

THE STUDENTS' ABILITY IN USING PRESENT PERFECT TENSES AT TWELVE GRADE STUDENTS OF SMAN 1 DELI TUAIN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

Clara Puspita

(Dosen Tetap Politeknik Mandiri Bina Prestasi Medan)

ABSTRACT

Present perfect tense is a verb tense which is used to show that an action has taken place once or many times before now. The present perfect is most frequently used to talk about experience and changes that have taken place, but there are other common uses as well. The purpose of this research is to know the students' ability in using present perfect tense, their difficulties and the percentage of able and unable students in using present perfect tense. This paper is the result of a research, which based on observation made in SMAN 1 Deli Tua especially at twelve grade students in academic year 2019/2020 on Tuesday, six of August 2019. The data obtained by giving questioner to the students and collected the data. From the research, the writer result that twelve grade students of SMAN 1 Deli Tua is able in using present perfect tense because base on research, there are 35 students or 97% students is able and there are one student or 3% students is unable. The difficulties that found from students are they forgot about regular and irregular verb, the form of present perfect tense, and changed the subject of sentence. This is happened because the students do not understand in using present perfect tense, seldom do the practice about tenses especially present perfect tense and their teacher did not stress about it. The writer concluded that twelve grade students of SMAN 1 Deli Tua in academic year 2019/2020 are able in using present perfect tense.

Keywords: *ability, present perfect, tense.*

I. Introduction

English is a universal language which has a significant role in the various field of activities, and has wide influences in the world. English is a foreign language in Indonesia that has taught from primary school until senior high school. People realize that studying English became very important thing and needs much concern. As a universal language, English has been adopted as a compulsory subject in Indonesia. The Ministry of National Education has decided that English as a first foreign language which has to be taught in Indonesia.

One of the most important reasons in learning English one of them is the opportunity to get more decent job wide open. By having the ability to speak in two languages, of course it will be added value for us. In addition, we will also be able to get a career at an international level if our English proficiency is very good. So, if we master in English, of course we will be able to adapt and speak with someone easily when we move from country to country. By mastering a language that is not the most common language

in the world, it certainly becomes our main capital to expand our association to the world.

Grammar is one of the essential of the English. We have to understand grammar when we want to make good sentence by knowing the formula of the sentence before. There is grammar as a rule and system underlying the principle that describes the structure of English. Mastering English should be master in grammar too. They have to master the grammar properly because grammar is needed to make good sentence and communication. By learning English Grammar, it is better for us to use English well. We are able to speak and write in English well.

Using grammar especially in using Present Perfect Tense, some students still make mistake, it looks so easy but sometimes the students get mistaken. Some of students felt the Present Perfect Tense is not easy, the students get difficulties when doing examination about Present Perfect Tense. Lack of knowledge about tenses especially Present Perfect Tense makes students did not understand and get bad score for the test about Present Perfect Tense. They can not

predict the answer. This one of writer' reasons why the writer chooses this topic to be discussed.

Based on the reasons stated above, the writer would like to do the research and know the ability of students in using Present Perfect Tense.

The writer hopes after doing this research, the students are able to use Present Perfect Tense in their daily activities and communication, and able to improve their score test in English subject. The writer hopes after doing this research, she can measure and improve her ability in using Present Perfect Tense. For the teachers that teach at SMAN 1 Deli Tua, the writer hopes they can teach the students patiently and have a good method to teach them. So, the students are not bore in studying English.

There are three problems that are analyzed by the writer in this paper

1. Are the twelve grade students of SMAN 1 Deli Tua able in using Present Perfect Tense?
2. What are the difficulties of twelve grade students of SMAN 1 Deli Tua in using Present Perfect Tense?
3. How many percent of able and unable students in answering question of Present Perfect Tense of twelve grade students at SMAN 1 Deli Tua?

II. Supporting Theories

I. Definition of Present Perfect Tense

The present perfect is a tense which is used to show that an action has taken place once or many times before now. The present perfect is most frequently used to talk about experiences or changes that have taken place, but there are other less common uses as well. The Present Perfect tense is a rather important tense in English, but it gives speakers of some languages a difficult time. That is because it uses concepts or ideas that do not exist in those languages. In fact, the **structure** of the Present Perfect is very simple. The problems come with the **use** of the tense. In addition, there are some differences in usage between British and American English. Americans do use the Present Perfect but less than British speakers. Americans often use the Past Simple tense instead. An American might say "Did you have lunch?", where a British person would say "Have you had lunch?"

According to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Present_perfect, explain that the present perfect is grammatical combination of the present tense and perfect aspect that is used to express a past event that has present consequences. The term is used

particularly in the context of English Grammar to refer to forms like "I have left". The forms are present because they use the present tense of the auxiliary verb 'have/has', and perfect because they use that auxiliary in combination with the past participle of the main verb.

The Formula of Present Perfect Tense Verbal Sentence

(+) **Affirmative**, for subject I, you, we, they use 'Have' and subject she, he, it use 'Has'. Here are the formula :

S + have/has + Verb 3 (past participle)

Example :

1. They have done the research at hospital for three days.
2. We have left the restaurant for two hours.
3. He has given me rent her laptop for a week.
4. She has driven her new car for a day.

(-) **Negative**, for subject I, you, we, they use 'Have' and subject she, he, it use 'Has'. Here are the formula :

S + have/has + not + Verb 3 (past participle)

Examples :

1. We have not drunk the milk for a day.
2. I have not lived in Paris for a month.
3. He has not spent his holiday in Miami for summer season.
4. She has not won the tournament for two months.

(?) **Interrogative**, for subject I, you, we, they use 'Have' and subject she, he, it use 'Has'. Here are the formula :

Have/has + S + Verb 3 (past participle)

Examples :

1. Have you taught his son for two hours?
2. Have they played the basketball for a day?
3. Has she spoken with nattive speaker for a week?
4. Has he sung a song for fifteen minutes in this section?

(?) **Interrogative sentence with Question Word**, for subject I, you, we, they use 'Have' and subject she, he, it use 'Has'. Here are the formula :

OW + have/has + S + Verb 3 (past participle)

Examples :

1. What have you made?
2. Where have you put my phone?
3. When has he shown his real face?
4. What has she stood in front of class?

Nominal Sentence

(+) **Affirmative**, for subject I, you, we, they use 'Have' and subject she, he, it use 'Has'. Here are the formula :

S + Have/Has + Been + Non verb

- Examples :
1. They have been here since Friday.
 2. She has been very busy lately.
 3. I have been at office at 07.00 o'clock.
 4. Andi has been in New York since a week ago.

(-) **Negative**, for subject I, you, we, they use 'Have' and subject she, he, it use 'Has'. Here are the formula :

S + Have/Has + Not + Been + Non verb

- Examples :
1. They have not been here since Friday.
 2. She has not been very busy lately.
 3. I have not been at office at 07.00 o'clock.
 4. Andi has not been in New York since a week ago.

(?) **Interrogative**, for subject I, you, we, they use 'Have' and subject she, he, it use 'Has'. Here are the formula :

Have/Has + been + Non verb

- Examples :
1. Have they been here since Friday?
 2. Has she been very busy lately?
 3. Have I been at office at 07.00 o'clock?
 4. Has Andi been in New York since a week ago?

(?) **Interrogative Sentence with Question Word**, for subject I, you, we, they use 'Have' and subject she, he, it use 'Has'. Here are the formula:

OW + Have/Has + S + Been + Non verb

- Examples :
1. Where have they been?
 2. Where have you been since last month?
 3. How has she been?
 4. Why has he been at hotel since last night?

Time Signal in Present Perfect Tense

Time signal that could use in Present Perfect Tense , are :

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Since | 8. Sometimes |
| 2. For | 9. Occasionally |
| 3. Already | 10. Often |
| 4. (not) yet | 11. Usually |
| 5. Just | 12. Always |
| 6. Ever | 13. Almost |
| 7. Never | |

Here are examples and uses for each one in an English sentence :

1. Already, generally used in affirmative sentence and interrogative. The position of

'Already' is before Past Participle (Verb 3) or in the last sentence :

- (+) They have already posted their letter
- (?) Have she had her breakfast already?

2. Yet, generally used in negative sentence and interrogative. The position of 'Yet' is in the last sentence:

- (-) He hasn't seen thir car yet
- (?) Have you read the book yet?

3. Just , generally used before Past Participle (Verb 3), such as :

- (+) She has just arrived

4. Ever and Never, generally used before Past Participle.' Ever' used in interrogative sentence , 'Never' used in affirmative sentence. Here are the examples :

- (?) Has she ever gone to her uncle's house?
- (+) They have never been late.

5. Sometimes, generally used in affirmative sentence and interrogative. The position of 'Sometimes' is before Past Participle (Verb 3) :

- (+) They have sometimes been late
- (?) Have you sometimes come here?

6. Occasionally, often, usually, always, almost, generally used before Past Participle, for examples :

1. They have occasionally arrived very early.
2. We have often shown our pictures on this building .
3. She has usually swept the floor.
4. I've always seen him in front of my house
5. She has almost finished his work

From the time signal above, there are several times. Another time signal is often used in Present Perfect Tense :

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. Before | 4. So far |
| 2. Lately | 5. In the last few |
| 3. Recently | |

Here are the examples in sentence :

1. Before, generally used in the last of sentence, for example : We have known him before.
2. Lately and recently, generally used in the last of sentence, for example: You have been very busy lately.
3. So far, for example : She has left the house so far
4. In the last few..., for examples : She hasn't met me in the last few days; They have come to several meetings in the last few weeks.

Contraction in Present Perfect Tense

In spoken English, usually the foreigner will not say it full, they will use contraction for make

it simple. But, different with written sentence or text, it is a must. Here are some contraction that used in Present Perfect Tense :

1. I have = I've
2. You have = You've
3. We have = We've
4. They have = They've
5. He has = He's
6. She has = She's
7. It has = It's

Examples :

1. She's lived here for ten years
2. They've taught us for twenty years
3. I've put my phone here since yesterday
4. It's spent much time talk with you all day long

The Function of Present Perfect Tense

The Present Prefect Tense is used to indicate:

1. Unspecified time, an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past. For example : John has traveled around the world (we do not know when).
2. Repetition, an action that happened more than once in the past. For example: George has seen this movie three times.
3. An action that began in the past and is still occurring in the present. For example: They have lived in the same house for twenty years. (he still lives there).

The List of Regular and Irregular Verb

Regular Verb

Present Tense (Verb 1)	Simple Past (Verb 2)	Past Participle (Verb 3)
Accept	Accepted	Accepted
Adore	Adored	Adored
Agree	Agreed	Agreed
Answer	Answered	Answered
Arrest	Arrested	Arrested
Arrive	Arrived	Arrived
Ask	Asked	Asked
Believe	Believed	Believed
Borrow	Borrowed	Borrowed
Brush	Brushed	Brushed
Call	Called	Called
Change	Changed	Changed
Clean	Cleaned	Cleaned
Close	Closed	Closed
Cook	Cooked	Cooked
Copy	Copied	Copied
Dance	Danced	Danced
Die	Died	Died
Earn	Earned	Earned
Enter	Entered	Entered
Explain	Explained	Explained
Finish	Finished	Finished
Follow	Followed	Followed
Happen	Happened	Happened
Hate	Hated	Hated
Help	Helped	Helped
Invite	Invited	Invited

Jump	Jumped	Jumped
Kill	Killed	Killed
Kiss	Kissed	Kissed
Laugh	Laughed	Laughed
Learn	Learned	Learned
Lie	Lied	Lied
Like	Liked	Liked
Listen	Listened	Listened
Live	Lived	Lived
Love	Loved	Loved
Miss	Missed	Missed
Need	Needed	Needed
Open	Opened	Opened
Paint	Painted	Painted
Play	Played	Played
Pull	Pulled	Pulled
Push	Pushed	Pushed
Save	Saved	Saved
Smoke	Smoked	Smoked
Stay	Stayed	Stayed
Stop	Stopped	Stopped
Study	Studied	Studied
Talk	Talked	Talked
Travel	Traveled	Traveled
Wait	Waited	Waited
Walk	Walked	Walked
Want	Wanted	Wanted
Worked	Worked	Worked

Irregular Verb

Present Tense (Verb 1)	Simple Past (Verb 2)	Past Participle (Verb 3)
Be	Was	Been
Become	Became	Become
Begin	Began	Begun
Bleed	Bled	Bled
Break	Broke	Broken
Bring	Brought	Brought
Build	Built	Built
Burn	Burnt	Burnt
Buy	Bought	Bought
Cast	Cast	Cast
Catch	Caught	Caught
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Come	Came	Come
Cost	Cost	Cost
Cut	Cut	Cut
Do	Did	Done
Draw	Drew	Drawn
Dream	Dreamt	Dreamt
Drink	Drank	Drank
Drive	Drove	Driven
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Fallen
Feel	Felt	Felt
Fight	Fought	Fought
Find	Found	Found
Fly	Flew	Flown
Forbid	Forbade	Forbidden
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten
Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
Get	Got	Gotten/Got
Give	Gave	Given
Go	Went	Gone
Grow	Grew	Grown
Have	Had	Had
Hear	Heard	Heard
Hide	Hid	Hidden
Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Keep	Kept	Kept
Know	Knew	Known

Learn	Learnt	Learnt
Leave	Left	Left
Let	Let	Let
Lie	Lay	Lain
Lose	Lost	Lost
Make	Made	Made
Mean	Meant	Meant
Meet	Met	Met
Pay	Paid	Paid
Put	Put	Put
Read	Read	Read
Ride	Rode	Ridden
Run	Ran	Run
Say	Said	Said
See	Saw	Seen
Sell	Sold	Sold
Send	Sent	Sent
Show	Showed	Shown
Sing	Sang	Sung
Sleep	Slept	Slept
Speak	Spoke	Spoken
Spell	Spelt	Spelt
Stand	Stood	Stood
Steal	Stole	Stolen
Swim	Swam	Swum
Take	Took	Taken
Teach	Taught	Taught
Tell	Told	Told
Think	Thought	Thought
Throw	Threw	Thrown
Wake	Woke	Waked
Wear	Wore	Worn
Win	Won	Won

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Research Method

Evaluation the problem of this study, the writer choose doing research. This research used to identify the student score to describe the ability of students and to classify their level of ability by giving questioner multiple choices and essay test. This study has two steps method research such as library research and field research.

2. Library Research Method

In this paper, the writer choose library research method by collecting some references and some journal which are related to the study. The writer visited library and rent some books about Present Perfect Tense. Library that writer visited such as Library Area of North Sumatera, YPPA (Yayasan Pengembangan Amerika Indonesia), Library of Medan City, and Library of Politeknik MBP Medan. The writer also used some websites to look information.

3. Field Research Method

Field research means the collection of raw data outside a laboratory, library, or workplace setting (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field_research). The writer choose SMAN 1 Deli Tua as a place for field research. The sample is

Twelve Grade Students of SMAN 1 Deli Tua, because the writer would like to know their ability in using tenses especially present perfect tense. The writer gave the question sheet to the students about Present Perfect Tense and after they answer all the questions, the writer collected the data then. The writer analyzed the data and gave score. Students is able if get 60 – 100 score and unable if get 0 – 55.

4. The Population

Population is the group to which research would like the result of a study be generalize. Based on this opinion, the writer takes the population of this study is twelve grade students which represented by science class one of SMAN 1 Deli Tua, it is about 238 students and the writer choose twelve grade students of science class one as the representative.

5. Sample

The writer chooses the twelve grade students which represented by science class one of SMAN 1 Deli Tua as her sample, the total students are 36 students.

6. The Instrument of Collecting Data

The writer used question sheet. The writer collected the students in the class, and took about 10 minutes for explaining about the title that was taken before class begun. The writer asked to the students to answer the questions and gave it back when they have already done it. The writer gave the question sheet to the students that consisted of multiple choices and essay question. Devide into three parts, they are part A consist 10 questions, part B consist 10 questions, and part C consist 10 questions. So, all of the questions are 30 questions. The time given was 60 minutes.

7. Data Analysis

The writer analyzed the data by giving the questioner to the students. The students answered the question by choosing and filling the right answer. After students collected their answer sheets, the writer gave the score for their answer. The best score is 100 if the answers have not mistaken, for every parts the score are 1 point. So, total of true devide into all the question and times 100%, that is the final score. After finding the data at SMAN 1 Deli Tua especially for twelve grade students, the criteria of level is following :

Students	Score	Explanation
Excellent	90 – 100	Able
Very Good	80 – 85	Able
Good	60 – 75	Able
Bad	0 – 55	Unable

For finding the data of students, the writer makes the categorized result of students in answering the question, by patterns : $(X/Y) 100\% = Z$

X = the total of students categorized excellent/very good/ good/ and bad

Y = the total of students that researched (sample)

Z = the result of percentage

Percentage of the able students, by patterns : $(AS/TS) 100\% = P$

AS = able students

TS = total students

P = percentage

Percentage of the unable students, by patterns : $(US/TS) 100\% = P$

US = unable students

TS = total students

P = percentage

After that, the writer made scoring to the students' question sheets answer.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Findings

After finishing the research, the writer explain about the result of that. Finding taken based on the data of the research in twelve grade students at SMAN 1 Deli Tua on 6th August.

The data of students ability in answering question

No.	Name	Score	Level	Explanation
1.	Anzelina Fransiska br. barus	90	Excellent	Able
2.	Fahrani Aftiansyah	87	Very Good	Able
3.	Febriyonicha	93	Excellent	Able
4.	Rudolf Abigail Panggabean	43	Bad	Unable
5.	Angelina Sitohang	76	Good	Able
6.	Talitha Nabila	96	Excellent	Able
7.	Rizky Nabila	96	Excellent	Able
8.	Natasya Miranda Giha	96	Excellent	Able
9.	Tiara	83	Very Good	Able
10.	Ganda Permana	83	Very Good	Able
11.	Nehemia Bin Joshua Tarigan	86	Very Good	Able
12.	Rendy Sembiring	90	Excellent	Able
13.	Emia Talenta br. Ginting	90	Excellent	Able
14.	Silvia Nur S.T	93	Excellent	Able
15.	Niko Parulian Nadapdap	86	Very Good	Able
16.	Jeki Chrisman Situmeang	83	Very Good	Able
17.	Sefia Ningsih	90	Excellent	Able
18.	Siti Khofifah	70	Good	Able
19.	Widya Wahyu Syahpotri	70	Good	Able
20.	Putri Sakinah	93	Excellent	Able
21.	Green Best Softini Manullang	80	Very Good	Able
22.	Fajar Iswara	80	Very Good	Able
23.	Aisyah Mumtazah	93	Excellent	Able
24.	Bintang F.	93	Excellent	Able

	Hersitiyo			
25.	Putri Purwansari	93	Excellent	Able
26.	Annisa Azzahrah Hasibuan	83	Very Good	Able
27.	Putri Handayani Nova Tiodora	90	Excellent	Able
28.	Dhiya A. Pangaribuan	86	Very Good	Able
29.	Fadilah Ananda	90	Excellent	Able
30.	Nicky Aulia	93	Excellent	Able
31.	Dicky Rozaki	90	Excellent	Able
32.	Risa Apriliani Fransa	93	Excellent	Able
33.	Puan Arini Aprilia Nurjannah	86	Very Good	Able
34.	Nur Assakinah	93	Excellent	Able
35.	Junita Theresa .K	100	Excellent	Able
36.	Humairoh Azhani Batubara	73	Good	Able

Based on the table above, the writer concluded only one student is unable and thirty five students are able in using present perfect tense. There are twenty students are excellent, and eleven students are very good in using present perfect tense. Only one student are bad and four students are good.

Below the percentage of excellent, very good, good, and bad :

$(X/Y) 100\% = Z$

Excellent :

Very Good

$(20/36) 100\% = 55,5 \%$

$(11/36) 100\% = 30,5\%$

Good

Bad

$(4/36) 100\% = 11 \%$

$(1/36) 100\% = 3 \%$

Categories	Total Students	Percentages	Explanation
Excellent	20	55,5%	Able
Very Good	11	30,5%	Able
Good	4	11%	Able
Bad	1	3%	Unable
Total	36	100%	

Below the percentage of able students and unable students :

Able Students :

Unable Students :

$(AS/TS) 100\% = P$

$(US/TS) 100\% = P$

$(35/36) 100\% = 3.500/36P$

$(1/36) 100\% = 100/36P$

$P = 97\%$

$P = 3\%$

Categories	Total Students	Percentages
Able Students	35	97%
Unable Students	1	3%
Total	36	100%

2. Discussions

Discussions of this research based on the obtained data. It had been taken from field data. There are three parts in the questions, they are part A about multiple choice, part B about fill the sentence with past participle or verb 3, and the last part C about changed the sentence into negative sentence and interrogative. Almost all of the students made mistaken in using irregular verb, forgot the form of present perfect tense and some of them changed the subject in the sentence.

The difficulties that found from students of SMAN 1 Deli Tua in using present perfect tense are they do not master in regular and irregular verb. One of the important things in using present perfect tense is should master the irregular verb, because the form need verb 3 or past participle which is found in regular and irregular verb. The next difficulties are some of students forgot the form and they changed the position of subject from the sentence, for examples : I became You, My sister became Your sister. The students should pay more attention for irregular and regular verb because it is needed not only in using present perfect tense but also in others tenses.

Below the questioner and the answer that writer given to students :

Part A. Choose the best answer.

1. Imy homework yet.
a. Have finish c. Did
b. Has finished d. Haven't finished
The answer is D
2. My father is on the way. He home yet.
a. Haven't arrived c. Didn't arrived
b. Hasn't arrived d. Arrived
The answer is B
3. I'm not hungry. I have..... eaten.
a. Yet c. Just
b. Now d. Ever
The answer is C
4. I have never..... to Paris.
a. Been c. Go
b. Went d. Was
The answer is A
5. you ever been to New York?
a. Are c. Do
b. Were d. Have
The answer is D
6. I am still working. I haven't finished my work.....
a. Already c. Still

- b. Yet d. Never

The answer is B

7. I am looking for my pen. I it.
a. Have lost c. Did lost
b. Lost d. Was lost
The answer is A
8. My friend..... my new dress yet.
a. Haven't seen c. Has seen
b. Didn't see d. Hasn't seen
The answer is D
9. I a teacher since 2002.
a. Was c. Have been
b. Have be d. Had be
The answer is C
10. We the bus. Now we will have to walk.
a. Were missed c. Miss
b. Have missed d. Are missing
The answer is B

Part B. Use the Present Perfect Tense in the following sentences.

1. Bob..... (see) this movie before. The answer is Has seen
2. We.....(see;negative) this movie yet. The answer is Haven't seen
3. Joan (travel) around the world. The answer is Has travelled
4. George (go) to the store at ten o'clock this morning. The answer is Has gone
5. We
..... (begin;negative) to study for the test yet. The answer is Haven't begun
6. Mr. Johnson (work) in the same place for thirty five years and he is not planning to retire yet. The answer is Has worked
7. Jorge (read) the newspaper already. The answer is Has read
8. He (live) here for ten years. The answer is Has lived
9. They (teach) us for twenty years. The answer is Have taught
10. She (hit) my pet twice. The answer is Has hit

Part C. Put the following sentences into negative and interrogative.

1. She has finished typing all the reports.
She has not finished typing all the reports.

Has she finished typing all the reports?

2. All of them have left the tiny village.

All of them have not left the tiny village.

Have all of them left the tiny village?

3. One of my classmates has just celebrated her birthday.

One of my classmates has not just celebrated her birthday.

Has one of my classmates just celebrated her birthday?

4. She has opened a new account here.

She has not opened a new account here.

Has she opened a new account here?

5. They have printed this best seller novel three times this year.

They have not printed this best seller novel three times this year.

Have they printed this best seller novel three times this year?

6. Peter and Mary have left for office.

Peter and Mary have not left for office.

Have Peter and Mary left for office?

7. This old city has changed a lot since I left it thirty years ago.

This old city has not changed a lot since I left it thirty years ago.

Has this old city changed a lot since I left it thirty years ago?

8. I have heard the story from one of my employees in the office.

I have not heard the story from one of my employees in this office.

Have I heard the story from one of my employees in this office?

9. My sister has visited our grandfather at this villages many times.

My sister has not visited our grandfather at this villages many times.

Has my sister visited our grandfather at this villages many times?

10. Our translator has translated this novel into Indonesian.

Our translator has not translated this novel into Indonesian

Has our translator translated this novel into Indonesian?

In part A, almost all of the students made mistaken is at the multiple choice at the number 6,8,10. Here the question :

6. I am still working. I haven't finished my work.....

a. Already

c. Still

b. Yet

d. Never

8. My friend..... my new dress yet.

a. Haven't seen

c. Has seen

b. Didn't see

d. Hasn't seen

The answer of number 6 is B and 8 is D because according to chapter 2 at the theories, 'yet' is use for negative sentence and interrogative and the position in the last of sentence. The question "my friend my new dress yet" is negative senetence so the answer is " D. Hasn't seen". Some of students made mistake because they did not know the function of 'yet'. This explanation is same for the question number 6 because has same case.

10. we..... the bus. Now we will have to walk.

a. were missed

c. Miss

b. Have missed

d. Are missing

The next question number 10, some students made mistaken is about the form. According to chapter 2, the form of present perfect tense is S + Have/Has + Past participle. So, if the subject is first and second person should use 'have', if the subject is third person should use 'has'. In this question, the answer is "B. Have missing" because 'we' is second person.

In part B, there are some students made mistaken about irregular and regular verb. Here are the question :

5. We..... (begin;negative) to study for the test yet.

9. They..... (teach) us for twenty years.

The answer for number 5 is " haven't begun" because according to explanation in chapter 2 that past participle or verb 3 of begin is bagun and in the last of sentence is use 'yet' it means the sentence is negative, so it should be 'haven't begun'. And for number 9 is "have taught" because in irregular verb, teach become taught for the past participle of teach. Some students made mistaken that they think 'teach' is regular verb so they put -ed after 'teach'.

In part C, there are some students still made mistaken because they changed the subject into second person. Here are the question :

8. I have heard the story from one of my employees in the office.

I haven't heard the story from one of my employees in the office

Have I heard the story from one of my employees in the office?

9. My sister has visited our grandfather at this villages many times.

My sister hasn't visited our grandfather at this villages many times.

Has my sister visited our grandfather at this villages many times?

The answer for number 8 and 9 in interrogative sentence shouldn't change the subject become second person or possessive pronoun, because according to the chapter 2, the form never ask to change the subject. But, some of students changed it because they did not master the form of present perfect tense.

From explanations above, we know that they do not understand yet in using present perfect tense especially in form and regular and irregular verb. When the writer asked them why do not know about it, their answered because the forgot and some of them do not master in irregular and regular verb.

V. CONCLUSION

After having the result of this research, finally the writer can make conclusion for this research as below :

1. The writer concluded that students of SMAN 1 Deli Tua are able in using present perfect tense.
2. According to the result of research , there are 35 students or 97% are able and only 1 student or 3% are unable of them. From the percentages showed the students of SMAN 1 Deli Tua are able.
3. The difficulties that found from students of SMAN 1 Deli Tua in using present perfect tense are they do not master in irregular verb, forgot about the form of present perfect tense which is they should know the placement of 'have/has', and some of them changed the subject into

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