

**COMPARATIVE BETWEEN PRESENT TENSE IN ENGLISH
AND FRENCH**

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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English Educational Program*

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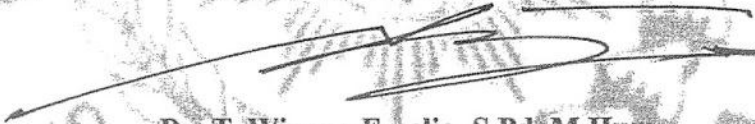
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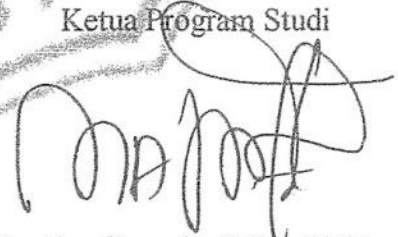

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ABSTRACT

Siti Mawaddah. 1302050046. Comparative Between Simple Present Tense in English and French. Thesis. English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan 2017.

The aims of this research are to describe the English and French Tense in order to find out the similarities and differences in their usages and structure, which is significant to enhance the students impression of two language Tense and clarify some misunderstandings in both English Tense and French Tense learning. This study deals with the contrastive analysis of Simple Present Tense in English and French. This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method and was taken place in the library of UMSU. The data was collected by reading some English and French grammar books, especially about Simple Present Tense and the data from internet to complete this study. The data classified into it ways of classification based on the form and function analysis to find the similarities and differences between English and French. Based on the analysis it was found that many similarities and differences of simple present tense in English and French in form and function. Like in form the similarities is express habit, express general truth, express repetition action and in form the are the similarities in position in form and the differences in form if in French all infinitive ending -ir,- re or -er while in English we only need to add s or es to the verb if the singular person and in French every subject has different verb form.

Keyword : English, French, Tense, Comparative Study.

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In writing this study entitled “ *Comparative Between Present Tense in English and French* ” with the purpose for submitting in partial fulfillment of the requirement for serjana a degree in English Department, there were so many obstacles faced by the research and certainly without helps from many peoples, especially the following people, it was so difficult for the researcher to accomplish this thesis.

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11. All people who cannot be mentioned in this study, thank you very much may allah bless us. Amin

Hopefully the finding of this research are expected to be usefull for those read this study and interested to the topic. Finally, the researcher realized that her study is still far from being perfect in spite of the fact she has done her best in completing this work. Therefore, contrustive criticims, comment, suggestion are welcomed for further improvement of this study.

Medan, April 2017

Siti Mawaddah

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Grammar as the role of language; grammar has important role in language learning. According Coghill and Magendanz (2003: 16) stated that” The grammar of a language is the set of rules that govern its structure. Grammar determines how words are arranged to form meaningful units.” Someone who uses grammar correctly, then it is certain that the spoken language is also good. With grammar, someone will be able to learn the language quickly and well. Having a good grammar system of a language, learners will be helpful in delivering their ideas, messages, and feelings either to the listeners or readers. Language without grammar will provide a misunderstanding in communication between each other.

Understanding grammar, it also should be understanding tense. Tense is the form a verb takes to indicate the time of the action or the state of being; as present (the speak). There are 16 tense in English. Tense is the one of grammar. Tense is the form of a verb that expresses the time of its situation. Simple present tense is the grammatical tense expressing action taking place in the present or future.

Simple present tense is tense denoting an action happening in this time. This tense is used to talk about things in general. We are not only thinking about now, but it is used to say something is true in general.

Contrastive analysis, on the other hand, is concerned with comparing from one or more point of view of two or more languages. Comparative linguistics trades the evaluation of language and by comparing one with another establishes the relationship between them. This comparison is generally done between two languages, which are genetically related that is, those have developed from some common source.

In this case the researcher will state clearly about the comparative between present tense in English and French. The researcher stated the similarities and dissimilarities between both of language. The researcher tried to describe them clearly in order to the teacher and people can understand, including the reader and satisfy after reading this paper, because as the reader and also students also still confused about french between form and function of simple present tense in English and French .

Contrastive analysis has been the first major theory dealing with the relationship between the language a learner acquires or master, linguistic have always been interested in comparing and contrasting different language system and first pioneering works appeared at the end of the nineteenth century(James: 1981). Contrastive linguistic or contrastive analysis is one of the aspect discuss in linguistic generally, will prove as a research field in modern descriptive field. The basic point in this contrastive analysis is the necessity of examining the comparative study of language which same or differs in present tense. Contrastive analysis is a linguistic analysis method that tries to describe, proof and to explained the differences and similarity of linguistic aspects between two or more

languages which are compared. In this research, the contrastive is present tense in English and French. Because English and French is the language which have many users. In this thing, will be finding the similarities and differences of simple present tense and French. To understand present tense, we must know about grammar. If we understand grammar easily so we can compare about present tense and can communication with people. Grammar is Subject important in a language. Without grammar, a language cannot understand.

Language can express everything in people mind by using it. Language follows every human works and activities. In other words, there is no activity will do without language because it is use as a tool of communication in daily activities. Language is the only property own by human being who has never separate from the activity and movement of the human, as a creature which has culture and lives in society. None of the human activities is do without language even in dream human being uses language. There is no doubt about the role of language for human being. It can prove not only by the daily use of language, but also by the attention of the scientist and practitioner toward language. Language as the object of science is not monopolize by linguistic. Even the scientist in other study used language as the object of their studies since they need language as the mean to communicate in everything. The politician learn language in order to find out the feature of word or sentence and style of language which can touch the heart of the people in their surrounding so that they are effect. The psychologist and psychiatrist learn language in order to find out words or sentence which can shows its function in healing their patient. In the assumption that speech therapy

has the suggestive power towards the healing of deceases, doctors need to learn language. In order to be able to blend with the society where they work, the guardians, researchers, speaker, student, always learn the language to ease them having social interaction to run their duties. Language is learn by reporters, artist, entrepreneurs and anybody with variety of profession to convey their opinion, idea, feeling and mind.

Language shows the identify of a nation, every nation in the word have their own language, and it means that language is the element which has strong influence toward human daily life especially in friendship and integration among themselves or other nation. A learn language is easy many expert say to master a language we need to practice factually based on the researcher interview found that the students of English Departement at Umsu when study French they got difficulty in learning French and also when they want to write sentence in French and English it is really different with English for example, in english we only need to edd s or es to the verb if the singular person but in French every subject has diffrent verb form and than still difficult to identify form and function between simple present tense in English and French than they assume that french is difficult.

Thus the researcher is interseted to do a research an title **“COMPARATIVE BETWEEN PRESENT TENSE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH “** in order it could be a reference to help the learner in mastering French and English.

B. The Identification of the problems

The identification of the problems of this research are:

1. Many Students get difficulty to identifying form of simple present tense in English and French.
2. Many students get difficulty to describe the function of simple present tense in English and French.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was only focused on the of simple present tense in English and French based on form and function of both languages.

D. The Formulation of the Problems

The problems of this research is formulate as follows:

1. Are there similarities between simple present tense in English and French based on form and the function ?
2. Are there differences between simple present tense in English and French based on the form and function?

E. The Objective of the Study

The objective of the study will state below:

1. To find out the similarities the form and function of simple present tense in English and French?

2. To find out the differences the form and function of simple present tense in English and French?.

F. The Significances of the Study

The finding of this research will expected to theoretically and practically useful and having great contribution for the following respects.

Theoretically :

This research was conducted has purpose as enrichment in language comprehension especially the using of simple present tense in English and French. And also this research adds the references at UMSU Library. Which might be useful for everyone who is interest in the topic particularly in comparative study between simple present tense in English and French.

Practically :

1. This research is aspect to enrich the language users' knowledge about linguistic study, so it can make the user of language can influent in using simple present tense in English and French Communication.
2. For the students, the result can make them easier to understanding about form and the function between simple present tense in English and French.
3. The research is expect to become a media for the English teacher in the village of North Sumatra to teach about simple present tense
4. The other research who want to do further on the same subject in the future.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

Theoretical Framework is a foundation for the parameters or boundaries of a study. The main benefit of a theoretical Framework is that can help a researcher or writer to determined the problem areas, content considerations, research question that need to addressed and methodology or way in which the research plans to go about finding an answer to research question and theoretical framework use full to giving some clear concept in analyzing the study in this research. The theoretical concept is very important to avoid misinterpretation of term which use in this research.

To complete this work, a documentary technique will apply and some relevant textbooks and journals will be referred in support to the content and analysis of this study. This study will discuss a contrastive study between simple present tense in English and French. Thus, the following discussion will be explaining the formation of word in both of language. In this part, the writer would like to clarify the term which is used in this research, so that the research and the reader will have the same perception.

1. Contrastive Analysis

Naibaho (2006 : 1) said "Describe that contrastive analysis is the method of analysis where by differences and similarities of two or more language (or sub systems of language) are made explicit ". In learning linguistic especially about

contrastive, we often find the term of comparative and contrastive itself. It is better to know the differences between two term. Comparative linguistic is concerned with comparing from one or more point of view two or more different language.

Comparative linguistic traces the evaluation of language and by comparing one another establish the relationship between them. This comparison is generally done between two languages, which are generally related, that is those that have developed from some common source, while the contrastive linguistic is concerned with the comparison of two or more language in order determine both similarities and differences that hold between them.

Contrastive analysis of the data studied the tabulated material in order to determine inherent fact or meaning. It involves breaking down complex factors into simplex one and putting the art in new arrangement for purpose of interpretation in other that, contrastive analysis study of something by examining parts element of the result of this the firs step in analysis of the at data is a critical examination of the assembled data.

The objectives of contrastive analysis are :

1. To show at the least in theoretical framework. Similarities of two languages as :
 - a. Featurese that characterize natural language in general ; i.e language in universal ;
 - b. Similarities if the language compared particularly if these languages are related known as inter language similarities.

2. To describe the differences between languages compared

To establish a linguistic hierarchy of the difficulties

Based on the question above, it is clear that fundamental and applied objectives of contrastive analysis are providing insight into similarities and differences between languages, explaining and predicting problems in second language even foreign language learning and developing course materials for language teaching.

2. Simple Present Tense in English

The commonest tense found in languages are present, past, and future. When the situation is in present tense, it is related as the same as with the moment of speaking (ray is talking), the situation described in past is related with the last event of moment of speaking (ray was talking). So Simple Present Tense is one of tenses that is important to be mastered by the students. Wrong perception of Simple Present Tense will affect the student's ability in constructing or understanding Simple Present Tense sentences. Simple present tense is a tense denoting an action happening in this time. This tense is used to talk about things in general. We are not only thinking about now, but it is used to say something is true in general (Krohn : 1971). A sentence is present in simple present tense when it is used to describe an action that's happening at present and does not indicate when the action is expected to end. Simple present tense is used when:

- a. The action that is taking place in general.
- b. The action is not only occurring now; it repeats after regular intervals of time.

- c. To indicate facts those are generally true.
- d. The action for relating habits routines that happen all the time, be it in the future, past or present.

3. The Form of Simple Present Tense in English

a. Affirmative Sentence

An affirmative sentence is a sentence that allows you to state or affirm something in a straight forward way. In written speech it has a period at the end.

Affirmative statment in simple present tense is formed by adding s or es to the infinitive for the third person singular while for the first, second and plural is without s or es.

Sentence pattern use is :

I / You/ We / They want to go take

She / He / It wants goes takes

Most verbs add- s third person she / he / it : want- wants

Verbs end ing – ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o: add –es passes washes

For example :

1. I usually visit my uncle on Sunday
2. You usually visit my uncle on Sunday
3. She usually visits my uncle on Sunday
4. Budi usually visits my uncle on Sunday

She / he/it + is

For example :

1. I am a doctor in adam Malik Hospital
2. He is in America.
3. They are my cousin
4. You are beautiful girl

b. Negative statement

Negative statement allows you to deny, contradict , or refuse something. In the simple present tense negative statement is formed by adding auxiliary do or does and not before the infinitive (main) form of the verb. Do is used for the first , second and plural , while does is used for the third singular . do and does are called “ helping verb “ , in the third person singular there is no –s on the main verb; the final –s is part of does. Here is the pattern of negative sentence in simple present tense (schramper, 2006).

a. **I , We, You, They + do not + Main Verb**

b. **She , He, It + does not + Main Verb**

For example :

1. I do not like painting.
2. You do not like painting

3. We do not like painting
4. They do not like painting
5. She does not like painting
6. He does not like painting
7. It does not like painting

The negative sentence in “ to be “ formed by adding not after the to be .
for example :

1. I am not a doctor
2. You are not a doctor
3. She is not a doctor
4. He is not a doctor

c. Interrogative sentence

Interrogative sentence is one that allows you to ask question, make inquire, express doubt and so on. It means that you will use this form when you want to express a question. There are two kinds of interrogative question. They are yes/no question and information question. In interrogative sentence of simple present tense, we still use the helping verbs or auxiliary do and does. The pattern of interrogative sentence yes/no question of simple present tense is as follows :

Do/Does + S + Main Verb

Am /is /are + S + C

For example :

<p>1. Do i like tea?</p> <p>2. Does she like tes ?</p> <p>3. Does it taste good ?</p> <p>4. Are you a student?</p>	<p>Notice : the main verb (infinitive) in the introgative sentence does not have a final s/es . it is because s/es is part of does.</p> <p>Incorect : does she goes to campus ?</p>
<p>5. Are you a doctor ?</p> <p>Incorect : do you be a doctor ?</p>	<p>Whe the main verb is formed by be, do or does is not used anymore.</p>

When we get a question, of course there shoud be an answer. The short answer for the question above is formed as follows :

<p>Yes + Subject + do/ does</p> <p>Yes + Subject + am/ is / are</p>	<p>Positive Answer</p>
<p>No + Subject + do not (don't) /does not (doesn't)</p> <p>No + Subject + am not / is not /are not</p>	<p>Negative Answer</p>

For example :

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Do you join the club? | Yes, I do/ no, I do not |
| 2. Does she joint the club ? | Yes, she does / no, she doesn't |
| 3. Is she a student ? | Yes, She is /no , She is not |
| 4. Are you okay ? | Yes, I am / no, I am not |

The pettern of informatioanal question of simple present tense as follow :

- a. **Q-WORD + BE + S + ?**
- b. **Q- WORD + DO/DOES + S+ MAIN VERB ?**

Example :

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Where is Medan ? | Medan is in North Sumatra |
| 2. What time is it ? | It is eight o' clock |

3. The Function of Simple Present Tense

a. To express general time

In such as a use, the simple present tense is usually “timeless”. It has no terminal points in time. It can include the past, present and future. Often it involve repetition an event has been repeated before the present time and future is open to future repetition.

The “timeless” time of the simple present tense is especially useful in general statements. Such general statements may range all the way from external truths to generalization about the customs of single individuals. Example of

general statements with the simple present follow.

c. General truths. Include the laws or principles of the physical and social sciences.

The earth revolves around the sun

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west

The children learn faster when their need and interest are provided for.

d. Custom. Include the habitual action of nations, communities, groups, individuals.

e. With an expression indicating frequency :

The English frequently drinks tea in the afternoon.

The member of our club plays tennis once a week

I always take my umbrella with me when it rains.

f. Without an expression indicating frequency :

Englishmen drink tea in the afternoon.

The members of our club play tennis

With the frequency words always, forever, continually, perpetually, the progressive form may be used to express incessant action. He is always getting into trouble. The feeling here is that one action is continued with interruption.

George Davidson (2004: 201-206) explains several functions of simple present tense:

- a. The simple present tense is used to talk about facts or things that are generally true.

E.g. John works in a bank.

b. The simple present tense is also used to talk about repeated action.

E.g. bob plays football on Saturdays.

- c. In certain special case, the simple present tense is used rather than the present continuous tense to describe actions that are happening at the time.

E.g. Mary plays piano. (: a general fact; Mary knows how to play the piano, or she often plays the piano)

- d. Both simple present tense and present continuous tense can be used to refer to future events or actions.

E.g. The concert begins at 7.30.

In general, Azar (1989: 2) states that the simple present tense expresses events or situations that exist always, usually, habitually; they exist now, have existed in the past, and probably will exist in the future.

a. The time signal of simple present tense

When we talk about permanent situations or about things that happen regularly or all the time (not just around now), we usually use the simple present (Swan, 1995: 457)

J.C. Nesfield (1948) in Fuad Mas'ud (1996: 27) adds the simple present tense is used with adverbial of time, adverbial of place, adverbial of frequently and etc as like:

Always	Twice a week
Usually	Sometimes

Often	Seldom
At night	Never
On Sunday	Every week
Everyday	Here, there

4. Simple Present Tense in French

a. Definition Simple Present Tense in French (Le Présent de L'indicatif)

Simple Present Tense in French is the present time is that states that something happens or the act was done at the present time, the bias in the form of habits or actions or events ongoing at this time. The French present tense, also known as the present indicative, is fairly similar to the English simple present tense, but there are some key differences. The present corresponds to the present tense in English. We mostly use this tense to speak about the present and the future.

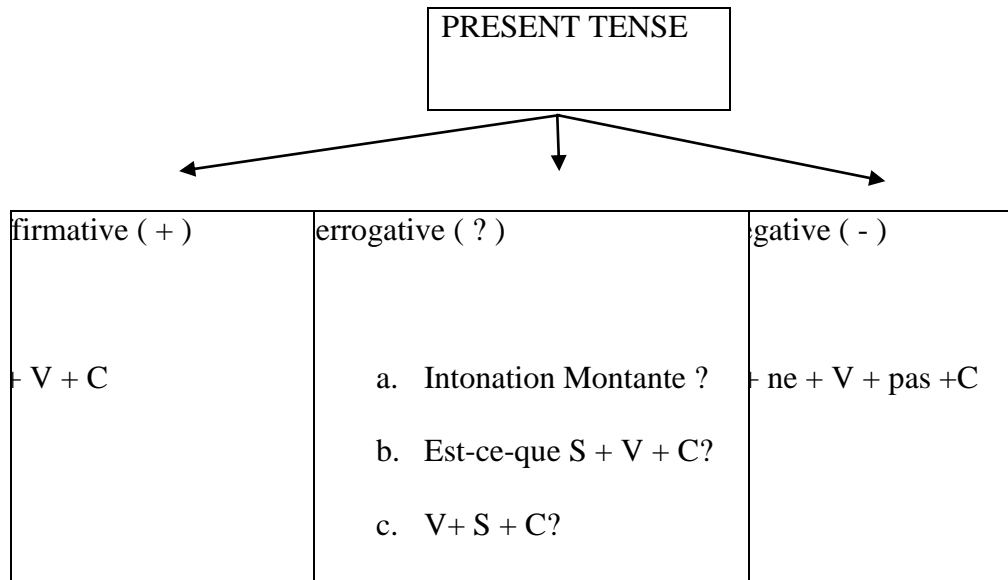
According Paryatun (2015) Present is present state the something and do the time now. In the category le present de l'indicative is the present progressive, pronominal verb, and all types of verbs for not become passé or futures.

As mentioned before it that the verb has a root and suffix. There are various suffixes, namely, -er, ir, re, . Based on how to conjugate, verbs are divided into regular verbs / regular (régulier) and irregular verbs / irregular (irrégulier) following its divisor:

1. . The regular verbs ending with the suffix - er, ir, - or re
2. Irregular verbs with the suffix -er, - ir, - or –re

3. Regular and irregular verbs, verbs example nominal

5. Form Simple Present Tense in French



a. Affirmative Sentence

An affirmative sentence is a sentence that allows you to state or affirm something in a straight forward way.

Example :

- a. Vous est Francais
- b. Elle habitez a paris (He live in paris)
- c. Je vais au cinema (I go to bioskop)
- d. Je vais a l'aeroport (I go to airport)

b. Interrogative Sentence

Interrogative sentence is one that allows you to ask question, make inquire, express doubt and so on. It means that you will use this form when you want to express a question. There are three kinds of interrogative question.

1. Intonation montante ?
2. Est-ce-que S + V + C?
3. V+ S + C?

Example :

1. Vous habitez a paris ?
2. Est-ce que vous habitez a paris ?
3. Habitez vous a paris ?

c. Negative Sentence

Negative statement allows you to deny, contradict , or refuse something.

Pattern negative sentence.

S + NE + V + PAS + C

For the negative statement in French, after subject Ne in front of the Verb and follow Pas. Example:

1. Vous ne Parlez pas beaucoup Language
(They did not speak Language)
2. Ils ne nageons pas souvent
(She does not swimming in the river)

3. Mika ne coutez pas la radio

(Mika did not listen radio)

1. Kind of Verb Simple Present in French

a. Verba Regular and Irregular (Les Verba Regular et Irregulars)

Verba regular

Regular irregular verbs (régulier) have the suffix - er, IR, - and –re.

1. Regular verbs ending (régulier) -er include donner, regarder, aimer, parler, manger, acheter. Verbs ending in -er have everything except the irregular verb aller and Envoyer (irregular in the future tense). Conjugation its present form is as follows.

Subject	Donner (Memberi)	Aimer (suka)	Parler (berbicara)
<i>Je/j'</i>	Donne	Aime	Parle
<i>Tu</i>	Donnes	Aimes	Parles
<i>Il/elle</i>	Donne	Aime	Parle
<i>Nous</i>	Donnons	Aimont	Parlons
<i>Vous</i>	Donnez	Aimez	Parlez
<i>Ils/elles</i>	Donnent	Aiment	Parlent

2. The regular verbs ending in IR among others finir, rougir, Grandir, hair, salir, remplir saisir. Verbs ending in IR conjugated with inserts (infix), iss in the plural present tense (eg finissez). If it does not have the infix, it will be regrouped to irregular verbs, conjugations are sbagai below.

Subject	Grandir (Membesar)	Hair (membenci)	Finir (selesai)
<i>Je/j'</i>	Grandis	Hais	Finis
<i>Tu</i>	Grandis	Hais	Finis
<i>Il/elle</i>	Grandit	Hait	Finit
<i>Nous</i>	Grandisson	Haisson	Finisson
<i>Vous</i>	Grandissez	Haissez	Finnez
<i>Ils/elles</i>	Grandissent	Haissent	Finissent

3. The regular verbs ending in RE among others Vendre, Boire, Battre. Verbs ending in RE conjugated with inserts (infix), s,s,ons,ez, and ent to the stem of the verb.

Subject	Vendre (Membeli)	Boire (Meminum)	Battre (Memukul)
<i>Je/j'</i>	Vends	Boirs	Battres
<i>Tu</i>	Vends	Boirs	Battres
<i>Il/elle</i>	Vend	Boir	Battre
<i>Nous</i>	Vendson	Boirson	Batreson
<i>Vous</i>	Vendez	Boirez	Battrez
<i>Ils/elles</i>	Vendent	Boirent	Battresent

b. Verba Irregular

1. Disorderly irregular verbs have endings -er, ir, -or and -re.

The irregular verbs ending in -er include aller. Conjugations are following.

Subject	Entre (Antara)
<i>Je/j'</i>	Sois
<i>Tu</i>	Sois
Il/elle	Soit
Nous	Soyons
Vous	Soyez
Ils/ ells	Soient

2. Disorderly irregular verbs have endings -er, ir, -or and -re.

The irregular verbs ending in -er include entre. Conjugations are following.

Subject	Aller(pergi)
<i>Je/j'</i>	Vais
<i>Tu</i>	Vas
Il/elle	Va
Nous	Allons
Vous	Allez
Ils/ ells	Vont

3. Irregular verbs ending in ir among others, is Dormer, server, veneer, partir, server, ouvrir, cueilir. Conjugations are as follows.

Subject	Sortir (keluar)	Ouvrir (membuka)	Venir (datang)	Cueillir (mengumpulkan)
<i>Je/j'</i>	Dors	Ouvre	Viens	Cueille
Tu	Dors	Ouvres	Viens	Cuilles
Il/ elle	Dort	Ouvre	Vient	Cueille
Nous	Dormons	Ouvrons	Venons	Cueillons
Vous	Dormez	Ouvrez	Venez	Cueillez
Ils/ ells	Dorment	Ouvrent	Viennent	Cueillent

c. The Formulation Present Tense (De Present De Indicatif)

Subject	Singulier		Pluriel	
	2 systemes de terminaisons		1 system de terminaisons	
Je	E	s	Nous	ons
Tu	Es	s	Vous	Ez
Il/ils	E	t/d	ils/ elles	Ent

d. Verba Pronomino (Les Verbes Pronominaux)

Verba pronouns (le verbe pronominal) is a verb that has the appropriate pronoun or the verb follows the subject (pronom reflechi). The word se (s ') his missal se laver, se lever, s'appeler, s'habituer, s'tromper, se taire, se' Marier. Here is an example of a verb se laver are in konjugsikan.

Personne	Pronom Reflechi	Verba	Resultat final
<i>Je/j'</i>	Me (m')	Lave	Je me lave
<i>Tu</i>	Te (t')	Laves	Tu te laves
<i>Il/elle</i>	Se (s')	Lave	Il se lave
<i>Nous</i>	Nous	Lavons	Nous nous lavons
<i>Vous</i>	Vous	Lavez	Vous vous lavez
<i>Ils/elles</i>	Se (s')	Lavent	Ils se lavent

Nominal verbs are divided into two:

- a. reflexif nominal verbs (reflechi) on this subject verb act for himself.

Example: tut e leves (kamu bangun)

- b. Verba prononima resiprok (Reciproque)

On this subject verb undertake mutual reciprocal action. This action was done at less her by two people.

Nous- nous aimons les uns les autres (kami saling mencintai satu sama lain)

Verb plural pronouns can have a reflexive meaning (self) and where reciprocal (mutual). It depends on the context.

- e. **Verba Auxiliari (Les Verbes Auxiliaires)**

Auxiliary verb is a verb which helps the main verb. There are several auxiliaries in the French language as below. However auxiliaries which used to conjugate all the verbs in the plural is avoir and ente.

Verba	Sens original (Arti asal)	Comme verba auxiliaire (Sebagai verba bantu)
Avoir	Mempunyai	Tidak mempunyai arti
Entre	Ada/adalah	Tidak mempunyai arti
Aller	Pergi	Akan
Devoir	Harus	Harus
Vouloir	Mau	Mau
Pouvoir	Dapat	Dapat
Falloir	Harus	Harus

All French verbs have infinitives ending in **-er**, **-ir**, or **-re**. Regular verbs are normally classified into three groups, according to their infinitive ending:

Types Des Verbe “ er”

subject	Parle (berbicara)	Appeler (panggilan)	Nager (renang)	Peser (menim- bang)	Nettoyer (member- sihkan)	Payer (bayar)
Je	Parle	Appele	Nage	Pese	Nettoie	Paie
Tu	Parles	Appeles	Nages	Peses	Nettois	Paies
Il/ell	Parle	Appelle	Nage	Pese	Nettoie	Paie
Nous	Parlons	Appelons	Nageons	Pesons	Nettoyons	Payons
Vous	Parle	Appelez	Nagez	Pesez	Nettoyez	Payez
Ils/ elles	Parlent	Appellent	nagent	Pesent	nettoient	Paint

Example :

- a. Parle (to speak)
- b. Finir (to finish)
- c. Vendre (to sell)

The stem of the verb is obtained by dropping the infinitive ending -er, -ir, or -re (i.e., leaving the stems parl-, fin-, and vend-).

Tu parles (familiar singular) (you speak, you do speak, or you do are speaking)

Vous parlez (polite singular) (you speak, you do speak, or you do are speaking)

Il parle (he speaks, he does speak, or he is

speaking)
Elle parle (she speaks, she does speak, or she is
speaking)

The present tense of regular er verbs is formed by edding the endings –e, es, e, ons, ez, and ent to the stem of the verb. The subject pronouns (je, tu, il/elle/on, nous, vous, ils/ells) are always used.

Parle (to speak).

The present tense of regular –ir verbs is formed by edding –is, -is, -inssons, - issez- and issent to the stem of verb. While the present tense of –re verb is formed by eddings –s, -s, ons-, osz, and ent to the stem of the verb.

Singular

- a. Je parle (I speak, I do speak, or I am speaking)
- b. Tu parles (familiar singular) (you speak, you do speak, or you are speaking)
- c. Vous parlez (polite singular) (you speak, you do speak, or you are speaking)
- d. Il parle (he speaks, he does speak, or he is speaking)
- e. Elle parle (she speaks, she does speak, or she is speaking)

Plural

- a. Nous parlons (we speak, we do speak, or we are speaking)
- b. Vous parlez (you speak, you do speak, you are speaking)
- c. Ils parlent (they speak, they do speak, they are speaking)
- d. Ells parlent (they speak, they do speak, they are speaking)

In French, the second person singular (you) has two forms : the familiar form, using the pronoun tu, and the polite form, using the pronoun vous.

Singular

plural of both

Familiar form : tu parles (you speak)

Polite form : vous parlez (you speak)

The –e of je is dropped when the word that follows it begins with a vowel or a silent (mute) h (elision).

Much of the above applies to the English present tense, but as you can see in some of the translation, there's just one French present tense with three possible English equivalents. Depending on the context, *je parle* might be translate by any of these :

1. I speak simple present tense
2. I am speaking simple progressive
3. I do speak present emphatic

There's no present progressive (to be+ present participle) in French *je suis parlent* simply does not exist. Not only is it perfectly acceptable to say *je parle maintenant* to mean “ I'm speaking right now” it's the most common way to say it. If you want to stress that you are doing something right at this very moment, you can use the expression *entre en train de*; literally, “ to be in the process of.” For example. *Je suis en train de parler.* However this construction is far less common than the regular old present tense works just fine in French.

Nor does French have a present emphatic. In most contexts, *Oui, je parle*

français is a fine translation of “Yes”, I do speak French, “ If you really want to get that same stress across, you have to use an adverb such as *effectivement* or *en effet* : *Oui, en effet, je parle français*

For action that began in past and continue into the present, French uses *depuis plus* the simple present tense while in English uses “ since” with the present perfect : *J’habite ici depuis un an* “ I’ve lived here for a year.”

In English the present tense is used after conjunctions that indicate an future action. In French, however, this is incorrect : these conjunction must be followed by the future instead.

6. The Function of simple Present tense in French.

1. A current action or state of being

Je travaille I’m working

Il est en retard He’s always late

2. A habitual action or state of being

Oui, je travaille le Yes, I do work on Sundays

dimanche

Il est toujours en retard. He’s always late

3. An action which is about to occur

Je travaille demain. I’m working tomorrow

Il arrive sur-le-champ He’ll be right here

4. An absolute or general truth

Le soleil se leve a l'est

The sun rises in the east

L'eau est essentielle a lavie Water is essential to life.

5. Conditions in likely situation (si clauses)

Si ti veux, tu peux

if you want, you can have dinner with

me

Diner avec moi.

Je vais le renvoyer s'il

I'm going to fire him if he's late

tomorrow

Est en retard demain

B. Relevant Studies

This research takes some relevant studies to support this research which related on this research.

The first research had been used by “ Heranika (2016) “ and the title is “Adjective In English and Fench “ based on the result of data, it is conclude as follows : The research of adjectives in English and French has been so far described. This research would be analyzed the similarities and dissimilarities present in two language concerning of the type, the function and the marks, in term of similarities they are article form function and structure aspect that article is a word used to modify a noun like in English the cars, in French, les vouteres. Demonstrative adjective from definition aspect that demonstrative is a word show a from adjective like in English that, this and in French cet, cette. Adjective of indefinite quantity in both language include degreeof comparison. They are countable and uncountable

nouns. And the differences of adjective in English and French was the gender from that specialization for adjective form in French.

Related to the researches above, the research of this study try to analyze similarities and differences between present tense in English and French based on the form and function of this research.

C. Conceptual Framework

The form of present tense in every language has own system as well as in English and French language. The difficulties that arisen in the form of present tense was cause problems while the similarities and differences was facilities the students in learning foreign language. The solve of the problem of research is qualitative descriptive method design and the purpose to solve the problem is the differences between English and French in type present tense.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

In this research, the research was conducted by using a descriptive qualitative method, descriptive qualitative was be used to describe and to analyze each finding during analyzing the data. According to Arikanto (2002;14) that “descriptive qualitative develop concepts based on the available data follow the flexible research design that is suitable to the context.”

The descriptive method was used to explain and to describe two languages. Here based on the scope the language analysis are English and French therefore contrastive analysis would be conducted to find out the similarities and dissimilarities of simple present tense and French.

B. Source of Data

In the case, the data was collected by reading some English and French grammar book “ *Pintar Bahasa Inggris dan Bahasa Prancis*, “ *English Grammar*, “ *Tata Bahasa Prancis*,” *English Grammar*, “ *Buku Panduan Bahasa Prancis*,” *French Verb Drill*. “ *Teknik 1 jam Menguasai 16 Tense Bahasa Inggris*” , especially about present tense and from internet to complete this research. This source are describing and comparing in order to support in explaining similarities and differences in both of language especially in the form and the function.

C. The Techniques of Data Collection

The researcher analyzes the data by using analysis descriptive. The analysis descriptive technique would be used to find out the similarities and differences about simple present tense in English and French language. In the steps:

1. First step reading some books about simple present tense in English and French especially in form and function.
2. Next step collecting the books about English and French
3. Underlining the form and function in simple present tense in English and French.
4. Finding the similarities and differences form and function in books about simple present tense in English and French.

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher would be elaborated the steps to analyze the data, the following steps are taken in analyze the data:

1. Identifying form and function of simple present tense in English and French.
2. Analyzing the similarities and dissimilarities form and function simple present tense in English and French language present tense.
3. Reading and Understanding about Simple Present Tense in English and French.
4. Describing the similarities and differences between Simple Present Tense in English and French.
5. Classifying the similarities and differences of form and function in both languages.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Collection

This chapter deals with the similarities and differences in terms of their uses in parts of speech in English and French in respect to what have already been discussed.

The data for this study were comparative between simple present tense in English and French by searching data from internet to complete the data from library research. They classified into it ways of classification based on the form and function was found the similarities and the differences between English and French. The data might be classified based on the explanation, which found in similarities and differences between English and French.

1. Simple Present Tense in English and French

Tabel 4.1

Simple Present Tense in English and French

No	English	French
1	Mother buys new clothes	Ma mere achete une nouvelle robe
2	He eats bread	Il mange du pain
3	I read a novel	Je lis un roman
4	He reads magazine	Il lit le magazine
5	I go to paris	Je vais a paris

6	Every morning they go to school	Tous les matins. Ils vont a l'ecole
7	She speaks English	Elle parle anglais
8	I wait my sister	Je attend ton frere
9	I'm working	Je travaille
10	He' s alwasy late	Il est en retard
11	Zeki listen music	Zeki coutez la radio
12	She writes a letter	Elle ecrit une lettre
13	The sun rises in the east	Le soleil se leve a l'est
14	Water is essential to life	L' eau est essentielle a lavie
15	He is alwasy late	Il est tounjours en retard
16	If you want you can dinner with me	Si ti veux, tu peux
17	I'm going to fire him if he is late	Je vais le renvoyer

B. Data Analysis

The data acquired as shown below were gathered from the library. They might had been classified into same ways of classified based on the categories found in similarities and diffrences between English and French languages in form and function of simple present tense in English and French.

In the previous discussion, the researcher has analyzed simple present tense in English and French. So the researcher turns the analysis between the similarities and differences of simple present tense in form and function.

Tabel 4.2

The Similarities Form of Simple Present Tense in English and French

Form Simple Present Tense in English	Form Simple Present Tense in French
1. She speaks English	1. Elle parle Anglais
2. She does not speak English	2. Elle ne parle pas Anglais
3. Does she speak English ?	3. Parle elle Anglais ? 4. Elle parle Anglais ? 5. Est -ce-que elle parle Anglais ?
4. She eats bread	6. Elle mange du pain
5. She does not eat bread	7. Elle ne mange pas du pain
6. Does she eat bread ?	8. Mange elle du pain ? 9. Elle mange du pain ? 10. Est -ce-que elle mange du pain ?
7. Dila study English	11. Dila etudier Anglais

Based on the table above, the similarities between English and French in Simple present tense in Form in English in this tense, we must concern to the verb. Affirmative statement in simple present tense is formed by edding s or es to the infinitive for the third person singular while for the first , second and plural is without s or es. And omit a final -y and edd ies if the verb end with consonat + -y. Form in English there are positive negative and interrogative. If in english for positive verbal S + V1 + compliment , negative S + do/ does + not + V1 +

compliment , interrogative Do/ does + subyjet + V1 + compliment Form in French for verb that ending in yer, the y become i in the singular and the 3rd person plural. (for verbs ending in ayer, we can write either i or y. In french also there are form positive negative and interrogative however in French for the positive same like in English S + V1 + compliment ex : Nous sortons ce soir (we go out to night) for the negative S+ ne + V + pas + C ne...pas. Ne in front of the Verb and follow by pas. Example nous ne nageons pas souvent in English we seldom swimming Ne change become n' if meet with verb at start with vocal. And for the interrogative there are three kind form a. Intonation montante? b. Est- Ce que S+V+ C ? c. V + S + C ?.

Tabel 4.3

The Similarities Function of Simple Present Tense in English and French

Function Simple Present Tense in English	Function Simple Present Tense in French
1. He is always late	1. <i>Il est en retard</i>
2. Water is essential to life	2. <i>L'eau est essentielle a lavie</i>
3. The sun rises in the east	3. <i>Le soleil se leve a l'est</i>
4. She always study English on Sundays	4. <i>Ell est etudier Anglais dimanche</i>
5. if you want, you can dinner with me.	5. <i>Si ti veux, tu peux Diner avec moi.</i>
6. I work every Sunday	6. <i>Je est travailedi manche</i>

Based on the table above, the similarities between English and French in Simple present tense in function is the similarities usually timeless however in English and French the function of simple present tense is for the express general time/ general statement while in French the function of simple present tense also use for the general truth, habitual action and a current action so in English and French there are similarities for the time. Function in English is usually “timeless” it has no terminal points in time. It can include the past, present and future. Often it involve repetition an event has been repeated before the present time and future is open to future repetition. The timeless time of the simple present tense is especially usefull in general statement. Such general statement may range all the way from external truths to generalization about the custom of single individuals. Example of general statement with the simple presentile. While Function in French is the time for present tense fact or condition in the present and action that take place in the present once, multiple time or never, action that express how long something has been going on for and action in the future that is already planned or agree upon (required a specific mention of future time).

The differences between form of simple present tense in English and French.

Based on the data, it was analyzed that there were some differences between English and French in Form of simple present tense.

Table 4.4

The Differences Between Form of Simple Present Tense in English and French

Present Tense in English	Present Tense in French
<p>Form in English if in English there are three patten. The first is affirmative sentence, negative statement and interrogative sentence. a. Affirmative sentence is a sentene that allow you to state or affirm something in a straight forward away. Pattern afirmative sentence : I + Am + compliment</p> <p>You /they/ we + are + compliment</p> <p>She /he/ it + is + compliment</p> <p>This form of nominal example :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I am a doctor in adam malik hospital 2. He is in America 3. They are my cousin <p>If verb end ing -ss, -sh -ch -x - o edd es example passes, washes</p>	<p>Form in French if in french all verbs have infinitives ending in er, -ir,- or re. In french as mentioned before it that the verb has a root and suffix. There are various suffixes, namely, er, - ir , or ,re</p> <p>Based on how conjugate, verb are divided into regular verbs / regular and irregular verb.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The regular verb ending with the suffix er, ir, or re 2. Irregular verb with the suffix er, ir , or, re <p>Form in English and French there are differences for written for positive verbal S + V1 + compliment , negative S + do/ does + not + V1 + compliment ,</p>

<p>negative statement is allow you to deny, contradict, or refuse something. In the simple present tense negative statement is formed by edding auxiliarry do or does and not before the infinitive form of the verb. Does is use for the first, second adn plural, while does used for the third singular. Do and does are called helping verb.</p> <p>Example :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I do not like painting 2. It does not like painting 3. She does not like painting <p>Introgative sentence is one that allow you to ask question, make inquire, express doubt and so on. It mean that you will use this form when you want to express a question. There are two kinds of introgative question. There are yes/ no question and information question. In introgative sentence of simple present tense, we still use the helping verbs or</p>	<p>introgative Do/ does + subjyet + V1 + compliment however in French for the positive same like in English S + V1 + compliment for the negative edd ne...pas. Ne in front of the Verb and follow by pas. Example nous ne nageons pas souvent in English we seldom swimming Ne change become n' if meet with verb at start with vocal.</p> <p>And for the introgative there are kind form a. Intonation montante? b. Est- Ce que S+V+ C ? c. V + S + C ?</p> <p>But in French there is no Nominal.</p>
--	--

<p>auxiliary do and does. Example</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does she like tea? 2. Are you student? <p>Are you a doctor?</p>	
---	--

From the table above, it shown that there were differences between English and French in form of simple present tense. In french all verb have infinitives ending in er, - ir, - or ,-re. And in french the second person singular (you 0 has two form : the familiar form using the pronoun tu, and polite form using the pronoun vous. In English the present tense is used after conjucton that indicate an future action. For action that began in past and continue into the present, french uses depuis plus the simple present tense while english uses “ since “ with the present perfect : J’habite ici depuis un an “ I’ve lived here for a year. In french , however, this in incorrect : these conjunction must be followed by the future instead and in in French and English there were differences form in if English there two kind form the first is verbal sentence and the second is nominal sentence.

C. Research Finding

The finding in this research is found that between English and French there are some similarities and differences in term of form and function between simple Present Tense in English and French as the following :

1. Simple present tense in English and French has similarities in form and function.
2. English and French have the same function of Simple present tense.
3. The similarities between English and French in form and function are including the time for a current action or state of being, habitual action, an absolute or general truth, and conditional in likely situation in English and French and the Similarities Form is they have affirmative sentence/ positive, negative, and interrogative sentence.
4. The differences in English and French in form of Simple Present tense if in French all verbs have infinitives ending in er, -ir, - or -re if in English present tense of regular er verb is formed by edding the ending -e, -es, e, ons ez, ent to the stem of the verb. The subject pronouns (je, tu, il/elle/on, ons, vous, ils/ells) are always used.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data in English and French in form and function of simple present Tense, conclusion can be drawn as the following :

1. There are similarities of simple present tense in English and French. They are function of simple present Tense in English and French if in English the function of Simple Present Tense as for general truths, custom, and with an expression indicating frequency example the earth revolves around the sun, the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, however in French also has general truth and each other. Example if in English a current action or state of being I'm working in French je travaille and also the similarities of form in French and English there are similarities for the positive, negative and interrogative.
2. The differences of simple present tense in English and French are the difference in form of simple present tense in English and French if in English the third person singular which must be added s/es if verb ends in -ing- ss, -sh- ch - x- add es but in French all verbs have infinitives ending in -er, -ir, -re. In French the second person singular (you) has two forms: the familiar form using pronoun tu, and the polite form using the pronoun vous. For action that began in the past and continues into the present, French uses depuis plus simple present tense while English uses "since" with the present perfect: j'habite ici depuis un an "I've lived here for a year. In English the present tense is used after

conjunction that indicate an future action. In French, however, this is incorrect : these conjunction must be followed by the future instead and in French there is no nominal sentence .

B. Suggestion

Having finished of this research, the research would like to suggest the following :

1. The researcher suggest to the reader who are interest in this field of study to do futher research, such simple present tense in English and French especially the function and form.
2. From the similarities of both languages, they can help the teachers to present material in teaching in simple present tense in English and French especially form and the function.
3. The research expect the thesis could be reference for those who want to do research in English and French and reader who has knowledge of both langauge can depends on their sciences to both langauges.
4. And for the students especially for English departement are suggested to learn more about adjective in English and French in order to get the clear understanding and deep comprehending. It can also the contribution for English learners.

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Nama Mahasiswa : Siti Mawaddah
NPM : 1302050046
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 131 SKS

IPK = 3,33

Perseetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Improving Students' Pronunciation through Communicative Drilling Technique at First Semester UMSU	
10/11-2-2016 Af	Comparative between Present Tense in English and French	
	The Effect of Colloquy Method on the Students' Achievement in Speaking	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 10 November 2016

Hormat Pemohon,

Siti Mawaddah

Keterangan:

- Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Siti Mawaddah
NPM : 1302050046
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

Comparative between Present Tense in English and French

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Dra. T. Winona Emelia, M.Hum

Acc 11-2016 BF

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 11 November 2016

Hormat Pemohon,

Siti Mawaddah

Keterangan

Dibuat rangkap 3 :
- Untuk Dekan / Fakultas
- Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**
Jln. Mukthar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 1345/II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2016
Lamp : ---

H a l : **Perpanjangan Proyek Proposal
Dan Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : **SITI MAWADDAH**
N P M : 1302050046
Program Studi : Pend. Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian : **COMPARATIVE BETWEEN PRESENT
TENSE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH**

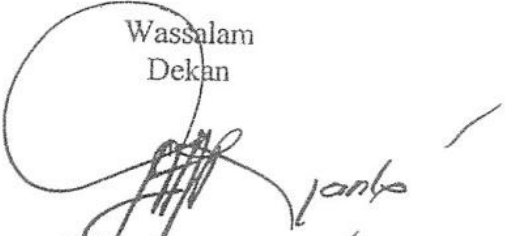
Pembimbing : Dra. T. Winona Emelia, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak sesuai dengan jangka waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa daluwarsa tanggal : **11 November 2017**

Medan, 11 Shafar 1438 H
11 November 2016 M

Wassalam
Dekan


Elfrianto .,M.Pd.
NIDN 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 5 (lima) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :

WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Siti Mawaddah
N.P.M : 1302050046
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Comparative between Present Tense in English and French

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, Januari 2017
Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. T. Winona Emelia, S.Pd, M.Hum



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Siti Mawaddah
N.P.M : 1302050046
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Comparative between Present Tense in English and French

Pada hari Selasa tanggal 17 bulan Januari tahun 2017 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, 17 Januari 2017

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas

(Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum)

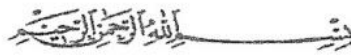
Dosen Pembimbing

(Dra. T. Winona Emelia, M.Hum)

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

SURAT PERNYATAAN



Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Siti Mawaddah
N.P.M : 1302050046
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Comparative between Present tense in English and French

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 30 Januari 2017

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Siti Mawaddah

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp.061-6619056 Ext, 22, 23, 30
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id



SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, menerangkan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Siti Mawaddah
N.P.M : 1302050046
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Comparative between Present tense in English and French

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Selasa, tanggal 17, Bulan Januari, Tahun 2017.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 20 Januari 2017

Ketua,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Fax. (061) 6625474 - 6631003
Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Unggul, Cerdas & Terpercaya

Untuk menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

Nomor : 759 /II.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2017
Lamp : ---
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 02 Jum Awwal 1438 H
30 Januari 2017 M

Kepada : Yth, Bapak / Ibu Kepala
PERPUSTAKAAN UMSU MEDAN
Di
Tempat

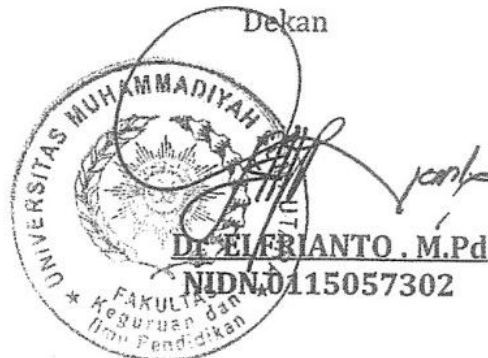
Bismillahirrahmanirrahim
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan/aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di tempat Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama Mahasiswa : **SITI MAWADDAH**
N P M : 1302050046
Program Studi : Pend. Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : **COMPARATIVE BETWEEN PRESENT TENSE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH**

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya, Amin.

Wassalam
Dekan



**** Pertiinggal****



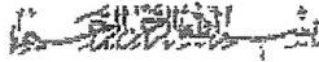
Bila menjawab surat ini, agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya.

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
PERPUSTAKAAN

Alamat : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. 6624567 –Ext. 113 Medan

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 933/KET/II.3/UMSU-P/F/2017



Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

N a m a : **Siti Mawaddah**
N P M : 1302050046
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

adalah benar telah melakukan riset pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

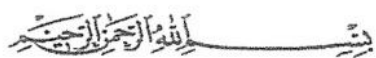
COMPARATIVE BETWEEN PRESENT TENSE IN ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana Mestinya

Medan 11 Jumadil Akhir 1438 H.
10 Maret 2017 M.



H. Irfan Bustami, S.H.M. Hum



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Siti Mawaddah
N.P.M : 1302050046
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Comparative Present Tense in English and French

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
15/12' 2016	<u>Chapter I</u>	
	- the background of the study	
	- Identification of the problem	
21/12' 2016	<u>Chapter II</u>	
	- Theoretical framework	
	- concept - references	
24/12' 2016	<u>Chapter III</u>	
	tables	
		disebutkan 27/12' 2016

Medan, 2016

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Dra. T. Winona Emelia, M.Hum)



BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Siti Mawaddah
N.P.M : 1302050046
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : Comparative between Present Tense in English and French

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
13/3 '2017	Table of contents	
	Acknowledgement	
	Abstract	
	CHAPTER I	
	CHAPTER II	
15/3 '2017	CHAPTER III	
	" IV	
	CHAPTER V	
	- CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION	
18/3 '2017	- REFERENCES	

Medan, 22 Maret 2017

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Dr. T. Winona Emelia, S.Pd, M.Hum)

CURRICULUM VITAE

1. Name : Siti Mawaddah
2. NPM : 1302050046
3. Place / Date of Birth : Sei Tawar, August 21th 1993
4. Adress : Pancing Metereologi 3 No. 14 Medan
5. Religion : Islam
6. Sex : Female
7. Status : Single
8. Education :
 - a. Elementary School at SDN 118168 Sei Tawar 2007
 - b. Junior High School at Tsanawiyah Ishlahiyah Panipahan Riau 2010
 - c. Senior High School at Aliyah Ishlahiyah Panipahan 2013
 - d. The Student of UMSU in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Departement in Academic year 2013 until present.
 - e. Hobbies : Join Organization Program Especially Muhammadiyah Organization like IMM FKIP UMSU, MENWA and Others.
9. Father's Name : Ma'ruf
10. Mother's Name : Yusnita
11. Parent's Adress : Riau, Panipahan

Medan, April 2017

Siti Mawaddah