

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

S

State Islamic University

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

### STUDY ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION OF ik cipta milik UIN NARRATIVE TEXT AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL **MUHAMMADIYAH 1 PEKANBARU**





By

ALISSA SWESTY GALISKA SIN. 11513203438

### N SUSKA RIAU

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU **PEKANBARU** Syarif Kasim Riau 1441 H/2019 M

k cipta milik UIN

S Sn Ka

Z

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: a

STUDY ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION OF NARRATIVE TEXT AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL **MUHAMMADIAH 1 PEKANBARU** 

Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

For Undergraduated Degree in English Education

(S.Pd.)



By

ALISSA SWESTY GALISKA SIN. 11513203438

State Islamic University DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU Syarif Kasim Riau **PEKANBARU** 1441 H/2019 M

Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



Ha

\_

Ka

Z

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

SUPERVISOR APPROVAL

The thesis entitled A Study On Students' Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text in The Eleventh Grade of Senior High School Muhammadiyah I Pekanbaru, is written by Alissa Swesty Galiska, SIN. 1151320438. It is accepted and approved to be examined in the meeting of the final examination committe of Undergraduate Degree at Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.

Pekanbaru, Dzulhijjah 4<sup>th</sup>, 1440 H August 5<sup>th</sup>, 2019 M

Approved by

The Headmaster of

English Education Deaprtment

V

Samic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Supervisor

Riri Fauzana, M.Sc

UIN SUSKA RIAU

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Ha

### EXAMINER APPROVAL

The thesis entitled A Study On Students' Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text at Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru is written by Alissa Swesty Galiska, SIN. 11513203438. It has been approved and examined by the final examination committee of undergraduate degree at Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau on Muharram 9<sup>th</sup>, 1441 H/ September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2019 M. It is submitted as partial requirement for Bachelor Degree (S.Pd.) in English Education Department.

Pekanbaru, Muharram 9<sup>th</sup>, 1441 H September 9<sup>th</sup>, 2019 M

**Examination Committe** 

Examiner I

Ria

Drs. Karayo Hasibuar, M.Ed. TESOL

State Examiner III

ty of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Idham Syahputra, M.Ed

Examiner II

Mainar Fitri, M.Pd

Examiner IV

Dedy Wahyudi, M.Pd

Dean

Facility of Education and Teacher Training

Dr. H. Muhammad Syaifuddin, S.Ag., M.Ag. NIP. 19740704 199803 1 001

Kasim Riau



I

ak cipta

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

### بْسَمِّ السَّمَ السِّحِيْنِ السِّحِيْنِ السِّحِيمِ لَ

All praises be to Allah, the Lord of the world, who has given the researcher guidance and blessing to complete this thesis. Peace and salutation be upon to prophet Muhammad SAW., who has brought the human beings from the darkness to the lightness and from the bad character to the good one.

The researcher would like to express her great honor and deepest gratitude to her beloved parents, Suarman and Dian Isnianti, and also her brothers and sister, Aga, Andika and Ayu who always give their love, support, materials, pray, and motivation to finish the researcher's study.

The deepest gratitude also goes to those who helped the writer in finishing this thesis, among others:

- 1. Prof. Dr. KH. Akhmad Mujahidin, S.Ag. M.Ag., the rector of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Dr. Drs. H. Suryan A. Jamrah, MA., as vice of rector I and Drs. H. Promadi, MA., Ph.D., as vice of rector III who has dedicated their time to develop the university to achieve vision and mission.
- 2. Dr. H. Muhammad Syaifuddin, S.Ag., M.Ag., the dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty, Dr. Drs. Alimuddin, M.Ag., as vice of Dean I. Dr. Dra. Rohani, M.Pd., as vice of Dean II, Dr. Drs. Nursalim, M.Pd., as vice of Dean III and all staff. Thanks for their kindness and encouragement.
- 3. Drs. Samsi, M.H.Sc., and Cut Raudhatul Miski, M.Pd., as the Head and secretary of English Education Department who has given advice and motivation to the writer to finish her thesis.
- 4. Roswati, M.Pd, the writer's academic supervisor who has given suggestion and guidance.
- 5. Riri Fauzana M. Pd., the writer's supervisor who has given guidance time, critics, advice and motivation to the writer from the beginning until the completion.



### Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Uı

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

- 6. All lecturers of English Education Department who have given their knowledge, information, and insight both through formal classroom meeting and through informal occasional one.
- 7. Dra. Hj. Farida Mariani, MM the Headmaster of Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru. Yuli Efrinleni, S.Pd., as an English teacher there, thank you for helping. And also for all teacher and all staffs instilling the data for the research.
- 8. The best friends Ahmad Januar, Ayu Azhari, Delis Rahayu, Murtia Arianis, Irawati, Oktafiah Akhirianti, Yuyun Fauziah, Annisa Rahmi and Ramania Trisna Syafnur,, who has given her supports.
- 9. The unexpected friends from students association of english education department Resvy YY, Novinda Rosayanti, Lutfiah Aznel, Dwi Zella, support her when ups and downs greet her unexpected. If there were nicer words to say "thank you" she would say it to you.
- 10. Amazing Classmate PBI A '15. Dini, Dista, Eti, Fera, Fitri, Kia, Lena, Melza, Novika, Okta, Sasmita, Siti, Sri Wulandari, Tika, Tuti, Uul, Wilda, Zai, Zamil. Thanks for being good friends for the writer, spending many times and activities in this university with you all are amazing moment..
- 11. Everyone who have helped and supported me, it cannot be written one by one. Thanks all.

Finally, the writer really realizes that are many weaknesses in the thesis.

Therefore, constructive critiques and suggestion are needed in order to improve this thesis.

Pekanbaru, 05 August 2019

The Researcher

### UIN SUSKA RIAU

Alissa Swesty Galiska SIN. 11513203438



⊚ Ha

3

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

### **ABSTRACT**

Alissa Swesty Galiska, (2019): A Study on Students' Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text in The Eleventh Grade of Senior High School Muhammadiya 1 Pekanbaru.

Based on the preliminary study at the eleventh grade of senior high school muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru, the researcher found that students had some problem in reading comprehension of narrative text. Actually there are some phenomena that make the students unable reach the standard of the goals, such as, some of the students are not able to determine the main idea, they are not able to describe their mind from the text, they had difficulty in arrange the sentences to conclude the content, they had difficulty to retell the text, etc. The students difficulties were reflected from their achievement in reading test score in narrative text. So, the writer was interested in carrying out the research about this problem. The main purpose of this research was to find out the students' reading comprehension of narrative text. The formulation of the problem was how is the students reading comprehension of narrative text at the eleventh grade of senior high school muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru. The design of this research was descriptive which focused on one variable. The research was administered at Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru. The subject of this research was the the eleventh grade at Senior High School muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru in academic year 2019 - 2020 and the object of this research was to find out the students' reading comprehension of narrative text. Afer analyzing the data, the researcher found that the mean score of the students was 69,09. It can be concluded that the students' reading comprehension of rnarrative text at the eleventh grade of senior high school muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru was categorized into enough level.

Keywords: Reading, Reading Comprehension, Narrative Text

KeyIniver

ltan Syarif Kasim Riau

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber-



© Hakisipta milik ∪ii No Me Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

### **ABSTRAK**

Alissa Swesty Galiska, (2019): Pemahaman Membaca Siswa dalam Teks
Naratif pada SMA Muhamadiyah 1
Pekanbaru.

milk Berdasarkan studi pendahuluan pada kelas sepuluh di SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru, peneliti menemukan bahwa siswa memiliki beberapa masalah dalam memahami bacaan teks Naratif. Pada dasarnya ada beberapa fenomenana yang membuat para siswa tidak mampu mencapai standar daff tujuan pembelajaran, beberapa siswa tidak dapat menentukan ide utama, mereka tidak dapat menggambarkan pikiran mereka dari teks, mereka mengalami kesulitan dalam mengatur kalimat untuk menyimpulkan konten, mereka mengalami kesulitan untuk menceritakan kembali teks, dll. Maka, penulis tertarik mengadakan penelitian tentang masalah tersebut. Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kemampuan siswa dalam memahami teks bacaan tentang Naratif. Rumusan masalah dari penelitian ini adalah bagaimana pemahaman membaca siswa dalam teks Naratif pada kelas sepuluh SMA Muhammadiyah 1Pekanbaru. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deksriptif, dan fokus pada satu variabel. Penelitian ini diadakan di SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru. Subjek dari penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas sebelas SMA Muhammadiyah 1Pekanbaru tahun ajaran 2019-2020, dan objek dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pemahaman membaca siswa dalam teks Naratif pada kelas sebelas SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru. Setelah data dianalisis, peneliti menemukan bahwa nilai rata-rata siswa adalah 69,09. Jadi, dapat di simpulkan bahwa kemampuan siswa dalam memahami teks Naratif di kategorikan kedalam level cukup.

Kata kunci: Membaca, Pemahaman Membaca, Teks Naratif

UIN SUSKA RIAU

iniversity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Hak

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

ملخص

أليسا سوستي كليسكا، (٢٠١٩): فهم قراءة النص السردي لدى تلاميذ المدرسة الثانوية المحمدية ١ بكنبارو.

بناء على الدراسة التمهيائية في الفصل العاشر بالمدرسة الثانوية المحمدية ١ بكنبارو، كالتحت بناء على الدراسة التمهيائية في الفصل العاشر بالمدرسة الثانوية المحمدية ١ بكنبارو، كالتحت مشكلات في فراءة النص السردي. ويوجد بعض الأشياء التي تمنع التلاميذ الحصول على معيار الهدف، وذلك أن بعض التلاميذ لايقدرون على تعيين الفكرة الرئيسية، ولايقدرون على تعيين الفكرة الرئيسية، ولايقدرون على النص، وما أشبه ذلك. بناء على ذلك، رغبت الباحثة في البحث عن ذلك. ويهدف هذا البحث المحرفة قدرة التلاميذ في قراءة النص السردي. والسؤال في هذا البحث كيف كان فهم قراءة النص السردي لدى تلاميذ المدرسة الثانوية المحمدية ١ بكنبارو. هذا البحث بحث وصفي ويتركز بمنغير واحد. وانعقد هذا البحث تلاميذ الفصل الحدي عشر بالمدرسة الثانوية المحمدية ١ بكنبارو أفراد هذا البحث تلاميذ الفصل المحدث فهم قراءة النص السردي لدى تلاميذ المدرسة الثانوية المحمدية ١ بكنبارو وبعد أن تم البحث فهم قراءة النص السردي لدى تلاميذ المدرسة الثانوية المحمدية ١ بكنبارو. ومكذا يمكن الاستنباط بأن التحليل، وحدت الباحثة أن معدل النتائج لدى التلاميذ ١٩٠٩. وهكذا يمكن الاستنباط بأن

التحليل، وحدت الباحته ال معدل على التحليل، وحدت الباحته ال معدل على التحليل، وحدت الباحته النص السردي مقبول. التحليل المحلمات الأساسية: القراءة، فهم القراءة، المحلمات الأساسية: القراءة، فهم القراءة، المحلمات الأساسية:

UIN SUSKA RIAU

vii

PRI GURUS RI

. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Kasim Riau



© Ha

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

### LIST OF CONTENTS

不				
SUP	ERVISOR	AP	PROVAL	i
EXA	MINER A	PPR	OVAL	ii
A₫I	KNOWLEI	OGM	ENT	iii
ABS	TRACT	•••••		v
_			Т	vii
				ix
LEST	Γ OF APPI	ENDI	ICES	xi
k a				
CHA	APTER I	IN'	TRODUCTION	
au		A.	Background of the problem	1
		B.	Problem	8
			1. Identification of The Problem	9
			2. The Limitation of The Problem	9
			3. Formulation of The Problem	9
		C.	Objectives and Significances of The Research	9
			1. Objectives of The Research	9
			2. Significances of The Research	9
St		D.	Reason For Choosing The Tittle	10
State		E.	Definition of Key Terms	10
Islami			1. Reading Comprehension	10
ami			2. Narrative Text	11
CHA	APTER II	RE	VIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	12
niv		A.	Theoretical Framework	12
ers		1.	Reading	-12
ity			a. Reading Comprehension	12
of S			b. Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text	16
ult			c. Assessment of Reading Comprehension of	
an			Narrative Text	18
niversity of Sultan Syarif		B.	Relevant Research	20
rif		C.	Operational Concept	22

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

tate

Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

R III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY ..... 24 Method of The Research.... 24 B. Time and Location of The Reseach ..... 25 Subject and Object of The Research ..... 25 D. Population and Sample of The Research..... 25 25 Population ..... Sample..... 26 Technique of Collecting Data ..... 26 E. F. Validity and Reliability ..... 27 Technique of Data Analysis ..... 29 31 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION ..... R IV Findings ..... 31 52 Discussion ..... **V** CONCLUSION ..... 53 53 Conclusion..... 54 Suggestion ..... REFERENCES

**APPENDICES CURRICULUM VITAE** 

UIN SUSKA RIAU

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



## Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

### LIST OF TABLES

© Нак	LIST OF TABLES	
Table I.1	The Reading Rubric of Narrative Text	5
Table II.1	Indicators of Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text	20
Table III.1	The Population of The Eleventh Grade of Senior High School 26Muhammdiyah 1 Pekanbaru	25
Table III.2	The Sample of The Research	26
CALLED A STATE OF THE STATE OF	Blue Print of The Research	27
Table III.4	Instrument of Validity	28
Table III.5	The Level of Acceptable Reliablity	29
Táble III.6	Reliabilty Statistics	29
Table III.7	Range of Scores	20
Table IV.1	Students Score in Finding Factual Information	33
Table IV.2	Students' Reading Comprehension In Finding Factual Information	34
Table IV.3	Students Score in Finding Main Idea	35
Table IV.4	Students' Reading Comprehension in Finding Main Idea	36
Table IV.5	Students Score in Finding Meaning of Vocabulary Context	37
Table IV.6	Students' Reading Comprehension in Finding Meaning of Vocabulary Context	38
Table IV.7	Students Score in Identify Reference	39
Table IV.8	Students' Reading Comprehension in Identify Reference	40
Table IV.9	Students Score in Identify Inference	41
Table IV.10	Students' Reading Comprehension in Inference	42
Table IV.11	Students Score in Identify Orientation	43
Table IV.12	Students' Reading Comprehension in Identify Orientation	44
Table IV.13	Students Score In Identify Complication	45
Table IV.14	Students' Reading Comprehension In Identify Complication	46



b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

UN SUSKA RIAU	
2	<b>→</b> I

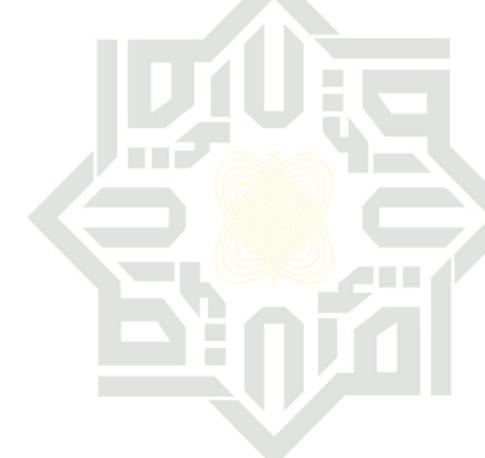
TIAK C	22.0	
טומו	-	
Pillinguilgi	J	
olloging-ollo	Hadona Ha	
Silbr	-	

	0
T	ab
	āþ
T	aba
T	ab
T	E Seb
	Z
	Suska
	Ria

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Table IV.15	Studen	nts Score In I	dentify Resol	ution			••••	47
Table IV.16	Studer	nts' Reading	Comprehensi	on In Ider	ntify R	esolution	1	48
Table IV.17	The C	lassification	of Indicator					49
			Individual					50

ole IV.19 Classification of Reading Comprehension at The Eleventh Grade Of Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru.



51

UIN SUSKA RIAU



Ha

ipta

⊆ Z

S

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

### LIST OF APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Test

The Blue Print of The Instrumen

The Test of Students' Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text

Key Answers

The Validity of The Test

Students' Test Score

**Appendix 2 Syllabus** 

Syllabus of the Eleventh Grade Students at Senior High School

Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru

**Appendix 3 Recommendation Letter** 

Kegiatan Bimbingan Mahasiswa (Proposal & Skripsi)

SK Pembimbing Skripsi

SK Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

Pengesahan Perbaikan Proposal

Surat Izin Melakukan Pra Riset dari Sekolah

Surat Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset

Rekomendasi Pelaksanaan Riset oleh Pemerintah Provinsi Riau

Surat Keterangan Telah Melakukan Riset dari Sekolah

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.



### **CHAPTER I**

### INTRODUCTION

### A Background of The Problem

Reading is one of the most essential skills that students have to master for success in all educational contexts. Reading is fundamental for EFL senior high school students. As Muhammad, Heidari & Niry (2012) stated that oreading is the skill, receiving bigger attention than other skills. It becomes reading as the source of knowledge. It is really essential to enhance the students' knowledge and information. therefore, these learners need to be prepared with good reading skills. For the students who study English, reading is not only reading something but also comprehending its content.

According to Fuch (2006) states, among the academic domains reading has always been the core in systematic research of English teaching and learning, because students require information and concepts through the process of reading comprehension. Comprehension of language does not only involve the understanding of individual words, but also active engagement with the content to create a mental representation (Rashid, 2012). Successful comprehension requires coordination of skills at many levels to extract and construct meaning. The level of difficulty associated with comprehension of ecertain content depends on the complexity of the language used. There are Eimportant differences between the language that we use in everyday conversations and the language used in school (Westby, 2012), where everyday conversations are originally used to achieve daily tasks and share

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Ha

\_ cip

**Kasim Riau** 

1

Syarif Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

personal information. Academic language includes a different set of words, more complex grammatical structures and different text organization to express content which describes complex relationships (Zwiers, 2008). So that, it is important for students to learn reading comprehension as an eacademic language in the school.

According to Aebersold and Field (1997), reading is what happens when people look at a text and assign meaning to the written symbols in that text. In other words, there is an interaction between the reader and the text when people read the text. It can be concluded that reading is a process of reacting and understanding a written text as a piece of communication. It is more than just receiving meaning in a literal sense. It involves an individual sentire life experience and thinking power to understand the symbols, letters, words, sentences and meaning.

Narrative text is kinds of genre that related to a story past event.

Narrative text is one of the text types that should be learned by students and it is an interesting text that the students can learn from it. According to Pratyasto (2011) a narrative is a type of text that is written to amuse and to deal with actual and imaginary vicarious experiences in different ways. Then, Mark Anderson and Kathy Anderson (2003) states that narrative is a piece of text which tells a story and a genre of texts that presents myths, legends, and tales. The purpose of narrative text is to entertain, to tell a story or provide literary experience.



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Unda

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

A narrative also deals with problematic events which lead to a crisis or cturning point of some kind, which in turn finds a resolution. Abbott (2002), state that narrative is present in our lives almost from the moment we begin putting words together. It means that narrative is even or moment that happened in our life in the past and finding its solution.

Based on the some explanations above, the conclusion is reading comprehension of narrative is a reading, thinking activity and such relies for its success upon the intelligence level of the reader, his or her speed thinking, and ability to detect relationships.

According to the curriculum 2013, reading is one of the productive skills that must be learned by the students of English as a foreign language. Based on curriculum, the basic goal of reading the instructions for Senior High School students are: (1) Improving their language development; (2) giving them personal knowledge of the function of prints; helping them to earn about books, understanding written text and the importance of reading. Based on the curriculum of 2013 competency for senior high school, the first year students of Senior High School are introduced several kinds of genre, ⊂such as, report, narrative, recount, descriptive, announcement and ounderstanding English written text. Each genre has its own characteristics. A Narrative text is used to tell a story that has a series of interconnected chronological events. By introducing students several kinds of texts, the students do not only get knowledge but also get interest. Syarif Kasim Riau



Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

I

Based on the researcher's observation at Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru, English is taught two times a week in 90 minutes for each meeting. The teacher teaches English by using some various techniques in developing students' reading comprehension, such as group work strategy, group discussion strategy, grammar translation method and thers in order to achieve the basic competence based on the syllabus that in which content described about reading comprehension of narrative text (Kementrian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Kurikulum 2013) by using genre text based approach. Then, the researcher together with the teacher in that class as her collaborator decides to conduct classroom action research to know Students reading comprehension to achieve the competencies. The students' Rasim Riau

Based on explanations above are consistent with the expectations from ocompetency based curriculum, narrative text is taught in senior high school Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru. It means that students have to acquire the competences in reading basic goals which also expect students to be able to comprehend a variety of genres of text to access information, knowledge, and science in their daily activities, especially written text to get information and oto understand short functional texts, monologues and essays which are taught at senior high school in the form of each genre especially narrative text. That =list indicates that students must read a lot in order to elevate or upgrade their knowledge, to get new information and to learn supporting competencies to understand the reading materials and texts given to master reading comprehension.

b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

# Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Iminumum learning achievement for English narrative text aspect is 85. The  $\omega$ 

oteacher said that it is the standard of narrative text with the score 85 should be

achieved. From the school, the teacher said the rubric of reading

comprehension based on the categories below:

Table I.1

The Score Description Based On The Minimum Passing Grade

The Reading Rubric For Narrative Text Based On The Minimum Passing

Grade

Criteria of score	Score description	Level of categories	Explanation	Passing grade
a A	96 – 100	Excellent	Students can identify the detailed details of the text, meaning to a greater extent, interpret unknown words based on context, express references that refer to previous words or phrases, provide indepth evidence to support my conclusions and make conclusions and understand the generic structure of narrative texts very well.	3
B State	91 – 95	Good	Students can identify the detailed details of the text, meaning to a greater extent, interpret unknown words based on context, express references that refer to previous words or phrases, provide indepth evidence to support my conclusions and make conclusions and understand the generic structure of narrative texts well.	Pass
C Islamic Univers	85 – 90	Enough	Students are less able to identify the detailed details of the text, meaning to a greater extent, interpret unknown words based on context, express references that refer to previous words or phrases, provide in-depth evidence to support my conclusions and make conclusions and understand the generic structure of narrative texts.	
C D E State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif	79 – 84	Not good	Students are not good to identify the detailed details of the text, meaning to a greater extent, interpret unknown words based on context, express references that refer to previous words or phrases, provide in-depth evidence to support my conclusions and make conclusions and understand the generic structure of narrative texts.	Not Pass
ar. E	≤ - 78	Fail	Students are not able to identify the	



### Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Criteria of score Score Level of **Passing Explanation** description categories grade cip detailed details of the text, meaning to a greater extent, interpret unknown words based on context, express references that refer to previous words or phrases, milik provide in-depth evidence to support my conclusions and make conclusions and understand the generic structure of narrative texts.

Z Based on the researcher's observation of the school at senior high S oschool Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru, she found that some of student in the releventh grade faced difficulties in reading comprehension especially in narrative text, such as, some of the students had difficulties to determine the main idea or detail information, the word meaning and also the generic structure of the narrative text. It meant that those of the students could not catch the ideas of the text and had difficulties in comprehending reading text. The students difficulties were reflected from their achievement in reading test. Their reading comprehension score showed an average below Minimun Criteria Achievement (KKM), Minimun Criteria Achievement which is set at 285. She found out from 198 students, 43% of students or 85 students meet the Minimum Criteria Achievement categorized into 15% or 30 students in good devel and 28% or 55 students in sufficient level. Then, the other 57% of students or 113 students are still under the Minimum Criteria Achievement categorized into poor level. From this percentage, it can be concluded that the students' reading comprehension was poor level.

Besides those practical research problems that the researcher found Sfrom preliminary research, the researcher tried to find more evidence that can research that can research the researcher tried to find more evidence that can research the researcher tried to find more evidence that can research the researcher tried to find more evidence that can research the researcher tried to find more evidence that can research the researcher tried to find more evidence that can research the research tried to find more evidence that can research the research tried to find more evidence that can research the research tried to find more evidence that can research the research tried to find more evidence that can research the research tried to find more evidence that can research the research tried to find more evidence that can research the research tried to find more evidence that can research the research tried to find more evidence that can research the research tried to find more evidence that can research the research tried to find more evidence that the research tried to find the research tried tried to find the research tried to find the research tried tried tried tried tried tried tr

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

Syarif Kasim Riau



### Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Unda

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

Tmake the finding of the problem stronger. According to Creswell (2012)

oresearch based research problem is the 'problem' will be based on the need for further research because a gap exists or we need to extend the research into other areas. The researcher added research based research problem in order to make the problems that will be discussed is clear.

Some previous researchers were related to students' reading comprehension, which relate to students' reading comprehension problem.

These researches have found that students' were still weak in reading comprehension test showed or reflected from their score achievement. The result showed that students have bad results in all aspects of generic structure of narrative text (Sarwo & Riyanti, 2013). Other researchers also have found that students' reading comprehension level in critical comprehension determined based on reader's own background, interest and disposition (Aminah, 2017).

On the other hand, Mashitoh (2016) found the opposite findings that simprove students' reading comprehension of narrative text, she used picture stories while still using indicators of narrative text. It can make the students more comprehend narrative text. Then, Pambid (2019) also found that students' reading comprehension was in the independent level by using the reading interaction program. It means that students' who learnt by using the reading interaction program will improve students reading comprehension that students reading comprehension was in the independent level by using the reading interaction program will improve students reading comprehension that students reading comprehension that students are also comprehension to the students are



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

To sum up, there were not only good level, but also a bad level that can be the result of the research about students' reading comprehension of marrative text. those previous researches became the research based research problems in this research, because from those findings, the researchers found a gap which is necessary to be investigated by the researcher. Those previous researches still showed researching students 'reading comprehension of narrative text' unspecifically by mentioning only indicator of reading comprehension or generic structure of the narrative text, while the researcher didn't find other research about reading comprehension of narrative text by combining indicators of reading comprehension and generic structure of the narrative text specifically. So that, the researcher is interested in investigating the problem into a research entitled: "A study on students' reading comprehension of narrative text at the eleventh grade of senior high school Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru".

### B. The Problems

University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

### 1. Identification of the problem Based on the backgrou

Based on the background above, the researcher identifies some problems based on phenomena of this research as follows:

- a. Why were some of the students not able to determine the main idea?
- b. Why were some of the students not able to determine factual information from the text?
- c. Why were some of the students not able to interpret and understand the message of the text?



# © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

a

State

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

- d. Why were some of the students not able to identify the generic structure of the text?
- e. Why were some of the students not able to master the vocabularies?

### . Limitation of the problem

After identifying the problems stated above, thus the researcher needs to limit the problem of her research on the Students' Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text.

### **□3.** Formulation of the problem

Accordance with the limitation of the problem, the researcher formulated the research problems as "how is students' reading comprehension of narrative text in the eleventh grade of senior high school Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru ?".

### C. The Objectives and Significances of The Research

### 1. The Objectives of The Research

Based on the research questions formulated above, the objectives of this research is to find out students' reading comprehension of narrative text at the eleventh grade of Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru.

# of this research is to find out narrative text at the eleventh Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru. The Significances of the Research a. Hopefully, this research is able researcher, especially in learning b. These research findings are e especially for students and teach

- a. Hopefully, this research is able to benefit the researcher as a novie researcher, especially in learning how to conduct a research.
- b. These research findings are expected to be useful and valuable, especially for students and teacher of English at the eleventh grade of

mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



## © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

Ria

ultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

state Islamic Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru for their future learning process.

- c. Besides, this research finding is also expected to be positive and valuable information, especially for those who are concerned in the world of teaching and learning English as a foreign or second language.
- d. The results of the research will be able to improve students' comprehension to read narrative texts better.

### D. Reasons for Choosing the Title

The researcher conducted this research in accordance to:

- 1. The title of the research is relevant with the researcher's status as a student of English Education Department.
- 2. The title of this research is not yet investigated by any other researchers.
- 3. The location of the research facilitates the researcher to conduct the research.

### **E.** The Definition of the Terms

There are so many terms involved in this research. Thus, to avoid misunderstading toward the terms used in this research, the following terms are necessarily defined as follows:

. Reading Comprehension is an active thinking process through which a reader intentionally constructs meaning to form a deeper understanding of



### Hak cipta milik UIN

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

concepts and information presented in a text and the researcher focuses on reading comprehension of narrative text. Narrative text is one of many different genres in literature which consists

of character, plot, setting, temporary and based on purpose and sometimes has the overlapping understanding of the content. In this study, narrative text is a text that tells past events and is the text used in this study.

UIN SUSKA RIAU

### Suska Ria

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

- Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
- 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

### CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

### A Theoritical Framework

### 1. Reading

### a. Reading comprehension

According to Brassell (2008) says that reading is a multidimensional process. The process involved the eyes, the ears, the mouth and most importantly the brain. In this process, reading will greatly require the cooperation and involvement of the mentioned. When reading a text, it takes the eye to see the text. When a person reads by voice, it takes an ear to hear it, when a person uses a voice, it takes a mouth to speak it and most importantly is when doing all those activities, what is visible, audible and spoken will be translated by the brain so that the result of reading namely to get meaning in the form of information and knowledge of the text.

Reading is an important skill in many different settings especially in the educational setting (Grabe, 2009). Students, nowadays, encounter the great demands of reading activity since all knowledge is in the written form. The students should have a good reading ability to discover the content of the text.

Then, Richards (2010) defines about reading is the process of understanding the meaning of a written text. This process not just

© Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

Ria

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

12

# © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Ria

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

ı pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: included the understanding but also gained the information of the written text. While in this process, start from reading, understanding, getting information and finally getting knowledge. Then, reading becomes the right activity to get more existing knowledge.

Nuttal (1985) says that reading is the core of the reading process. It is an interaction between the reader takes something from a text without any effort. But, it is an active process in which the reader takes the text and brings his knowledge to the text to recognize what is in it. Briefly, reading requires learns to be an active participant.

Reading is the process between the reader, the writer, and the text to constructing meaning. Hansen (2016) stated that reading is the way to get information what is written. To achieve this process, the readers need comprehensively. So, It means the main goal of reading is comprehend what's being read or knowing what is written.

Based on some explanation from the experts above, it can be concluded that reading is a process of understanding text by a reader. It requires readers to be able to interpret the written text and become the important skill that students should learned.

In reading comprehension, it requires action on the part of the reader. Based on Harris and Hodges (1995) that cited by Brassell (2008) their expert said that comprehension is the ability to know or understand ideas with thoughts, the meaning of written

### Ha \_ cipta milik S uska Z a

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

ı pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: communication through mutual exchange and holistic ideas between translators and messages. It means that the action involves using existing knowledge that the reader has on the topic of the text as well as the text itself to create meaning.

Then, Dorn and Carla (2005) define about comprehension, Comprehension is the constructive process and personalized by using the ideas and thought of the individual reader and comprehension is the key of the purposes in the reading process and make a sense of it. It means without comprehension, students just read word by word without the understanding of the text and the purpose of the writer given.

As what Snow (2002) says about reading comprehension, reading comprehension is the primary focus of post-primary classroom teaching, once the reader understands most of the word recognition, the text also becomes an integral part of the original reader's instruction. These instructions include spoken language, vocabulary, and listening comprehension that becomes the focus of preschool to continue throughout the base class.

It can be concluded that, reading comprehension is very important in education life. Thus, reading comprehension is not merely to understand the text, but for broader learning, success in education and employment.

# Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Ria

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan ı pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Similarly, King and Stanley (1989) state that there are five components that may help the students to read carefully and achieve the reading comprehension, they are finding factual information, finding main idea, finding the meaning vocabulary context, identifying reference and making inference.

King and Stanley (1989) describe these five components of reading comprehension. First, in finding factual information, it

King and Stanley (1989) describe these five components of reading comprehension. First, in finding factual information, it requires readers to scan specific details of information from the text. Second is finding main ideas. Finding the ideas was very important because it not only helps to understand the paragraph, but also helps to remember the content later. Third, in the finding meaning of vocabulary context, the readers could develop his/her guessing ability to the word which is not familiar with him or her.. Forth is identifying references, in this part, it can help the readers understand the reading passage. Fifth is identifying inference. It is intended to measure readers' ability in analyzing the relationship of idea within a single sentence.

Based on the explanation above, reading is important to learn. In this research, to know students' reading comprehension of narrative text, the researchers use indicators stated by King and Stanley (1989) about components of reading comprehension, they are finding factual information, finding main idea, finding the meaning vocabulary context, identifying reference and making

### I \_ cipta milik Suska Z a

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan ı pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

inference. Then, the researcher combines the indicators with the generic structure of the narrative text.

### b. Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text.

Narrative text is a text that tells about an event that happened in the past. Where, the incident entertains the reader and also has a hidden meaning in it. Narrative text is one of the texts favored by many students, besides telling past events, narrative text is also an interesting fiction, such as legends, fairy tales, and others.

Based on the 2013 curriculum. Narrative text is used as a learning subject for eleventh grade. Narrative text aims to enable students to show caring, confident and responsible behavior in carrying out communication related to simple narrative texts in the form of short stories. Students can identify information, social functions, text structures, and linguistic elements of simple narrative texts in the form of short stories. When dealing with short stories, students must also pay attention to the elements. So, communicative purpose of narrative text is to entertain readers and listeners.

Richards (2010) stated that narrative text is the written or the oral account of real or fictional story. Moreover, Barwick (1999) also defined that narrative relates a realistic, imagined or fictitious story. Narrative text is a text to tell past activities which focus on problematic experience and resolution to amuse and give lesson

### Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Ha \_ cipta milik Suska

Z a

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

moral to the reader. It can be concluded that narrative is a kind of written or oral account that happened at the past and it may be real or just a fiction.

According to Barwick (1999) states that a story that qualifies as a narrative should have the following elements: a setting, characters, atmosphere, a plot, conflict, (and event eventual resolution), and a theme. Besides the elements, there are at least three stages in a narrative text; they are orientation, complication, and resolution. The purpose of the narrative is to certain, amuse, and interest the reader but simultaneously teaches, explain or inform. Kalayo (2007) also stated that the purpose of narrative is to entertain, create, stimulate emotions, motivate, guide and teach. It is true because the narrative text always contents various messages for the reader that may certain or give education to the reader himself.

So, the researcher concluded that narrative text is a real or unreal story which has the purpose not only to entertain the reader but also convey the messages by using past event.

According to Barwick (1999) stated that narrative also has the structure of the story and become the stage of narrative text. They are: Orientation that is to set the scene, creating a visual picture of the setting, atmosphere and time of the story. Then, Complication, it is to revolve the around the conflicts or problems that affect the setting, time or characters. Last, a resolution that brings the series of

I

\_

cipta

milik

S

uska

Z a

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

events to close and revolves the main problem, challenge or situation.

### **Assessment of Reading Comprehension od Narrative Text**

The purpose of the assessment in students' narrative reading comprehension is to enable students to be able to identify various information contained in the narrative text with commutative or to entertain, create, stimulate emotions, motivate, guide, teach and also educate the readers themselves.

Barwick (1999) stated that the purpose of narrative is to certain, amuse, and interest the reader but simultaneously teaches, explain or inform. In this part, narrative text tells a story that has a collection of interconnected chronologies. The purpose of the narrative text is for the pleasure of the reader.

In this research, the researcher assess the students reading comprehension of narrative text by using indicators from King and Stanley (1989) and Barwick (1999), they are:

- 1) Finding factual information: requires readers to scan specific details.
- 2) Finding main idea: reading concerns with meaning to a greater extent that it is with form.
- 3) Finding the meaning of vocabulary context: reader could develophis or their ability in guessing the words which is familiar or not.



### I \_ cipta milik $\subset$ Z S uska Z

a

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

### Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan ı pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

- Reference: for this purpose, we use reference words most often, the reference expression will refer to a preceding word or phrase.
- 5) Inference: the important thing needed in reading understands. The conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning.
- 6) Orientation: the fuction of the orientation is to set the scene, creating a visual picture of the setting, atmosphere and time of the story.
- 7) Complication: the function of complication is to revolve the around the conflicts or problems that affect the setting, time or characters.
- 8) Resolution: brings the series of events to close and revolves the main problem, challenge or situation.

In this research, the researcher concludes that to measure students' reading comprehension of narrative text, the researcher combines the indicators to be components of reading comprehension (finding factual information, finding main idea, finding the meaning of vocabulary context, reference and inference) and also the generic structure of narrative text (orientation, complication and resolution). In conclusion, the students should comprehend narrative text well to improve their reading comprehension of narrative text. the indicators of reading comprehension of narrative text consist of reading comprehension and indicators of narrative text components. They are:



### Table 2.1 Indicators of Reading Comprehension Of Narrative Text

<del>o</del> Variable	Indicators
ta	1. Finding factual information
Reading comprehension of	2. Finding main idea
narrative text	3. Finding meaning of vocabulary context
	4. Identify reference
	5. Identify inference
_ _ Z	6. Orientation
Z	7. Complication
S	8. Resolution

### B. Relevance Of The Research

To avoid plagiarism from another research, there were some researches that have been conducted concerning this research:

Firstly, a research by Sarwo & Riyanti (2013) conducted a research entitled "Analysis on The Students' Problem in Comprehending Narrative Text of the Eighth Grade Students of SMP Kemala Bhayangkari Kubu Raya. This research focused on the problem in finding out information regarding the generic structure of the text which covered the elements of Orientation, Complication, Resolution and Reorientation. This research was descriptive to study by using measurement as the technique of collecting the data. The findings in this research was students were still weak and have bad results in finding information of the generic structure of narrative text.

Secondly, a research by Aminah (2017) conducted a research entitled

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

0

Ha

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



# Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh

Z

I difficulties are made by the students in reading comprehension of narrative o text. The data analyzed by using qualitative analysis. The result of this research showed there were some difficulties that the students still found in reading comprehension of narrative text. The finding that the students' difficulties were at highest level, namely Critical Comprehension that was 40.77%. It becaused in this level require a high level of interaction between information from the text.

Third, a research Siti Masithoh (2016) conducted a research entitled "improving student's reading comprehension in narrative text at the ninth grade students of mts n 1 ngemplak boyolali by using picture stories". Therefore the study only focuses on improving student's reading comprehension, the teacher chose picture-stories for comprehending texts as one of the techniques to improve in the teaching and learning of reading narrative texts. The result of the were as follows, a mean score pre-test was 56,4 and mean score of post-test I was 72,5, so there was improvement 16,1. Besides, the mean score of post-test II was 74,6 so the improvement from

Univers Last, a research journal by Cheryl Pambid (2019) conducted a research entitled "English Reading Comprehension Skills of Grade IV pupils in selected schools in Zamoboanga Peninsula". In this research journal is aimed to find out the students' reading comprehension by using descriptive quantitative research. The findings are school administration should introduce Syarif Kasim Riau the reading interaction program to provide opportunities, professional

pre-test and post-test II was 18,2.



Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

I development reading teachers and improving pupils' reading proficiency. O After analyzing the data, He concluded reading comprehension skills of grade TV pupils in selected schools in the Zamoboanga Peninsula from 299 pupils was categorized in the "instruction" level, then followed by 108 or 36.1% who are in the "independent" level while 76 or 25.4% are in the "frustration" solevel.

S Dealing with the explanation above, third of this research have the as same variable that was students' reading comprehension. But, the differences between this research with the previous research above are in Sarwo & Riyanti research conducted the students' problems, Aminah conducted students' difficulties, then Siti Masithoh used Narrative text by using picturestories and Cheryl Pambid focused only on reading comprehension skill. In this research only focused on narrative text and will do the research on Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru. This research was relevant to the writer research. Because this research was about descriptive research and investigating about students' reading comprehension.

### C5 Operational Concept

Kasim Riau

In carrying out this research, it is necessary to clarify the variable used in analyzing the data. There is only one variable which refers to students' e reading comprehension of narrative text by using indicators from reading comprehension and combine with generic structure of narrative text, they are:

- Students are able to find factual information.
- Students are able to find main idea.



ak cipta milik U IN Suska

Ria

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Students are able to find the meaning of vocabulary context.

Students are able to identify reference.

Students are able to identify inference.

Students are able to identify orientation

Students are able to identify complication

Students are able to identify resolution

UIN SUSKA RIAU

# Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



# Hak cip

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

# **CHAPTER III**

# METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

# A The Research Design

This research was descriptive quantitative research. The purpose of the research was to gain information about phenomena in order to describe existed condition in the field. Gay (2012) states that descriptive quantitative research involves collecting numerical data to test hypotheses self-reports collected through questionnaires or interviews or through observation. Then, according to Noor (2012), descriptive quantitative research is a research that describes an event, a phenomenon happening now. It is related with condition occurs at that time, uses one variable or more and then investigates in fact. Noor (2012) also adds that there are some ways to do this type of research, such as: formulating the problem, collecting information, selecting the data collection (obtained by observing, managing data and giving conclusion).

Then Gay and Airasian (2000) state that quantitative approaches are used to describe current conditions, investigate relationships, and study cause effect phenomena. Quantitative descriptive or survey research involved collecting data in order to answer questions about the current status of the subject or topic of study and obtain information about preferences, attitudes, oppractices, concerns or interest of some group of people.

So, the researcher concluded that quantitative research is the research that describes about phenomena to gain its information by involving collecting data in order to know the answer of the research of some group of people.

Kasim Riau



# B. The Location and the Time of the Research

The research conducted at the eleventh grade of Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru. The research on July 2019.

# C. The Subject and the Object of the Research

The subject of the research was the eleventh grade of Senior High 7 School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru and the object of the research was the student's reading comprehension of narrative text.

# D.= The Population and the Sample of the Research

# a. Population

As stated by Creswell (2012) "population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic". There were 122 eleventh grade students at Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru consist of MIA class.

The population of Senior High School Muhammadiyah Pekanbaru at the Eleventh grade class was consisting of 122 students where they divided into 4 classes of science as follows:

Table III.1 **Population of The Research** 

No.	Class	Students	
1	XI MIA 1	31	
2	XI MIA 2	31	DIATI
3	XI MIA 3	32	NKIAU
4	XI MIA 4	28	
	Total	122	-
			-

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

C

N

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

# Hak cipta milik

 $\subseteq$ 

Z

S

uska

Ria

0

# **⊥**b. Sample

In this research, the researcher considered that the population was large. The population was more than 100 persons. Therefore, the writer used simple random sampling to took the sample. Gay (2012) argued that the process of selecting a sample in the simple random sampling in such a way that all individuals in the defined population have an equal and independent chance of selection for the sample. it meant that simple random sampling was the way to choose individuals to be sample who was representative of the populations.

Arikunto (2006) suggested that simple random sampling is if the population is more than 100 persons, the sample can be taken between 10% - 15%, 20%-25% or more. In the research, there were 122 students as the population and the researcher took 25% of the population as the sample. so, the total sample that the writer took 31 students.

Table III. 2 Sample of The Research

CLASS	Students
MIA 1	8
MIA 2	8
MIA 3	8
MIA 4	7
TOTAL	31

# E. Technique of collecting the data

To gather the data which were needed in this research, the researcher sused test as technique of collecting data.

The researcher distributed a set of test of the students as an instrument.

The researcher distributed a set of test of the students as an instrument.

According to Creswell (2012, p. 151) said, "An instrument is a tool for

State Islamic Universit

nic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

Imeasuring, observing, or documenting quantitative data". The students were asked to do the test, which dealt with the students' reading comprehension in an arrative text. The result of the test described students' reading comprehension in narrative text.

The test consist of 24 questions. The kind of test was multiple choices, based on the indicators of narrative text in operational concepts and design of question were provided four possible answers A, B, C, D for each question.

To make it clear, the researcher would provide the blue print of the text below:

Table III.3
Blue Print of the Instrument

No	Indicators of Items	Number of Items	Items
1	The students are able to find factual information	3	1,9,17
2	The students are able to find main idea	3	2,10,18
2State	The students are able to find the meaning of vocabulary	3	3,11,19
4sha	The students are able to identify the reference	3	4,12,20
5	The students are able to identify inference	3	5,13,21
63	The students are able to identify orientation	3	6,14,22
75	The students are able to identify complication	3	7,15,23
85	The students are able to identify resolution	3	8,16,24
Ξ.			

# F. Validity and Realibility

Validity of Test

a.

Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Cresswell (2012) states that validity is an individual score of a reasonable, meaningful instrument; makes it possible to draw conclusions from samples studied to the population. This means that validity is the

USKA RIAI

State

Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

© Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

extent to which conclusions are made from the results of assessments that are appropriate, meaningful, and useful for assessment purposes.

Based on try out the result of the instrument, the validity showed that all items were valid. It meant that there were 24 items that could be used in this research. The following table of the instrument validity as follows:

Table III.4
Instrument of Validity

~							
Items	r-item	r-table	Result	Items	r-item	r-table	Result
7	0,451	0,355	Valid	13	0,392	0,355	Valid
2	0,602	0,355	Valid	14	0,451	0,355	Valid
3	0,392	0,355	Valid	15	0,673	0,355	Valid
4	0,492	0,355	Valid	16	0,762	0,355	Valid
5	0,602	0,355	Valid	17	0,602	0,355	Valid
6	0,451	0,355	Valid	18	0,523	0,355	Valid
7	0,543	0,355	Valid	19	0,616	0,355	Valid
8	0,451	0,355	Valid	20	0,602	0,355	Valid
9	0,635	0,355	Valid	21	0,392	0,355	Valid
10	0,492	0,355	Valid	22	0,450	0,355	Valid
11	0,392	0,355	Valid	23	0,450	0,355	Valid
12	0,602	0,355	Valid	24	0.392	0,355	Valid

From the data above was consulted with r-table at significance level of 5%. There were 31 students, so N=31 with df=N-2 (31-2 = 29). The researcher took df 29, so r-table acquired is 0.355. It could be concluded that all questions item are valid. Finally, all question items were utilized in this research.

# Reliability

Reliability had to do with accuracy of measurement. This kind of accuracy was reflected in obtaining the similar results when the measurement was repeated on a different or by different persons. The characteristic of reliability is sometimes termed consistency (Brown,



I

\_

cipta

milik

Z

S

uska

Z a

State Islamic U

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

2003) and this research was internal consistency reliability. According to Creswell (2012), internal consistency reliability is the instrument administered once; using one version of the instrument. The table below is the categories of reliability test used in determining the level of reliability of the test. Table III.5

The level of Acceptable Reliability

No	Reliability	Validity
1	>0.90	Very high
2	0.80-0.90	High
3	0.70-0.79	Reliable
4	0.60-0.69	Marginally/Minimally
5	< 0.60	Unacceptably low

Cohen, Manion, & Morison (2007:506)

The result of reliability questions items is as follow:

Table III.6 **Reliability Statistics** 

Cronbach's	Number of
Alpha	Items
.756	24

The reliability value of the test is 0.963. It is in category of "Reliable".

# G. The Technique of Analyzing The Data

In this research, the researcher analyzed the data by Lechnique, descriptive quantitative. The researcher tried to find out the frequency of how far was the ability of students in comprehending the Syarif Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

I To know of percentage of students' ability in comprehending the onarrative text, the researcher calculated the result of the students' test by using

the scale by Arikunto (2006):

Note:

milik

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

: Correct Percentage

: Correct Answer  $\mathbf{R}$ 

□N: Total Questions

Then, to find out the students' reading comprehension level in identifying features of narrative texts. The researcher classified them using scale for Arikunto (2002). The real score of the respondent was classified into five levels of comprehension. Based on the scale, the students' comprehension could be interpreted as follows:

Table III.7 Range of Scores

No	Scores	Categories
1.	80 – 100	Very Good
2.	70 - 79	Good
3.	60 - 69	Enough
4.	50 - 59	Less
5	0 - 49	Very Less
		Arikunto(2002)

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis



# Hak cipt

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

# **CHAPTER V**

# CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

# Conclusion

From the result of data which have been explained in chapter IV. It can be concluded that the reading comprehension of 31 students at the eleventh grade of Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru in comprehending narrative text falls into Enough Level with mean score 69,09. It evaluated by concerning five components of the students' reading comprehension and three generic structure of narrative text namely, students are able to find factual information (91,39), students are able to find main idea (74,19), students are able to find the meaning of vocabulary (84,94), students are able to identify reference (51,61), students are able to identify inference (52,68), students are able to identify orientation (69,89), students are able to identify resolution (58,06)

The most difficult category in comprehending narrative texts was in identify reference with the mean score of 51,61. The easier aspect was in finding factual information with the mean score 91,39. Hence, the students should foccus and pay attention on terms of identify reference without ignoring the other aspect of narrative text.

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

53



# B. Suggestion

C

milik

Z

S

uska

N a

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

The researcher would like to give some suggestion to the people who get benefit from this research. The researcher suggests to:

Suggestion for the Teacher

The teacher are suggested to be preparing appropriate teaching method or technique to increase the students' reading comprehension in narrative text. After looking at the result of the research finding, the students' reading comprehension in narrative text was in enough level. But the teacher has to explain in detail what element or aspect should be covered in reading comprehension, especially on the elements in narrative text. Then the teacher has to motivate the students in learning English.

# Suggestion for the students

- The students should keep practicing reading in other to increase their reading skill and need to enjoy reading because they will be many advantages that can get. They can start their reading activity through reading narrative text which can entertain them.
- The students suggested to always ask the teacher what they do not understand when learning English especially in reading text.

# Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

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



# Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya

I

# **REFERENCES**

- A.G. Kahmi & H. W. Catts (Eds.), Language and Reading Disabilities (3rd ed.) (pp. 163-225). Boston: Pearson.
- Abbott, H. Porter (2002) *The cambridge introduction to narrative*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press).
- Aebersold, J. & Field M. (1997). From reader to reading teacher. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Anderson, Mark dan Kathy. 2003. Text type in english. Australia: Macmilan Education
- Arīkunto, S. (2002). Prosedur penelitian suatu pendekatan praktek. Jakarta; PT. Rineka Cipta
- Arikunto, S. (2006). Prosedur penelitian. Jakarta; PT. Rineka Cipta
- Barwick, Jhon. (1999). *Targetting text: Narrative, poetry, drama*. Singapore. Blacke Education.
- Brassell, Danny. (2008). *Comprehension that works*. Huntington Beach. Shell Education
- Brown, H Douglas.(2003). Language assessment principles and classroom practices. San Fransisco State: Longman.
- Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (2007). Research methods in education (6th ed.). London, New York: Routllege Falmer
- Creswell, J. W. (2012). Educational research. Boston: Pearson.
- Dorn, Linda J. and Soffos, Carla. (2005). *Teachingfor deep comprehension*". Stenhouse Publishers, Portland: Maine
- Fuchs, L. S., & Fuchs, D. (2006). A framework for building capacity for responsiveness to intervention. School Psychology Review, 35, 621-626.
- Gay, L. R. (2012). Educational research: Competencies for analysis and application. Boston: Prentice Hall.
- Gay, L.R and Airasian, P. (2000). Educational research: Competencies for analysis and application (6th ed). New Jersey: Prentice Halls
- Grabe, W. (2009). Reading a second language moving from theory to practice.

  New York Cambridge University Press.

dan menyebutkan sumber:

of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



0

Hill.

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya

- Hansen, Elin Jorde. Reading (2016).comprehension. ak HogskoleniOstfold Harris, D. (1969). Testing english as a second language. New York: McGraw-
- Hasibuan, Kalayo and Muhammad Fauzan A. (2007). Teaching english as foreign language (TEFL). Pekanbaru: Alaf Riau Graha UNRI Press.

Norwegia:

- Juliansyah Noor.(2012). Metodologi penelitian skripsi, tesis dan disertasi karya ilmiah. Cetakan Kedua. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media
- Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. (2013). Bahasa indonesia: Wahana pengetahuan (buku guru). Jakarta: Kementerian
- King, Carroll and Stanley, Nancy. (1989). Building skill for the TOEFL. Thomas Nelson and Son Ltd
- Muhammad, E.N., Heidari, F., and Niry, N. (2012). The realtionship between critical thinking ability and reading strategies used by iran efl learners. English Language Teaching, 192
- Nuttall, C. (1985). Teaching reading skills in a foreign language. London: Heinmann Educational.
- Pratyasto, P. (2011). *Jenis Teks Bahasa Inggris*. Bandung: Pustaka Pitaloka
- Rashid. R. (2017). Reading Comprehension Difficulties among EFL Learners: The Case of First and Second -Year Students at Yarmouk University in Jordan. Arab World English Journal (3).
- Richard, Schmidth. (2010). Longman dictioary of language teaching and applied linguistics. Edinburg: Pearson Education Limited
- Snow, Catherine E. (2002). Reading for understanding. Santa Monica: Rand
- Westby, C.C. (2012). Assessing and remediating text comprehension problems. In
- Zwiers, J. (2008). Building academic language: Essential practices for content lassrooms, grades 5-12. San Francisco, Calif.: Jossey-Bass



Ha \_ C 0

# LEMBAR SOAL

# PEMAHAMAN MEMBACA SISWA

Mata Pelajaran : BAHASA INGGRIS

Satuan Pendidikan : Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA)

Program Keahlian : IPA

Hari, Tanggal Alokasi Waktu

# PETUNJUK UMUM

Tulis terlebih dahulu Nama Peserta dan Kelas pada lembar jawaban yang disediakan.

- 2. Periksa dan bacalah soal-soal dengan saksama sebelum Anda menjawabnya.
- 3. Kerjakan pada Lembar Jawaban yang sediakan dengan pulpen atau ballpoint yang bertinta hitam/biru.
- 4. Laporkan kepada pengawas kalau terdapat tulisan yang kurang jelas, rusak atau jumlah soal kurang.
- 5. Dahulukan menjawab soal-soal yang Anda anggap mudah.
- State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Jumlah soal sebanyak 24 butir, terdiri atas 4 butir uraian yang semuanya harus dijawab.
  - Untuk soal pilihan ganda berilah tanda silang (X) pada salah satu huruf pada Lembar Jawaban yang Anda anggap paling benar. Untuk soal uraian, selesaikan sesuai dengan perintahnya pada Lembar Jawaban yang disediakan.
  - Pada soal pilihan ganda; apabila ada jawaban yang Anda anggap salah dan Anda ingin memperbaikinya, coretlah dengan dua garis lurus mendatar pada jawaban Anda yang salah, kemudian beri tanda silang (X) pada huruf yang Anda anggap benar

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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

# I \_ cipta milik Suska

Z a

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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

## SELAMAT BEKERJA

# **Text 1 (For question 1-4)**

## Lake Toba

Once a fisherman named Batara Guru Sahala lived in Batakland. One day, he caught a fish. To his surprise, he found that the fish could talk! It begged Sahala to set it free. Sahala did accordingly. As soon as the fish was free, it changed into a woman. She was so beautiful that the fisherman fell in love with her at once. He asked her to marry him. The woman agreed to marry Sahala. However, she told him that he must never let out the secret that she was once a fish. Sahala promised her that he would not tell anyone about it. They were happily married, and had two daughters.

Every morning, Sahala went out fishing. His daughters would bring him his lunch. One day, however, instead of bringing the food to their father, the girls ate it. When Sahala learnt what they had done with his meal, he got very angry. He shouted at them, saying, "You behaved exactly like the daughters of a fish." The girls did not understand what their father meant. They went home and asked their mother about it. When they told her what he had said, she was very annoyed. Although Sahala apologized to her later, she would not forgive him for breaking his promise. Then, the earth began to tremble, and volcanoes started to erupt. The earth cracked to form a big hole. People said that this hole became Lake Toba.

USKA RIAU

Why did the girls' mother get angry with Sahala?

- A. She broke his promise.
- B. He did not get the food.
- C. She apologized for the daughters.
- D. The girls did not understand him

What is the main idea of the last paragraph?

- A. The earth began to erupt and tremble very hard.
- B. What happened after Sahala broke his promise.



# © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

N

<u>~</u>4.

- C. The volcanoes erupted as soon as the earth trembled.
- D. The earth and the volcanoes made a hole for the people
- "Then, the earth began to <u>tremble</u>, and volcanoes ....." (line 13)

The underline word is closet in meaning to ...

- A. Calm
- B. Stabilize
- C. Steady
- D. Tremor

"You behaved exactly like the daughters of a fish."

What does the sentence mean?

- A. The child is a child of his father
- B. The child is born of a fish
- C. Child of a fish that turns human
- D. The child is a cursed fish

Text 2 (For question 5-8)

Once, a cap seller was passing through a jungle. He was dead tired and needed to rest. Then, he stopped and spread a cloth under a tree. He placed his bag full of caps bear him and lay down with his cap on his head.

The cap seller had a sound sleep for one hour. When he got up, the first thing he did was to look into his bag. He was startled when he found all his caps were not there. He was wondering where they could have gone. Indeed, he was greatly puzzled.

When he looked up the sky, he was very surprised to see monkeys sitting on the branches of a tree, each wearing a cap on his head. They had evidently done it to imitate him. He decided to get his caps back by making a humble request to the monkeys. In return, the monkeys only made faces of

# łak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

Ha

k cipta

milik

⊂ Z

S

uska

Z

a

him. When he began to make gestures, even when he raised his fist towards them to threaten them, they also imitated him.

At last he hit upon a clever idea. "Monkeys are a great imitator," he thought. So he took off his own cap and threw it down on the ground. As he had expected, all the monkeys took off the caps and threw it down on the ground. Quickly he stood up and collected the caps, put them back into his bag and went away.

What is the moral value of the text?

- A. Monkeys are clever animals
- B. Put your belongings in a safe place
- C. Kindness must be possessed by everyone
- D. You have to know who you are talking to
- 6. what character do the monkeys have?
  - A. Humble
  - B. Dodgy
  - C. Imitate
  - D. Clever

# State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau what is the climax of this story?

- A. the cap seller lost all his hats in the bag
- B. monkeys use caps on their heads
- C. the cap sellers threatened them, but they imitated him
- D. all the monkeys took off their caps and threw them down to the ground
- How does the cap seller get all his hats back?
  - A. by threatening them
  - B. by giving them food
  - C. by imitating them
  - D. by deceiving them



# I \_ cipta MIIK UIN Suska

N

a

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis kepentingan ı pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Text 3 (For question 9-12)

One day, Daissy decided to buy Donald a new hat. "Your hat is so oldfashioned!" she said. "Come on, I'll buy you a new one."

Donald knew that Daisy was right, so he agreed to go to a hat shop. As they went in, Daissy took off his old hat. "Hey, what's going on?" asked Donald.

I'm taking off your old hat because it's so ugly. We don't want the assistant to see you wearing it, do we?" said Daissy. Donald just said. "Er ... no, ... I mean, you're right, we don't"

In fact, Donald was very fond of his old hat, although he didn't mind getting a new one if Daissy paid for it. The trouble was this: there wasn't any hat in the shop that Donald liked. He tried many hats, but he felt that all the hats looked silly on him.

The shop assistant was getting tired of serving Donald, but he took another hat and showed it to him. "What about this one, Sir? I'm sure you'll like it."

"I quite agree!" said Donald happily. Do you know why? Because that hat looked exactly the same as his old one! Poor Daissy, she wasn't very happy, but she had to pay for that hat. She promised she would buy a new hat for Donald, didn't she?

Why was daisy not happy?

- A. Because donald did not want a new hat
- B. Because she had to pay for hat she didn't like
- C. Because the shop assistant showed donald an old hat
- D. Because donald did not want daisy to pay for the hat.
- No. What is the main idea of the passage?

  A. Daisy like donald's old hat

  Kasim Riau

# State Islamic University of Sultan



Ha

~

cipta

 $\subseteq$ Z

S

uska

Z a

- B. Daisy like donald's new hat
- C. Donald wanted to change his old hat
- D. Daisy wanted to buy donald a new hat
- The underline word is closet in meaning to ... (paragraph 4)

The underline word is closet in meaning to ...

- A. Mature
- B. inappropriate
- C. Sensible
- D. Reasonable
- 12. What was the reasin for donald to go to the hat shop?
  - A. His hat was ugly
  - B. He needed a new hat
  - C. Daisy would pay for the new hat
  - D. He looked silly wearing his old hat

Text 4 (For question 13-16)

One day a mouse was playing in the forest and lion caught it and said," I shall eat you up.""Don't eat me up" said the mouse. "Someday I will help you" "Oh how? laughed the lion. How can you help me? I am very large lion and you are a very small mouse. " But the lion was not hungry and he didn't eat the mouse.

The next day a hunter came and put a large net in the forest to catch the lion. That night the lion walked in the forest and was caught in the net." I can't get a way!; 'he said." I am caught in the net, Help! Help!".

The mouse came and saw the lion in the net"i will save you; he bit the net a hundred time, and the lion got away.

The lion said, "Thank you, mouse. I am large and you are small brown mouse, but you have helped me.

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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

Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.



# Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Hak cipta

Suska

"You didn't eat me yesterday, and I have saved you from the hunter today", said the mouse. They laughed and went away together in the forest.

- A. The bigger is the stronger.
  - A. The bigger is the stronger.
  - B. The smaller is the stronger.
  - C. The big always becomes strong.
  - D. The bigger isn't always the stronger.
- $\frac{1}{\omega}$ 14. what is the reaction of the lion when catching the mouse?
  - A. Happy
  - B. Hungry
  - C. Full
  - D. Sad
  - 15. Which paragraphs describe the complication of this story?

USKA RIAU

- A. 1 & 2
- B. 2 & 3

- State C. 3 & 4
  D. 4 & 5

  16. How did the lion could escape from the hunter?
  - A. He opened the trap by himself
  - B. The mouse bit the net
  - C. The hunter let him go
  - D. He broke the net by his bit

University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



Text 5 (For question 17-20)

# THE LEGEND OF MALIN KUNDANG

A long time ago, in a small village near the beach in West Sumatra lived a woman and her son, Malin Kundang. Malin Kundang and his mother had to live hard because his father had passed away when he was a baby. Malin Kundang was a healthy, dilligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish he would bring it to his mother, or sell the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant's ship being raided by a band of pirates. With his bravery, Malin Kundang helped the merchant defeat the pirates. To thank him, the merchant allowed Malin Kundang to sail with him. Malin Kundang agreed in the hope to get a better life. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and a lot of crews who worked loading trading goods. He was also married to a beautiful woman. When he was sailing on his trading journey, his ship landed on a coast near a small village. The local people recognized that it was Malin Kundang, a boy from the area. The news ran fast in the town; "Malin Kundang has become rich and now he is here".

An old woman, who was Malin Kundang's mother, ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She wanted to hug him to release her sadness of being lonely after a long time. When his mother came near him, Malin Kundang who was with his beautiful wife and his ship crews denied that she was his mother. She had pleaded Malin Kundang to look at her and admit that she was her mother.

But he kept refusing to do it and yelling at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her "Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!" After that he ordered his crews to set sail to leave the old woman who was then full of sadness and anger. Finally, feeling enraged, she

0

I

a ~

cipta

milik

S

uska

Z

a

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis Pengutipan hanya untuk

ı pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.



Ha

k cipta milik

⊂ Z

S

ka

Z

a

State Islamic

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

cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn't apologize to her. Malin Kundang just laughed and set sail. Suddenly a thunderstorm came in the quiet sea, wrecking his huge ship. He was thrown out to a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid his curse; he had turned into a stone.

Taken with adaptation from: <a href="http://understandgtext.blogspot.com/2009/05/">http://understandgtext.blogspot.com/2009/05/</a> narrative-analysis-on-malin-kundang.html

- o17. What did Malin do in his daily activities before leaving the village?
  - A. Went to sea to catch fish and sell it in the town
  - B. Went to the port and catch fish to eat
  - C. Went to sea to catch crabs
  - D. Went to town to sell jewelry
  - 18. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
    - A. Malin Kundang lived with her mother in a small village in West Sumatra.
    - B. Malin Kundang was healthy, dilligent and strong boy. He did fishing to live.
    - C. Malin Kundang help a merchant from the pirates. The merchant took him sailing as the gift and left Malin kundang's mother alone for years.
    - D. Malin Kundang became wealthy until finally he came back to his village and his mother heard the news of his arrival.
- The underline word is closet in meaning to ...

  A. Approved

  B. Assist

  C. Ratify

  D. Rebuff

  Conversity of Sulfan Syarif Kasim Riau

  Conversity of Sulfan Syarif Riau

  Conversity o



# cipta milik $\subset$ uska

Z

a

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

# 20. "But he kept refusing to do it" (last paragraph) ~ The underline word refer to ...

- A. Malin refused to let her mother go with him
- B. Malin refuses his wife to not admitted his mother
- C. Malin refused to admitted her mother because he was shame
- D. Malin recognizes her mother in front of his wife

# Text 6 (For question 21-24)

One day a cat and a fox were having a conversation. The fox, who was a conceited creature, boasted how clever she was. 'Why, I know at least a hundred tricks to get away from our mutual enemies, the dogs,' she said.

'I know only one trick to get away from dogs,' said the cat. 'You should teach me some of yours!' 'Well, maybe someday, when I have the time, I may teach you a few of the simpler ones,' replied the fox airily.

Just then they heard the barking of a pack of dogs in the distance. The barking grew louder and louder – the dogs were coming in their direction! At once the cat ran to the nearest tree and climbed into its branches, well out of reach of any dog. 'This is the trick I told you about, the only one I know,' said the cat. 'Which one of your hundred tricks are you going to use?'

reach of any dog. 'This is the trick said the cat. 'Which one of your hunder the said the cat. 'Which one of your hunder the use. Before she could make up her a fox and tore her to pieces.

The fox sat silently under the use. Before she could make up her a fox and tore her to pieces.

A. A single plan that works is better to plan a strategy before. The fox sat silently under the tree, wondering which trick she should use. Before she could make up her mind, the dogs arrived. They fell upon the

- A. A single plan that works is better than a hundred doubtful plans.
- B. It's better to plan a strategy before the danger comes
- C. An action is better than just a babble
- D. We must be alert whenever and wherever we are

# of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Suska

Z a

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

# A. Intelligent B. Arrogant C. Dodgy D. Coward

# 23. What did the fox do when the dogs arrived?

- A. Escape by hiding behind bushes
- B. Summon foxes to help them
- C. Just silent while thinking about the tricks that will be used
- D. Follow the cat's tricks to climb into the tree

# 24. How is the end of the fox's life story?

- A. Died torn by dogs
- B. Died bitten by dogs
- C. Left by cats and dogs
- D. Left by his flock

# UIN SUSKA RIAU



Affswer Key:

C1. A

P2. B

3. D

4. C

5. D

6. C

7. C

8. D

9. B

710 D

진10.D 일11.B

12.C

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

13.D

14.C 15.B

16.B

17.A

18.A

19.D 20.C

21.A

22.B 23.C 24.A

N SUSKA RIAU

# Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

- . Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
- a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
- 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau



Hak Cipta
1. Dilarar
a. Pen
b. Pen
2. Dilarar ⊚ Hak

**VALIDITY OF TEST** 

a is	ig an	ta	_																						
ingutipan tidak ang mengungu	ang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantum ngutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan	Dilix2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2.x3	x4	x5	х6	x7	x8	x9	x10	x11	x12	x13	x14	x15	x16	x17	x18	x19	x20	x21	x22	x23	x24	Correct
an ti engu	engu an h	dun	t 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
dak Ingu	ltip :	gi U	B 1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	9
m <sub>k</sub> a	a ur	nd 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
rugikan kepentingan y ngdargmegnperbegyag	t l gia	ا-ن ا-نو		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
kan angm	h ats	nda	<b>=</b> 1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
kep legn	entir	<b>0</b>	ဟ <sup>1</sup>	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
entir perb	elum ngar	1	U <sub>S</sub> 1	0	1	0	1	1	_1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
ngar Dagny	D I h	1	ka 1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
n ya Vask s	ndic	1	70 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
ang waja sebagija	ikar tu	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	10
vaja Gjjar	J <sub>1</sub> is	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
n States	i tan	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
	itian	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
eturuti kata	nem pe	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	15
ू खें	nu can	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
s∰ ≓	san	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
sᡛ	kan kary	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	10
s Et liss	dan ya iln	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
s Balas	niah me	0	S 1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
s 🚉	nyel	1	<b>t</b> a 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	23
bentuk apapun t	n menyebutkan sumber: miah, penyusunan lapor		e Islamic U																						



b. Pengutip 2. Dilarangan	<ol> <li>Dilarang meng a. Pengutipan</li> </ol>	=	© Hak ci								VALII	DITY OI	F TEST												
lg still	gutij	₽ 1	<u>C</u> . 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
egg ç		ndu	<b>D</b> 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
oan tidak merug egigugnurgkatig c	han utip	ngi 1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	8
s <del>Ş</del> ∧ me	set ya u		1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
erug aks c	agian a Intuk ke	1 ang-	<u>~</u> 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
ikar ss -	Ko an	Unc 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
n ke	en lau	ang	2 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
nent Ser	selu tinga	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
s b ing	seluruh tingan p	1	k 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
s s	enco kar		$R^0$	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	7
ang sæb	ya tulis dikan,25s	1	<u>ට</u> ව	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
TOØAI≲	), <sub>25</sub> iii	24	24	22	24	25	23	25	21	22	23	24	24	25	25	26	24	26	27	24	27	28	28	26	
TOBAIÃ r-table	nista Oegi,5sta	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	3,55	
r.item Z	£458	0,602	0,392	0,492	0,602	0,451	0,543	0,451	0,635	0,492	0,392	0,602	0,392	0,45	0,673	0,762	0,602	0,523	0, 616	0,602	0,392	0,45	0,45	0,392	
status K	men y pe	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	

a Riau. uh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun i

ncantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Pulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor

State Islamic U

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun

	(J)ra														than on a talking sign of all	Stude	nts' Test	Score	generalisere. L	rather scattle spandiares	angeliefyar (Coore, a				nero se songo or serve	ante el metale el talando							
, -		sl	120	s3	54	85	s6	s7	<b>s</b> \$	89	sl0	sll	s12	s13	sl4	s15	s16	s17	118	s19	s20	s21	s22	s23	s24	s25	s26	\$27	s28	s29	s30	s31	Total
, ,	<b>101</b> □	<u>a</u> -	1_	. 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	31
Pe	सुर व	र्ने	100	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	24 -
ngı	<u>ਕ</u> :ਹੀ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	30
Pengutipan	E A ME	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	16
	Bur B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	13
tidak	Tall Se	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1_	0	0	1	1	1	-1	1	0	1	1	1	1	l	1	1	1	0	1	23
, х _ п	Se ya7 Se	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	15
jer	E sagliar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	15
merugikan	₽-5 gi	9-1	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
an	Tatau selli	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	-1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	22
kep	Tin H	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	27
kepentingan	要12 <u>6</u> 銀12 <u>7</u>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	13
- <del>-</del> -	ri:13 =	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	17
Jan_	STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	21
yang	ড়ৣঢ়ঽৣ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	28
. or	र्खें;16 <u>ट</u>	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	14
6	1115	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
ar (	100 m	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1_	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	24
· \( \frac{1}{2} \)	耐滿	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	22
Su	300 E	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0		19
Suska	य्रीगर्वे	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	19
Z	<u> </u>		0	1	1	1	-1	1	0	0	1	1 -	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	l		l	1	0		1	1	0	22
	₩23E		0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0			20
_	<u>17-145</u>	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	l	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	25
	lāh bena	13	13	15	14	13	14	13	14	15	9	21	20	21	19	19	14	11	13	21	18	21	22	16	20	19	21	17	16	18	17	17	$\vdash$
: _	Peore 3	54,17	54,17	62,50	58,33		+	-	58,33	-	37,50	87,50	83,33	87,50	79,17	79,17	58,33		54,17	87,50	75,00		91,67	66,67	83,33	79,17	87,50	70,83	66,67	75,00		70,83	
-	iia me	Less	-6	Enough	Less	Less	Less	Less	Less	Enough	Very Les	Very Goo	ery Goo	ery Go	Good	Good	Less	Very Les	Less	ery Goo	Good	ery Goo	ery Go	Enough	ery Goo	G000	ery Go	G000	Puongr	Good	Good	Good	
•	กุหลังฐิสลุก menyebutkan sumber: าหลังฐิลฐิทาลา, penyusunan lapor		tate Islamic U	•																													



											Stud	lents' Test	Score based	d on I	ndicator										1
Stu	dents	1	score		2	score		3	score	T	4	score		5	score		6	score	T	7	score		8	score	
ъ <u>ю</u>		3	99,99	Very Good	2	65,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less
7 <u>71</u>		73	99:99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less
		3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less
		3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	0	0,00	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less
ti b	_	3	99;99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	0	0,00	Very Less	0	0,00	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	1	33,33	Very Less
an	300	3	,99,99	Very Good	2	65,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	0	0,00	Very Less	0	0,00	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	1	33,33	Very Less
ha tid	压。	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	0	0,00	Very Less	0	0,00	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	1	33,33	Very Less
맞고		3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less
a ψntluk merugi	ğ	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	1	33,33	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough
플	100	1	;33;33	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less	0	0,00	Very Less	1	33,33	Very Less
亨 듯	110	3	(99;99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough
kep kan		2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough
× 0	130	2	66;66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough
ÿ ≓	140	3	69,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good
ihg≱n k ∋enting	15-	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good
ng in	16.	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	0	0,00	Very Less	0	0,00	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	1	33,33	Very Less
an <u>e</u>	坂	1	Bà,33	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	0	0,00	Very Less	0	0,00	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	1	33,33	Very Less
		3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	0	0,00	Very Less	0	0,00	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	1	33,33	Very Less
nd¦dii∤; yang	-	3	<u>(99</u> ,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good
ari, waj	20-	3	(99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	2	65,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough
0 7	21	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good
	22-	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good		99,99	Very Good	_	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough
	233	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	1	33,33	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough
S		3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	_	99,99	Very Good	-	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	1	33,33	Very Less
	253	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	-	33,33	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good
		3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	_	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good
nulls Ria	200	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less
_ a	28*	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	2	33,33 66,66	Enough
	2頁	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	1	33,33	Very Less	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	1	66,66 33,33	Enough	3	99,99	Very Good
_	36)	3	99,99	Very Good	3	99,99	Very Good	2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66	Enough	1	33,33	Very Less	2	66,66	Enough	3	99,99	Very Less Very Good	2	66,66	Enough
=	30. D	3	99,99	Very Good	-2	66,66	Enough	2	66,66 2633,07	Enough	1	33,33 1599,84	Very Less	2	66,66 1633,17	Enough	-	55,55 2165,45	Enough		2099,79	very door	-	1799,82	Lindagii
Imlia			2833,05	Wasy Cood	_	74,19	Good	-	84,94	Very Good		51,61	Less		52,68	Less	-	69,89	Enough		67,74	Enough		58,06	Less
ah,	<u></u>		,91,39	Very Good		/4,15	3000		54,54	Very Good		32,02			32,00			00,00	chicogni		47,7.4	21100311		20,00	
	menye		tat																						
ņ			e																						
Sn/	ťka		Is																						
Ę	n		lamic																						
an	SUT.		B									- 1													
penyusunan lapor	butkan sumber:		ic																						
or	er:																								

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun b b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



© Hadik Clipa Dilinti 1. Dilarana Dilintensi a. Postensi a. Postensi

Silabus Bahasa Inggris

: SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru

: X (Sepuluh)

KI-2:Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang dianutnya. Menghayati dan mengamalkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, santun, peduli (gotong royong, kerjasama, toleran, damai), bertanggung jawab, responsif, dan pro-aktif dalam berinteraksi secara efektif sesuai dengan Bekembangan anak di lingkungan, keluarga, sekolah, masyarakat dan lingkungan alam sekitar, bangsa, negara, kawasan regional, dan kawasan Enternasional".

KE3: Memahami, menerapkan, dan menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural, dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya temang imu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban derkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan prosedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memecahkan masalah

KI4: Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah

tulis	Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
ını 3.1	Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi	Fungsi Sosial     Mengenalkan, menjalin hubungan     interpersonal dengan teman dan guru	Menyimak dan menirukanbeberapa contoh interaksi terkait jati diri dan hubungan keluarga, dengan ucapar dan tekanan kata yang benar
mencantumka	dan meminta informasi terkait jati diri dan hubungan keluarga, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan pronoun: subjective, objective, possessive)	Struktur Teks     Memulai     Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)      Unsur Kebahasaan	<ul> <li>Mengidentifikasi ungakapan-ungkapan penting dan perbedaan antara beberapa cara yang ada</li> <li>Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau yang berbeda.</li> </ul>
4.1 kan dan menyebutkan	Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait jati diri, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sisial, struktur teks, dan unsur	<ul> <li>Sebutan anggota keluarga inti dan yang lebih luas dan orang-orang dekat lainnya; hobi, kebiasaan</li> <li>Verba: be, have, go, work, live (dalam simple present tense)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Mempelajari contoh teks interaksi terkait jati diri dan hubungan keluarganya yang dipaparkan figur-figur terkenal.</li> <li>Saling menyimak dan bertanya jawab tentang jati dir</li> </ul>

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor



Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor

tate

Islamic

0 Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran Kompetensi Dasar kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai - Subjek Pronoun: I, You, We, They, He, She, masing-masing dengan teman-temannya Dilindungi Undang-Undang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: konteks It- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya ta - Kata ganti possessive my, your, his, dsb. milik UIN Kata tanya Who? Which? How? Dst. - Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb. - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan Topik S Sn Deskripsi diri sendiri sebagai bagian dari keluarga dan masyarakat yang dapat 太 menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur 3.2 Menyimak dan menirukan beberapa contoh percakapan • Fungsi Sosial teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks mengucapkan selamat dan memuji bersayap (extended) Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru, Interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis yang diperagakan guru/rekaman, dengan ucapan dan teman dan orang lain. yang melibatkan tindakan tekanan kata yang benar memberikan ucapan selamat dan Struktur Teks memuji bersayap (extended), serta Bertanya jawab untuk mengidentifikasi dan Memulai menanggapinya, sesuai dengan menyebutkan ungkapan pemberian selamat dan pujian Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) serta tambahannya, n mengidentifikasi persamaan dan konteks penggunaannya Unsur Kebahasaan perbedaannya Menyusun teks interaksi interpersonal Ungkapan memberikan ucapan selamat dan lisan dan tulis sederhana yang Menentukan ungkapan yang tepat secara lisan/tulis dari memuji bersayap (extended), dan melibatkan tindakan memberikan berbagai situasi lain yang serupa menanggapinya ucapan selamat dan memuji bersayap - Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau (extended), dan menanggapinya Membiasakan menerapkan yang sedang dipelajari. tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb. dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, dalam interaksi dengan guru dan teman secara alami di Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dalam dan di luar kelas. yang benar dan sesuai konteks baca, dan tulisan tangan

Interaksi antara guru dan peserta didik di

Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar

Topik



2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun i 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

На	0		
	Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
a Dilindu	k cipta	dalam dan di luar kelas yang melibatkan ucapan selamat dan pujian yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI	
Dilindung Undang-Undang	Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks imeraksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait niat melakukan suatu tindakan/kegiatan, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan be going to, would like to)  Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional teksan dan tulis pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait niat	<ul> <li>Fungsi Sosial         Menyatakan rencana, menyarankan, dsb.</li> <li>Struktur Teks         <ul> <li>Memulai</li> <li>Menanggapi (diharapkan atau di luar dugaan)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Unsur Kebahasaan         <ul> <li>Ungkapan pernyataan niat yang sesuai, dengan modalbe going to, would like to</li> <li>Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.</li> <li>Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	Mencermati beberapa contoh interaksi terkait niat melakukan suatu tindakan/kegiatan dalam/dengan tampilan visual(gambar, video)      Mengidentifikasidengan menyebutkan persamaan dan perbedaan dan dari contoh-contoh yang ada dalam video tersebut, dilihat dari isi dan cara pengungkapannya      Bertanya jawab tentang pernyataan beberapa tokoh tentang rencana melakukan perbaikan      Bermain game terkait dengan niat mengatasi masalah
	melakukan suatu tindakan/kegiatan, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks	Topik     Interaksi antara guru dan peserta didik di dalam dan di luar kelas yang melibatkan pernyataan niatyang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI	<ul> <li>Membiasakan menerapkan yang sedang dipelajari.         dalam interaksi dengan guru dan teman secara alami di         dalam dan di luar kelas.</li> <li>Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar.</li> </ul>
3.4	Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks	Fungsi Sosial     Membanggakan, menjual, mengenalkan, mengidentifikasi, mengkritik, dsb.      Struktur Teks	<ul> <li>Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan teks deskriptif sederhana tentang tempat wisata dan/atau bangunan bersejarah terkenaldengan intonasi, ucapan, dan tekanan kata yang benar.</li> <li>Mencermati danbertanya jawab tentang contoh</li> </ul>
-	Islamic U		



2 - ∓	(0)		
DIII	Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:  a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.  Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun	Penggunaannya  C  Teks deskriptif  Menangkap makna secara kontekstual tekait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif, lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal  Menyusun teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks	Dapat mencakup  - Identifikasi (nama keseluruhan dan bagian) - Sifat (ukuran, warna, jumlah, bentuk, dsb.) - Fungsi, manfaat, tindakan, kebiasaan  • Unsur kebahasaan - Kosa kata dan istilah terkait dengan tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal - Adverbia terkait sifat seperti quite, very, extremely, dst Kalimat dekalraif dan interogatif dalam tense yang benar - Nomina singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my,	menganalisisdeskripsi dengan alat seperti tabel, mind map, dan kemudian menerapkannya untuk menganalisis beberapa deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan lain  - Mencermati cara mempresentasikan hasil analisis secara lisan, mempraktekkan di dalam kelompok masing-masing, dan kemudian mempresentasikan di kelompok lain  - Mengunjungi tempat wisata atau bangunan bersejarah untuk menghasilkan teks deskriptif tentang tempat wisata atau bangunan bersejarahsetempat.  - Menempelkan teks di dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang datang membacanya  - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar.
nencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapo iska Riau.	Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks khusus dalam bentuk pemberitahuan (announcement), dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kegiatan sekolah, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya  Peks pemberitahuan (announcement)  Menangkap makna secara kontekstual	Fungsi Sosial     Menjalin hubungan interpersonal dan akademik antar peserta didik, guru, dan sekolah     Struktur Teks     Istilah khusus terkait dengan jenis pemberitahuannya     Informasi khas yang relevan	<ul> <li>Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan beberapa teks pemberitahuan (announcement) dengan intonasi, ucapan, dan tekanan kata yang benar.</li> <li>Bertanya dan mempertanyakan tentang persamaan dan perbedaan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaannya</li> <li>Mencermati danbertanya jawab tentang contoh menganalisisdeskripsi dengan alat seperti tabel dan</li> </ul>



0 Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis Kegiatan Pembelajaran Materi Pembelajaran Kompetensi Dasar Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor kemudian menerapkannya untuk menganalisis - Gambar, hiasan, komposisi warna ta Dilindung Undang-Undang terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan beberapa teks pemberitahuan lain unsur kebahasaan teks khusus dalam Unsur Kebahasaan bentuk pemberitahuan Membuat teks pemberitahuan (announcement) untuk - Ungkapan dan kosa kata yang lazim (announcement) digunakan dalam announcement kelas atau teman Menyusun teks khusus dalam bentuk (pemberitahuan) pemberitahuan (announcement), lisan - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar. - Nomina singular dan plural secara tepat, dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan. their, dsb. secara benar dan sesuai konteks - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan S Topik Sn Pemberitahuan kegiatan, kejadian yang dapat 太 menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI 0 N Multimedia a Layout dan dekorasi yang membuat tampilan teks pemberitahuan lebih menarik. ini tanpa mencantumkan dan Menyimak dan menirukan beberapa contoh percakapan Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur Fungsi Sosial teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks terkait dengan intonasi, ucapan dan tekanan kata yang Menjelaskan, mendeskripsikan, menyangkal, interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis tepat menanyakan, dsb. yang melibatkan tindakan memberi Guru mendiktekan percakapan tersebut dan peserta dan meminta informasi terkait Struktur Teks didik menuliskannya dalam buku catatannya untuk keadaan/tindakan/ kegiatan/ kejadian Memulai kemudianbertanya jawab terkait perbedaan dan yang dilakukan/terjadi di waktu Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) persamaan makna kalimat-kalimat yang menggunakan lampau yang merujuk waktu Unsur Kebahasaan terjadinya dan kesudahannya, sesuai kedua tense tersebut Kalimat deklaratif dan interogative dalam dengan konteks penggunaannya. Membaca beberapa teks pendek yang menggunakan simple past tense, present perfect tense. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan simple kedua tense tersebut, dan menggunakan beberapa past tense vs present perfect tense) Adverbial dengan since, ago, now; klause menyebutkan sumber: kalimat-kalimat di dalamnya untuk melengkapi teks dan adveribial penunjuk waktu Menyusun teks interaksi 4.6 Nomina singular dan plural secara tepat, rumpang pada beberapa teks terkait. Pransaksional, lisan dan tulis, pendek dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, dan sederhana, yang melibatkan Islamic

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun



2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

Islamic U

Hal	0		
	Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
a Dilindungi Undang-Undang	tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tindakan/ kegiatan/ kejadian yang dilakukan/terjadi di waktu lampau yang merujuk waktu terjadinya dan kesudahannya, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks	<ul> <li>their, dsb.</li> <li>Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan</li> <li>Topik Kegiatan, tindakan, kejadian, peristiwa yang dapat menumbuhkanperilaku yang termuat di KI</li> </ul>	Mencermati beberapa kalimat rumpang untuk menentukan tense yang tepat untuk kata kerja yang diberikan dalam kurung     Diberikan suatu kasus, peserta didik membuat satu teks pendek dengan menerapkan kedua tense tersebut     Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar
าดสูก g	Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks recount lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah sesuai	Fungsi Sosial     Melaporkan, menceritakan, berbagi pengalaman, mengambil teladan, membanggakan	Menyimak guru membacakan peristiwa bersejarah, menirukan bagian demi bagian dengan ucapan dan temakan kata yang benar, dan bertanya jawab tentang isi teks
4.7.1	Teks recount – peristiwa bersejarah  Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan	Struktur Teks     Dapat mencakup:     orientasi     urutan kejadian/kegiatan	Menyalin teks tsb dalam buku teks masing-masing mengikuti seorang siswa yang menuliskan di papan tulis, sambil bertanya jawab terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks
	unsur kebahasaan teks recount lisan dan tulis terkait peristiwa bersejarah	orientasi ulang      Unsur Kebahasaan	Mencermati analisis terhadap fungsi sosial, rangkaian tindakan dan kejadian dengan menggunakan alat seperti tabel, bagan, dan kemudian mengerjakan hal
4.7.2	Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait peristiwa bersejarah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks	<ul> <li>Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dalam simple past, past continuous, present perfect, dan lainnya yang diperlukan</li> <li>Adverbia penghubung waktu: first, then, after that, before, when, at last, finally, dsb.</li> <li>Adverbia dan frasa preposisional penujuk waktu</li> <li>Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.</li> <li>Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan</li> </ul>	sama dengan teks tentang peristiwa bersejarah lainnya     Mengumpulkan informasi untuk menguraikan peristiwa bersejarah di Indonesia     Menempelkan karyanya di dinding kelas dan bertanya
			jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang datang membacanya  - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar.



1. Dila a. P b. P 2. Dila	Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepen b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan ke Dilarang mengumumkan dan mer	Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa	<ul> <li>Topik         Peristiwa bersejarah yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI     </li> <li>Fungsi Sosial</li> </ul>	- Menyimak guru membacakan legenda, sambil
itip sebagian atau selui lanya untuk kepentinga ladak merugikan kepenti lamumkan dan mempert	terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan	Mendapat hiburan, menghibur, mengajarkan nilai-nilai luhur, mengambil teladan  • Struktur Teks Dapat mencakup:  - Orientasi - Komplikasi	- Didiktekan guru menuliskan legenda tersebut dalam buku catatan masing-masing, sambil bertanya jawab terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang ada  - Dalam kelompok masing-masing berlatih membacakan
Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapoi b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun	unsur kebahasaan teks naratif, lisan dan tulis sederhana terkait legenda rakyat	<ul> <li>Resolusi</li> <li>Orientasi ulang</li> <li>Unsur Kebahasaan</li> <li>Kalimat-kalimat dalamsimple past tense, past continuous, dan lainnya yang relevan</li> <li>Kosa kata: terkait karakter, watak, dan setting dalam legenda</li> <li>Adverbia penghubung dan penujuk waktu</li> <li>Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan</li> <li>Topik</li> <li>Cerita legenda yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI</li> </ul>	legenda tsb dengan intonasi, ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar, dengan saling mengoreksi  - Membaca satu legenda lain, bertanya jawab tentang isinya, dan kemudian mengidentifikasi kalimat-kalimat yang memuat bagian-bagian legenda yang ditanyakan  - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar.
dan menyeb a ilmiah, per s ini dalam b	Menafsirkan fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan lirik lagu terkait kehidupan remaja SMA/MA/SMK/MAK	Fungsi sosial     Mengembangkan nilai-nilai kehidupan dan	- Membaca, menyimak, dan menirukan lirik lagu secara lisan
utkan sumber: nyusunan lapor entuk apapun t	e Islamic U		



T U

a्Dilindungi Undang-Undang

0

Riau

State Islamic U

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
Menangkap makna terkait fu sesial dan unsur kebahasaan Kontekstual lirik lagu terkait kehidupan remaja SMA/MA/SMK/MAK	secara Insur kebahasaan	<ul> <li>Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau berbeda</li> <li>Mengambil teladan dari pesan-pesan dalam lagu</li> <li>Menyebutkan pesan yang terkait dengan bagian-bagian tertentu</li> <li>Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya</li> </ul>

Mengetahui Kepala SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru Pekanbaru, 16 Juli 2018 Guru Bidang Studi

Dra. Hj. Farida Mariani, MM NKTM: 995 419 Yuli Efrinleni NKTM: 949 198

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor Dinarang mengutip sebagian atau seturuh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun



pta

# KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

# FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

# **FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING**

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

# KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

~

Seminar usul Penelitian

Penulisan Laporan Penalitian

Dilindung Company dibimbing Company Seminar usul Pener Republican Laporary Nama Dembimbing

RIRI FAUZANA, S.Pd., M. SC

Nómor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

Nama@Mahasiswa

AUSSA SWESTY GALISKA

Nomo Induk Mahasiswa

115 1320 3438

Kegiatan

N N	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangar	Keterangan
izi tanpa mencartumkan dari penelitian, penulisan karya ili	30 januari 2019	Proposal		
ncaritun enulisar	13 februari 2019	chapter I , D	Pr	7.
ikanadar karya il	06 maret 2019	Sample	(h)	
manyebutkan miah, penyusu	08 cmaret 2019	Approved	(K)	
butkan s	16 IS JULY 2019	Acc instrument	R	
kan dan menyebutken sumber:	9 carpst 2019	check chapter MV 27	Kul	
an, pend	15. angurt 2019	Approved to doits munagasal	Py	· T
lisa	1.5	UINBUBICA	KIA	

Pekanbaru,.. Pembimbing. Fauzana S.Pd. M. Sc

NIE 13017075

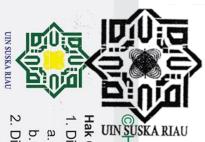
an kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

engutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan,

rang mengutip sebagian atau selekuh karya



Sifat

irang pta

mengutip sebagian atau seluruh

ini tanpa

mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

ndang-Undang

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

# ON AND TEACHER TRAINING

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

: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/1084/2018

Pekanbaru, 22 Januari 2018

Nomor? 0 Eamp. a Eal 3

> ~

z

S Sn ka Z

a

State

Islamic University of Sultan

: Biasa

: Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada

Yth. Riri Fauzana, S.Pd., M.Sc.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama

: Alissa Swesty Galiska

MIM

: 11513203438

Jurusan

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judui

: The Analysis of Students' Problems in Reading Texts at 11th Grade of

Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru

Waktu

: 6 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

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

> Wassalam an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

19671212 199503 1 001

Tembusan:

Kasim

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau kepentingan pendidikan, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.



ebagian atau seluruh

ini tanpa

mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

# KEMENTERIAN AGAMA

# UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

# FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

# FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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

⊖Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/9436/2019 ⊖Biasa ည

Pekanbaru 08 Juli 2019

~

Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

=Kepada

ZYth. Riri Fauzana, S.Pd., M.Sc

o Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru

刀

□ Assalamu 'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

: ALISSA SWESTY GALISKA Nama

: 11513203438 NIM

Jurusan: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: A Study on Students' Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text in the

eleventh grade of senior high school Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru

Waktu : 3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

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

Wassalam

Wakil Dekan I

an. Dekan

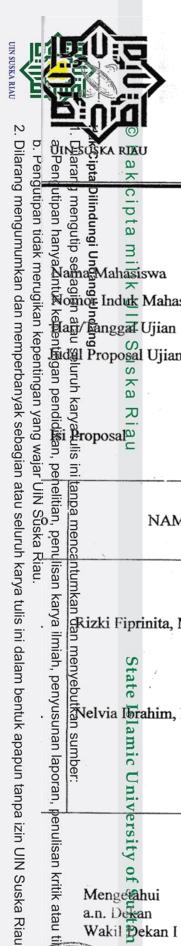
muddin, 50924 199503 1 002

Tembusan:

Kasim Riau

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau igutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau kepentingan pendidikan, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah



# **KEMENTERIAN AGAMA** UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

# **FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

# FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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

# PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

: Alissa Swesty Galiska

ngutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau cipta miliswa
miniswa
mengutip senagangan laduk Mahasiswa
mangutip senagangan laduk Mahasiswa
mengutipan hanya Mahasiswa

: 1151320348

Gard/Langgal Ujian

penulisan kritik atau

Jadal Proposal Ujian

: Kamis, 04-04-2019

: A Study on Students' Reading Comprehension of Narrative

s k a	Text in The Eleventh Grade of Senior High School  Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru.		
a R kary			
ksi Proposala in, pe	: Proposal ini sudah sesu Dalam Ujian proposal	ai dengan masukan dan	saran yang
helitian, NAMA	- Library	TANDA 1	TANGAN
n, penu	JABATAN	PENGUJI I	PENGUJI II
ntumkan lisan kary		New	
ya Rizki Fiprinita, M.Pd. Stanmenye	PENGUJI I		
State Israhim, M.Pd.	PENGUJI II		ard.
M.Pd.  M.Pd.  M.Pd.  State Islamic Univian S			

Mengetahui a.n. Dekan Wakil Dekan I

ersity

Pekanbaru, 24 Juni 2019 Peserta Ujian Proposal

Alissa Swesty Galiska NIM. 11513203438

Alimuddin M.Ag. 96609241995031002



UIN SUSKA RIAU

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

# FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Scebrantas No.155 Km.18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO, BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak\_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/865/2019

Pekanbaru, 14 Januari 2019

Biasa

Dilindungi

Molton Izin Melakukan PraRiset

Kepada

Yth Kepala Sekolah

SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 1 PEKANBARU

dı \_

mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

Undang-Undang

Pempat

Assgilamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama ALISSA SWESTY GALISKA

NIM : 11513203438 Semester/Tahun : VII (Tujuh)/ 2019

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Program Studi

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

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

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

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

Nursalim, M.Pd

19660410 199303 1 005

Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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

# FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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

Pekanbaru, 15 Juli 2019 M

Undang-Undang

merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

kepentingan pendidikan,

mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Kepada

Yth. Gubernur Riau

Co-Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu

Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Dio Pekanbaru

Asse!amu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama

: ALISSA SWESTY GALISKA

MIM

: 11513203438

Semester/Tahun

: VIII (Delapan)/2019 : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Program Studi **Fakultas** 

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: A Study on Students' reading comprehension of narrative text the eleventh grade of senior high school Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru

Lokasi Penelitian: SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru

Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (15 Juli 2019 s.d 15 Oktober 2019)

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

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

a.n. Rektor

Airhammad Syaifuddin, S.Ag., M.Ag

**4**0704 199803 1 001

Rektor UIN Suska Riau

Kasim Riau

University

penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau Tembusan: uan suatu masalah



engutipan hanya

# PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

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

REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/24358

TENTANG

# PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN RISET/PRA RISET DAN PENGUMPULAN DATA UNTUK BAHA: I SKRIPSI

182010

mengutip sebag Dinas-Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Riset dari : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor :

Un 04/F. PP.00-9/9635/2019 Tanggal 16 Juli 2019, dengan ini memberikan rakomendasi kepada:

ntingan

1. Nama

ALISSA SWESTY GALISKA

2. NIMY KTP

0

8

~

C

0

8

3

lpta

Dilindungi

rang

seluruh

karya

tulis

pendidikan,

peneli ini tar

22

llisag

menyebutkan sumber:

Kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

115132034380

3. Program Studi

PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

4. Jenjang

5. Alamat

PEKANBARU

6. Judul Penelitian

A study on students' reading coomrehension of narrative text at

eleventh grade of senior high school Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru".

7. Lokasi Penelitian

SM∆ MUHAMMADIYAH 1 PEKANBARU

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

Tedak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan.

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

Kepada pihak yang terkait dinarapkan dapat memberikan kemudahan seria membantu kelancaran kegiatan Renelitian dan Pengumpulan Data dimaksud. karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan,

gemikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

State Islamic Univers

Pekanbaru Dibuat di 16 Juli 2019 Pada Tanggal



Ditandatangani Secara Elektronik Oleh: KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODA'. DAN PELAYANAN TERA'DU SATU PINTU PROVINSI RIAU

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

penuliziembusan : It Disampaikan Kepada Yth :

Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru

Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru

Yang Bersangkutan

an Syarif Kasim Riau



# MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN DASAR DAN MENENGAH PIMPINAN DAERAH MUHAMMADIYAH KOTA PEKANBARU

# SMA MUHAMMADIYAH PEKANBARU

AKREDITASI "A"(AMAT BAIK)

(SK. BAS PROVINSI RIAU TGL. 2 NOPEMBER 2009)

NSS: 304096004011 - NPSN: 10403993 - NIS: 300100

Alamat : Jl. KH. Ahmad Dahlan No. 90 Telp/ Fax. (0761) 861825/ 20361 Sukajadi PEKANBARU 28124

KETERANGAN RISET

Nomor: ...376.../KET/III.4.AU/A/2019

Sang bertanda tangan dibawah ini Kepala Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) Muhammadiyah 1 Bekanbaru dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama Z

: ALISSA SWESTY GALISKA

atau NIM S

: 115132034380

Pendidikan

Program Studi

: PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Judul Renelitian: A STUDY ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION OF NARRATIVE TEXT AT ELEVENTH GRADE OF SENIOR HIGH

SCHOOL MUHAMMADIYAH 1 PEKANBARU

Berdasarkan surat dari dari Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau Nomor: 800/Disdik/1.3/2019/8948 tanggal 18 Juli 2019 Perihal: Izin Melaksanakan Riset/Penelitian, maka yang bersangkutan telah selesai melaksanakan Riset/Penelitian di SMA Muhammadiyah Pekanbaru sesuai dengan judul genelitian tersebut.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagai mana mestinya.

kanbaru, 08 Agustus 2019

**K**FAM: 683 909

PEKANBARU

Tembusan Yth .:

Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau

yang Bersangkutan.

3. Arsip

dan menyebutkan sumber:

UIN SUSKA RIAU



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

University of Sultan Syarif Kasi



I

# **CURRICULUM VITAE**



Alissa Swesty Galiska, the last daughter from Mr. Suarman and Mrs. Dian Isnianti, was born in Pekanbaru, 01<sup>st</sup> September 1996. She lives at Pekanbaru, Riau. In 2009, She was graduated from Islamic Elementary School 036 Babussalam Tampan. In 2012, She finished his study at Senior Junior High School 20 Pekanbaru. She continued his

study at Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru and finished it in 2015.

In 2015, She was accepted become one of the students in English Education Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. On July 2018, She was doing KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) in Suka Damai, Ujungbatu – Rokan Hulu. Then She was doing Pre-Service Teacher Training Practice at Senior High School 12 Pekanbaru, Riau.

Finally, She followed Final Examination of his thesis entitled "A Study On Students' Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text at The Eleventh Grade of Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 Pekanbaru".

# UIN SUSKA RIAU