and Mrs. Hj. Anisah, S.Pd.I. In 2004, she was graduated from TK Pembina Tembilahan. Then, in 2010, she was graduated from SDN 003 Tembilahan and finished her study at MTsN 094 Tembilahan in 2013. Then, in 2016, she was graduated from MA Darul Hikmah Pekanbaru.

In 2016, she was accepted as one of the students in Department of English Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. On July 2019, she was doing Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) in Kampung Bunga, Rakit Kulim, Indragiri Hulu Regency. She also was doing Pre-Service Teacher Practice (PPL) at SMA YLPI Pekanbaru.

Finally, she followed Munaqasah Examination on June 16th, 2020 by the thesis entitled "Students' Errors in Using Conditional Sentences at SMK Farmasi Ikasari Pekanbaru". She passed the examination and appropriate to get Undergraduate Degree (S.Pd).

UIN SUSKA RIAU

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.