

A STUDY ON MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGIES USED BY THE TEACHER IN TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION ~ AT MAN 1 PEKANBARU cipta

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BY

FAISAL DANNY
SIN. 11614102860

SIN. 41614102860 STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau **PEKANBARU**

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A STUDY ON MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGIES USED BY THE TEACHER IN TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION AT MAN 1 PEKANBARU



BY

FAISAL DANNY SIN. 11614102860

A Thesis

Submitted as partial fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degree of English Education (S. Pd)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

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На The thesis entitled A Study on Motivational Strategies Used by The Teacher in Teaching Reading Comprehension at MAN 1 Pekanbaru was written By Faisal Danny, SIN. 11614102860. It had been accepted and approved to be Examined on the final examination of an Undergraduate degree at Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.

> Pekanbaru, Rabbi'ul Awwal 18th, 1443 H October 25th, 2021 M

Approved by,

Head of Department of

English Education

Suska

Z

Supervisor

State Islamic Dr. Faurina Anastasja S. S.,
NIP. 198106112008012017 M. Hum

Nurdiana, S.Pd.i, M.Pd NIP.198108222014112003

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E unit on Pekanbaru, Jumadil Awal 6th, 1443 H
December, 10th, 2021 M
Examination Committee

Examiner I

<u>Dr. Bukhori, M.Pd.</u> NIP. 197905122007101001

3

Examiner II

Zelly Putriani, M.Pd. NIK. 130117078

Examiner

Examiner III

Dedy Wahyudi, M.Pd.

NIK. 130117117

Muhammad Taufik Ihsan, S.Pd, S.Kom, M.Pd NIK. 130117005

Dean
Faculty of Education and Teacher Training

Dr. H. Kadar, M.Ag NIP 196505211994021001

SYARIF

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oiran Surat : Nomor : Nomor 25/2021 Tangak Cipta I :@0 September 2021 a. Pengutipan hanya untukkeper I SURAT PERNYATAAN Saya yang bertandatangan di bawah ini : : Faisal Danny : Detanbaru/28-12-1997 Tgl: Lahir Pascasarjana: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan :Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Jugul Disertasi/Thesis/Skripsi/Karya Ilmiah lainnya* by the Teacher in Teaching Motivational Strategies Used a Menyatakan dengan sebenar-benarnya bahwa Penulisan Disertai/Thesis/Skripsi/Karya Ilmiah lainnya* dengan judul sebagaimana Semua kutipan pada ki Semua dikemu pada ki Semua bebas dari plagiat.

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Finally, the researcher realize that this thesis is still far from perfections.

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Pekanbaru, January 28th, 2021

The Reseacher

Faisal Danny SIN. 11614102860

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ABSTRACT

Faisal Danny (2021): A Study on Motivational Strategies Used by the
Teacher in Teaching Reading Comprehension at MAN
1 Pekanbaru.

This study explores the teacher motivational strategies in teaching reading comprehension based on ten possible strategies of motivational in teaching reading comprehension from Dörnyei & Csizer (1998). This research is qualitative research with case study design which uses interview. A teacher from MAN 1 Pekanbaru as the respondent. The interview will be analyzed with content analysis. The findings showed that the teacher's motivations in reading comprehension are the teacher knew how to control herself and the teacher also know how to build her motivation. The teacher used the monitoring students motivation level and adjust motivation methods as needed, establishing a positive relationships with the students, and appealing teaching style for teaching the students.



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ABSTRAK

Faisal Danny (2021): Studi Strategi Motivasi yang Digunakan Guru dalam Mengajarkan Pemahaman Bacaan di MAN1 Pekanbaru.

Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi strategi motivasi guru dalam pengajaran pemahaman bacaan berdasarkan sepuluh kemungkinan strategi motivasi dalam pengajaran pemahaman bacaan dari Dörnyei & Csizer (1998). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus yang menggunakan wawancara. Seorang guru dari MAN 1 Pekanbaru sebagai responden. Wawancara akan dianalisis dengan analisis isi. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa motivasi guru dalam membaca pemahaman adalah guru tahu bagaimana mengendalikan dirinya dan guru juga tahu bagaimana membangun motivasinya. Guru menggunakan pemantauan tingkat motivasi siswa dan menyesuaikan metode motivasi sesuai kebutuhan, membangun hubungan positif dengan siswa, dan gaya mengajar yang menarik untuk mengajar siswa.



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ملخّص

فيصل داني، (٢٠٢١): دراسة استراتيجية دافع المدرس في تعليم فهم المقروء بالمدرسة الثانوية الإسلامية الحكومية ١ بكنبارو

هذا البحث يكتشف استراتيجية دافع المدرس في تعليم فهم المقروء بناء على عشر استراتيجيات الدافع الممكنة في تعليم فهم المقروء من دورني وسيزر (١٩٩٨). وهذا البحث هو بحث كيفي بتصميم دراسة الحالة باستخدام المقابلة. مدرس واحد في المدرسة الثانوية الإسلامية الحكومية ١ بكنبارو يكون كالمخبر. ونتيجة المقابلة حللت بتحليل المضمون. ونتيجة البحث دلت على أن دافع المدرس في تعليم فهم المقروء هو أنه يعرف كيف يتحكم في نفسه ويعرف أيضا كيف يبني دوافعه. والمدرس يقوم بمراقبة مستويات دافع التلاميذ وتعديل أساليب الدافع حسب الحاجة وبناء العلاقات الإيجابية مع التلاميذ ويستخدم أساليب التعليم الممتع لتعليم التلاميذ.

الكلمات الأساسية: استراتيجية دافع المدرس، دافع المدرس، تعليم فهم المقروء.

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Supervisor Letter

Recommendation Letter

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Many aspects are contributing to the success of the English teaching and learning process. One of the aspects is the teachers. The teachers have crucial roles and one of the main factors contribute the student achievement. It is important to realize that the role of teachers is not only to teach but also to motivate students. In the teaching and learning process, the teachers must transmit the knowledge and help the student to improve the ability. In the process of transmitting knowledge and improving student ability, the teachers must be motivated in the teaching process. From the study about motivation, it explains that motivational orientation plays a significant role in academic performance and learning, feelings of academic competence, and perceptions of causality for academic success (Dweck and Elliott, 1983).

Connected with the explanation above, there are previous studies that also discuss motivation, such as studies from Atkinson (2000) the ability of teachers to motivate students depends on how they motivate themselves. Dörnyei & Jshioda (2011) investigate that there is a good opportunity for students to be motivated in the teaching and learning process when teachers are motivated as well. This implies that teacher motivation is a significant factor that contributes to students' motivation and achievement in the target language concerned.



Motivation is essential to language learning achievement and attainment (Moskovsky & Alrabai, 2009). It is more important than good teaching, abilities or curriculum in learning a language and maintaining it (Dörnyei & Csizer, 1998). It is the key for success (Sugita & Takeuchi, 2010; Hapsari, 2013). It helps students to overcome any undesirable learning conditions they face in learning the language (Cheng & Dörnyei, 2007; Guilloteaux & Dörnyei 2008).

Motivating learners is a long- term development (Sugita & Takeuchi, S 2010; Dörnyei, 2001). To motivate learners, teachers use variety of motivational strategies. So, what are the characteristics of motivated teachers and learners as mentioned in (Hapsari, 2013) Motivated teachers are "enthusiastic, resourceful, creative and strict" (p. 117). Motivated learners, on the other hand, are "more enthusiastic, goal-oriented, committed, persistent, and confident in their learning" (Renandya as quoted in Hapsari 203, p. 118). They work hard to achieve their goal and never give up. Hapsari, (2013) further asserts that students cannot be motivated if we do not have a motivated teacher.

In the field of foreign/second language (L2) learning, motivation has long been recognised as one of the key factors that determine L2 achievement and attainment. Motivation serves as the initial engine to generate learning and later functions as an ongoing driving force that helps to sustain the long and usually laborious journey of acquiring a foreign language. Indeed, it is fair to say that without sufficient motivation even the brightest learners are unlikely to persist long enough to attain any really useful language proficiency, whereas most ultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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learners with strong motivation can achieve a working knowledge of the L2, © regardless of their language aptitude or any undesirable learning conditions.

L2 learning and foreign language learning are a concern that will affect many people at some point in their life, and the needs for language instruction require the elaboration of language training practices based on sound pedagogical, social and psychological principles. Motivation, one of the most important factors for language learning, has long been investigated in the field of second/ foreign language learning (Chen, Warden, & Chang, 2005; Cle´ment, Dörnyei, & Noels, 2004; Crookes & Schmidt, 1991; Dörnyei, 2001; among others).

According to Grabe and Stoller (2002), reading is the ability to draw meaning and interpret the information from the printed page appropriately. In order to gain new information from reading text, a student or reader must be able to comprehend reading text. Comprehension is necessary to get the main information from the text. Without comprehension, reading would be meaningless.

Reading is a complex skill that involves all of higher mental process in order to understand what is read. Grabe (1991) says that reading is a comprehending process where strategies become the important element to be taught in order to read more efficiently (guess from the context, define expectations, make inference about the text, skim ahead to fill the context). It can be concluded that in reading process, someone needs some strategies to understand a text and to increase their comprehension. As reading is an important skill that must be achieved by the students, reading has already been taught from

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elementary level up to university level. Although reading is very important © competence for students, they still have difficulties in learning reading.

Reading is not an easy part to learn, because it needs technique to make reading easier to understand. Good teaching enables students to learn to read and read to learn, (Pang, Muaka, Bernhardt, & Kamil, 2003). In order to make students interested in reading, the teacher should use an appropriate and interesting technique in teaching and learning process. Interesting technique will make students more enthusiastic in learning reading so that the students will get better reading comprehension achievement.

The research about teacher's motivational orientation recently explains how to increase motivation in learning and teaching activity. However, the research about exploring teacher's motivational strategies in teaching reading comprehension is still rare in Indonesia. The previous studies especially in the Indonesian context only focused on teacher strategies in developing student's attitude and speaking skills.

In this regard, Akuoko, Dwumah, and Baba (2012) investigates the relationship between teacher motivation and delivery of quality education in public basic schools. Other studies Dweik and Awajan (2013) Investigates the motivational level of English language teachers in Jordan. Explore the role of motivation in English foreign language (EFL) teachers in Iran from a self-determination perspective (Ali et al, 2018). Öztürk (2015) examines the motivation of Turkish English foreign language teachers working at state universities. Then, Nugroho and Mayda (2015) the teacher applied motivational

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strategies in teaching EFL determined students' attitudes towards motivational strategies applied by teacher in teaching EFL.

Based on the researcher observation showed that many learners of English including in MAN 1 Pekanbaru still difficult in reading comprehension.

They still lack of students' interest to read the text, the lack of main idea, limited vocabularies and the ineffective technique applied by the teacher are probably the most causes of the students' difficulty in comprehending text. The English teacher in Senior High School generally teaches the students using direct instruction. In addition, the motivational strategies used by the teacher perhaps make the students bored and they are not interesting to learn. The researcher tries to discuss the difficulties faced by students. Based on researcher's preliminary study and observation, problems can be seen into the following symptoms, include:

- 1. Teacher gave reward to the student who participated in teaching activities, but the students still did not interest to read the text during learning English.
- 2. Teacher gave some motivation before learning but some of student still not motivate.
- Teacher used farious teaching technique but some of student still not able to understand the material.

Based on the problems explained by the researcher above, the researcher was interested about motivational strategies used by the teacher in teaching reading comprehension then researcher conducting research entitled "A Study on Motivational Strategies Used by Teacher in Teaching Reading Comprehension at MAN 1 Pekanbaru"



B. Problem

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1. Identification of the Problem

- 1. Why were some students still confused in reading comprehension?
- 2. Why did some students still get bored and not intersted in learning the reading comprehension?
- 3. What were motivational strategies used by the teacher?

Limitation of the Problem

Based on the problem identified above, it was cleared that there were many problems in this researched. The researcher needs to limit the problems in order to pay more attention to specific problem. The researcher focused the problem of the descriptive study on teacher's motivational strategies in teaching reading comprehension.

3. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background above, the problems can be formulated as follow:

- 1. What motivation does the teacher have in teaching Reading Comprehension at MAN 1 Pekanbaru?
- 2. What were motivations strategies used by the teacher in teaching Reading Comprehension at MAN 1 Pekanbaru?

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Objective and Significance of the Research C.

1. Objectives of the Research

- a. To find out teacher's motivation in teaching reading comprehension students at MAN 1 Pekanbaru.
- b. To find out the motivational strategies used by the teacher in teaching reading comprehension students at MAN 1 Pekanbaru.

2. Significance of the Research

The result of this research is expected to provide useful information for teacher to understand the students' difficulties, and hopefully it will help the teacher to use the best strategies in teaching reading comprehension. In addition the result of the research will benefit for the students to be more active in learning reading comprehension.

D. Definition of Term

- 1. Motivational Strategies are techniques used by teachers to promote and maintain students' motivation to learn. They are defined as "those motivational influences that are consciously exerted to achieve some systematic and enduring positive effect" (Dörnyei, 2001). In this study, the writer found out the motivational strategies applied by the teacher which were taken from the students' perspectives. In this study, a set of questionnaires which was adapted from Cheng and Dörnyei (2007) was given to the students.
- State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Reading comprehension refers to reading for meaning, understanding and entertainment (Linse, 2005). Besides that, Kustaryo (1998) states that

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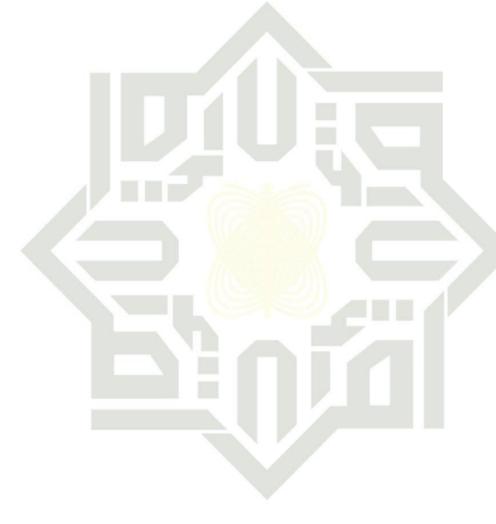


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comprehension involves understanding the vocabulary, seeing the relationships among words and concepts, organizing ideas, recognizing the author's purpose, making judgments, and evaluating.



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

An Theoretical Framework

Motivational Strategies: Definitions and Purposes

Motivational strategies are more about the strategies used by the teachers to promote students' behavior during the learning process. Sugita & Takeuchi (2010) in Shousha (2018) stated that Motivational strategies are o methods deliberately used by EFL teachers as ways to encourage language plearning motivation.

a According to Dörnyei (2001), "Motivational strategies are techniques that promote the individual's goal-related behavior. Because human behavior is rather complex, there are many diverse ways of promoting it. In fact, almost any influence a person is exposed to might potentially affect his/her behavior. Motivational strategies refer to those motivational influences that are consciously exerted to achieve some systematic and

enduring positive effect." He then also grouped the goals of the motivational strategies into three; individual goals (which may range from having fun to passing the exam or to getting the minimum grade level required for survival), institutional constraints (you're here to learn the L2; this is the syllabus for this year), success criteria (which traditionally have had to do with exams and marks, but other communicative criteria can often be a better

incentive, e.g. to be able to understand most of the lyrics of a pop group, or ultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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other specific communicative objectives)". Moreover, Dörnyei (2001) in his book described motivational aspects into four with details of sub areas as following:

- a. Creating the basic motivational conditions:
 - 1) Appropriate teacher behaviors
 - 2) A pleasant and supportive atmosphere in the classroom
 - 3) A cohesive learner group with appropriate group norms
- b. Generating initial motivation
 - 1) Enhancing the learners' L2 related values and attitudes
 - 2) Increasing the learners' expectancy of success
 - 3) Increasing the learners' goal- orientedness
 - 4) Making the teaching material relevant for the learners
 - 5) Creating realistic learner belief
 - c. Maintaining and protecting motivation
 - 1) Making learning stimulating and enjoyable
 - 2) Presenting tasks in a motivating way
 - 3) Setting specific learner goals
 - 4) Protecting the learners' self-esteem and increasing their self confidence
 - 5) Allowing learners to maintain a positive social image
 - 6) Creating learner autonomy
 - 7) Promoting self-motivating strategies
 - 8) Promoting cooperation among the learners





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- d. Encouraging positive retrospective self-evaluation
 - 1) Promoting motivational attributions
 - 2) Providing motivational feedback
 - 3) Increasing learner satisfaction
 - 4) Offering rewards and grades in a motivating manner

Motivation Indicator

According to Dörnyei and Csizer (1998) there are several items as guidance the researcher in understanding motivation in teaching reading comprehension, such as:

- 1. Set a personal example with your own behavior
 - The most powerful and influential tool in motivating students is presenting a personal role model in classroom. So the teacher should be a leader in learner groups.
- 2. Recognize students' effort and celebrate their success Concerning how to respond to or reward the student's effort.
- State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau 3. Promote learners' self-confidence In educational psychology that the way students perceive or judge their own ability has a significant effect on the effort they are willing to devote to completing a task.
 - Create a pleasant and relaxed atmosphere in the classroom To understand how the student motivation that is important to knowing the learning environment must be pleasant and relaxed.



5. Present tasks properly

The way the teacher presents the learning tasks bears a strong effect on how the students perceive the assigned activity.

6. Increase the learners' goal-orienteers

Teacher adopts a broader and more education specific conception of goals, highlighting their potentially powerful influence on student motivation in classroom settings.

7. Make the learning tasks stimulating
In educational psychology, arousing the learners' curiosity and sustaining
their interest as the course goes on has been one of the focal issues when
addressing the topic of motivating learners.

8. Familiarise learners' with L2-related values

Language learners' dispositions towards the target culture have a considerable influence on their learning achievement. Learners' cross-cultural awareness has become a key objective in several language programmes across the world.

9. Promote group cohesiveness and set group norms

There is an active research domain, group dynamics that focuses on how the group's collective behaviour influences its members' development of beliefs and action.

10. Promote learner autonomy

Autonomy-supporting environment leads to increased intrinsic motivation.

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Methods of Motivational Teaching

There are several methods based on (Malouff, Rooke, Schutte, Foster, & Bhullar, 2008)

- Make content relevant to student values and goals
 - Teach topics in a way that has potential for immediate a. application and possible benefit to the students, e.g., if the topic is self-control problems like overeating, go beyond discussing the problem and encourage students to test self-control strategies such as goal setting and self-monitoring to regulate their own eating.
 - Before each class session, remind yourself why the material is b. meaningful and interesting.
 - c. Relate subject matter to the specific interests of students.
 - Relate subject matter to the everyday experiences of students. d.
 - Ask students to give personal examples of applications of e. principles being studied.
 - f. Give students choice about what they learn, e.g., what topics are covered in class and in assignments.
- 2. Help students achieve their goals through learning
 - Ask the students about their life (or career) goals and encourage a. them to set sub goals relevant to the unit.
 - Encourage students to set realistic yet challenging goals, longb. term and short-term, that relate to their learning.

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- Talk with students about the importance of connecting their c. behavior with their goals.
- Encourage students to apply concepts in their own lives in ways d. likely to benefit them, e.g., when teaching about the effects of reinforcement or rewards, discuss how to use the principle to improve important relationships through giving well earned praise for nice or helpful behavior that one might overlook.
- 3. Provide potent models of learning
 - Show up to class early and well prepared. a.
 - Speak in an enthusiastic tone of voice. b.
 - Talk about your efforts, recent or remote, to learn, especially the c. same content now being covered.
 - d. Express personal interest in the topics you cover.
 - Give an anecdote about the strong learning efforts of a prior e. student.
 - f. Read passages of a well written student essay and praise the work.
 - Give an anecdote about a student who started the unit with low g. self-confidence and still did well by working hard.
 - h. Invite individuals who have studied the topic in the past and who are now applying what they learned in their careers to talk to the class about their experiences.



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- i. Create extracurricular activities relating to the unit, e.g., a trip to visit a place where the principles of the unit are applied.
- 4. Prompt and persuade students to learn
 - Encourage students to try hard during the unit. a.
 - b. Give the rationale for unit requirements.
 - Stress that knowledge of topics extends beyond the unit content. c.
 - Suggest enrichment readings or activities and encourage d. students to explore topics for themselves, during the unit and after.
 - Explain the value of lifelong learning. e.
 - f. Encourage students to self-monitor their learning efforts, e.g., by keeping a record of how many study questions they answer correctly each day.
- 5. Establish a positive relationship with students
 - Introduce yourself when you first meet a class and include a. information relevant to the unit and to you as a human; if the class is small, ask the students to introduce themselves to the class (or introduce to the class a student on one side of them).
 - Greet the class each time you enter the classroom or you start b. class.
 - Show empathy (awareness of the perspective and feelings of c. students), e.g., by putting into words what seems to be their point of view.



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- d. Show warmth (caring, acceptance), e.g., by greeting the students with a smile
- Show genuineness (i.e., speak sincerely). e.
- f. Listen reflectively to the students (e.g., listen carefully and paraphrase what they say).
- Talk about your own mistakes as a learner or in applying unit g. content.
- Make a joke about something you have done or tell a joke. h.
- Laugh at yourself or with students. i.
- Smile at times when interacting with students. j.
- Show interest in students, e.g., by speaking to them individually k. before class and asking about their goals and extracurricular activities.
- Learn and use the names of the students. 1.
- Self-disclose (e.g., tell personal stories related to the current m. topic).
- Move near and among the students when teaching. n.
- Give the students something, such as a class party. o.
- Encourage students to communicate with you outside class. p.
- Stay in the classroom until the students leave. q.
- Try to assist students outside of class matters, e.g., when they r. discuss a personal problem with you.
- Express interest in facilitating the learning of the students. s.



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- Contact students who do not attend class and ask if you can t. help.
- Reward student achievement and learning efforts 6.
 - Reward learning and learning efforts (including attending and a. actively participating) with praise and high marks.
 - Praise publicly (e.g., in class) good effort by students. b.
 - Encourage students to take pride in their learning efforts and c. accomplishments.
- Avoid de-motivating treatment of students 7.
 - Avoid providing harsh or insulting criticism, e.g., "This is a. dreadful writing."
 - Avoid criticizing students in front of the class, e.g., "You all saw b. from Jenny's presentation the problem of not making eye contact."
 - Avoid teasing students, e.g., "Your tattoo makes quite a c. statement."
- Enhance student learning self-efficacy 8.
 - Tell students that they can do well if they work hard. a.
 - Suggest that students recall times in the past when they mastered b. new material.
- 9. Refer to the students using a positive label relating to the topic, such as calling them scientists.
- 10. Use engaging teaching methods



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- Give students as much choice as possible about how you help a. them learn, e.g., whether you assign group or individual projects.
- Create novel, surprising, or emotion-arousing learning events, b. such as the following;
 - Use role playing, e.g., to practice interpersonal skills or to 1) illustrate something, such as a specific psychological disorder or a point of view.
 - Provide interesting demonstrations. 2)
 - Arrange relevant, interesting field trips. 3)
 - Stimulate student curiosity (as a book thriller might), by 4) posing mysteries for the students to solve, e.g. to identify something surprising in an assigned reading.
 - 5) Stimulate students' imaginations, e.g., with computer or acted simulations.
 - Do the unexpected occasionally, such as dressing up as 6) someone related to the unit or asking an interesting trivia question related to the unit.
- Use active learning methods such as the following; c.
 - 1) Stimulate discussions.
 - Use Socratic teaching (ask the students questions about the 2) topics being covered
 - Assign hands-on or lab tasks. 3)



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- Assign in-class writing, e.g., stating the most important 4) thing the student learned in class today.
- Give content quizzes, graded or not. 5)
- Give interesting home assignments. 6)
- 7) Assign interesting projects, group or individual.
- Ask students to teach each other in pairs. 8)
- Give students topic-related problems to solve or tasks to 9) accomplish and ask them to form small groups in which to do the work.
- 10) Ask students to carry out a game-like activity relating to the topic, e.g., playing emotions charades in small groups to learn about nonverbal signs of emotions.
- 11) Ask students to apply learned principles in class and out.
- Ask students to imagine themselves playing some part in a topic-relevant process, e.g., imagining themselves on the first day at a new school.
- d. Use anecdotes or cases to teach (humans are inclined to listen carefully to stories, especially if there is an element of suspense).
- Stimulate self-exploration related to the topic, e.g., through e. personal attitude quizzes.
- f. Point out news stories or current events that illustrate something being taught.



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- For variety, consider video, good guest speakers, and varying g. your teaching methods.
- Make student tasks moderately challenging (as do popular video h. games).
- i. Encourage students to help each other learn, e.g., by sharing notes or studying together.
- Assign interesting reading materials, e.g., those with clear į. writing, relevant anecdotes or examples, photos, and selfquizzes.
- Use or assign popular media, such as bestselling books and k. award-winning movies.
- Set up the classroom in a manner that encourages interaction, 1. e.g., chairs in a circle instead of in rows.
- Encourage questions and comments. m.
- 11. Use an appealing teaching style
 - Express enthusiasm for teaching. a.
 - Make eye contact with students. b.
 - Speak loud usually, but vary your volume. c.
 - Vary your voice pitch and tone. d.
 - Speak at least moderately fast. e.
 - Speak in a dramatic or expressive way. f.
 - Vary your facial expressions. g.
 - Use hand and arm gestures when speaking. h.



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- i. Stand while teaching.
- j. Move about while teaching.
- Avoid frowns and signs of anxiety, such as fidgeting with hands, k. legs, or objects.

12. Give motivational feedback

- Give frequent feedback on performance. a.
- Give constructive feedback, i.e. feedback that contains positive b. elements, indicates how to improve, focuses critical and positive comments on effort rather than ability, and acknowledges improvement.
- Give detailed, personalized feedback. c.
- Evaluate student work as promptly as possible. d.
- e. Make grading as credible as possible, e.g., by using objective methods and/or grading rubrics.
- f. Provide summative (unmarked) assessment when possible.
- Monitor student motivation levels and adjust motivation methods as needed
 - Monitor the motivation level of students, e.g., through observing a. their attendance, facial expressions, and participation level, or by asking the students about their interest levels.
 - Adjust your methods as needed to maintain high motivation b. levels.



The Theories of Reading 0

a. The Nature of Reading

Reading is one of the most important skills besides listening, speaking, and writing. The fundamental goal of any reading activity is to know one language and getting the meaning from the printed message or to develop the students' ability to extract the message the text contains.

Many experts have given their definition about what reading really means. Hammer (2007) says that reading is an exercise dominated by the eyes and the brain. The eyes receive message and the brain has to work out the significance of these messages. It means that reading does not only look at the written words but also understand what they mean. In other words, reading is an active process which forces students to be active participants.

Nunan (1991) says that reading is a dynamic process where the other factors outside the text interact with the text elements. That is, with readers' knowledge of the experiential content of the text. It implies here that the purpose of reading is to look at the written words and to understand what they mean. In other words, readers should become an active participant in order to get good comprehension of the text. It becomes clear that the purpose of reading is to gain comprehension of the text.

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Furthermore, Anderson (1999) states that reading is an active process of building meaning which involves the reader and the reading materials. Widdowson (1979) defines reading as the process of getting linguistic information via print. Actually the information can be of any kind that is encoded in language.

Based on Hammer (2007) reading is important for language acquisition. Heilman, Blair, & Rupley (1981) states that reading is an active process which influence by individual's interaction with their environment. Reading is a process of understanding written language, since reading is a process; it starts from viewing the linguistic surface representation and ends with the certain ideas or meaning about the messages intended by the writer.

According to Linse (2005) reading is a process of deriving meaning from the printed word. In order to read, we must be able to decode the printed words and also comprehend what we read. Moreover, reading is an active process. Active means while the readers are reading, they try to actively interact with the printed text with meaning.

b. Descriptive Text

One of the reading texts is descriptive text. This text used by the teacher in reading comprehension. According to Nurmansyah (2009), Descriptive Text is a text which describes a person or a thing. Its purpose



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is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing. Descriptive text has structure as below:

- Identification; identifying the phenomenon to be described.
- Description; describing the phenomenon in parts, qualities, or/and characteristics.

B. Relevant research

S Some relevant studies have been conducted for recent years about motivational strategies and reading comprehension. A study by Bruen (2017), Language learning strategies for reading comprehension: assessing the strategy use of young adults at beginners' level taking Chinese, German, Japanese or Spanish as foreign languages at university. This study was a qualitative research and was aimed at getting insights into the strategies used by beginning learners of Spanish, German, Chinese and Japanese as Foreign Languages at university level in order to understand texts in their target languages. It also investigated probable association between strategic behaviour and success in reading comprehension tasks. The results showed that significant differences exist in the ability of beginning language learners to use these strategies effectively and appropriately, and in conjunction with one another. It was suggested for future research use measurement instrument capable of tapping into this differential and gathering further information on how beginning learners use language learning strategies as well as how best they should use them to inform pedagogy in key domains such as reading comprehension. The similarity of the study by Bruen and this study is the instrument used while the difference is the research design. Syarif Kasim Riau

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Then, a study from Sonja, Beckes, Mittag (2011), examined teacher motivation and behavior as they relate to students intrinsic motivation in Germany where the participants are 1.195 seventh and eighth-grade girls students, with using survey, it found that students intrinsic motivation was positively related to students perceived autonomy support and students perceived teachers are caring.

Akuoko (2012) has examined the relationship between teacher motivation and delivery of quality education in public basic schools in Ghana using random sampling and Social survey. From the selected 20 public basic schools are selected as the participant. In this research, it found that the best incentive to motivate teachers to be committed to their work was an improvement in salaries and allowances which could motivate them to work hard.

Awajan (2013) looking at the motivational level of English language teachers in Jordan. With one hundred English language teachers that teach in secondary schools. English language teachers are motivated because teaching will help them in their future.

Papaioannou (2013) explores teachers' motivation and intentions regarding participation in training and teaching of an innovative academic subject in Greece, with using analysis and 218 teachers as the participants, it has found study shows that if teachers are autonomously motivated towards training, they will be more determined to participate in such training during the following year, and the same rule applies in regards to the teaching of an innovative subject.

Zlatić (2013) investigated the work motivation scale and teacher work motivation context of in-service education changes in Serbia. And 641 teachers as

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the participants it has shown that Teachers' work motivation has partially changed in the past twenty years in different in-service education policies. In-service teacher education in Serbia has changed from non-obligatory to obligatory.

Aritonang (2014) who research about investigates the motivation and confidence of Indonesian teachers of non-English to learn English and to use it as a medium of instruction in Indonesia. Using undertook microteaching sessions for participants which using blended learning it has found significant findings to emerge from this research is that the participation in the blended learning course appeared to increase the level of motivation and confidence of teacher participants to dearn and use English as a medium of instruction.

Poh Kiat Ng (2015) in Malaysia is to measure motivation language teachers using a quantitative approach in which questionnaires are distributed. Surveys are handed out to all the teachers in the particular English language center its shows that the English language teachers at this particular language center are motivated and strongly motivated. This is mainly because of the work autonomy that they have at the language center, the good relationships that they establish at work the support that they gain from colleagues, superiors, and students.

ÖZTÜRK (2015) a university in Turkey examines the motivation of Turkish EFL teachers. 20 teachers working at different universities participated in the study results revealed that teacher motivation is vitally important in this process and teachers attach different meanings to the notion of teacher motivation, all of which highlight the importance.

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Bettina (2016) Teachers' Motivation Related to Teaching and Learning Processes. Survey and observations have conducted for 34 teachers it has found that the relations between motivation and teaching and learning processes are complex. There are no special "formulas", "ready recipes" to do "magical" metivational teaching practices.

Begum (2017), that study the effect of classroom teaching on the motivation of the teachers in primary schools. In Mangalore with 214 teachers from the selected schools. That shows the teachers are highly motivated by using new teaching methods to teach the student.

C. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework shows the motivational strategies used by the teacher in teaching reading comprehension. It will gives the literature in the researcher's mind. The visual to helps the researcher and the readers to see overlaps information or major topics in the literature and helps the researcher determines how a proposed study adds to or extends the existing literature rather than duplicates past studies.

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Teacher's Motivational Teaching reading **Strategies** comprehension Teacher's motivational Strategies that the teacher use to strategies in motivate students teaching reading comprehension

- 1. Set a personal example with your own behavior
- 2. Recognise students' effort and celebrate their success
- 3. Promote learners' self-confidence

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- 4. Create a pleasant and relaxed atmosphere in the classroom
- 5. Present tasks properly
- 6. Increase the learners' goal-orientedness
- 7. Make the laerning tasks stimulating
- 8. Familiarise learners' with L2-related values
- 9. Promote group cohesiveness and set group norms
- 10. Promote learner autonomy

- 1. Make content relevant to student values and goals
- 2. Help students achieve their goals through learning
- 3. Provide potent models of learning
- 4. Prompt and persuade students to learn
- 5. Establish a positive relationship with students
- 6. Reward student achievement and learning efforts
- 7. Avoid de-motivating treatment of students
- 8. Enhance student learning self-efficacy
- 9. Use engaging teaching methods
- 10. Use an appealing teaching style
- 11. Give motivational feedback
- 12. Monitor student motivation levels and adjust motivation methods as needed

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A Research Method

The design of this study was the case study. This research used a qualitative method. This study focused on exploring teacher motivational strategies in teaching reading comprehension. According to Yin (2003) case study is one of the several ways of doing social science research. Other ways include experiments, surveys, histories, and analysis of archival information. The case study was the preferred strategy when "how" or "why" questions are being posed, when the investigator has little control over events, and when the focus is on a contemporary phenomenon within some real-life context. Regardless of the types of case studies, researchers must exercise great care in designing and doing a case study to overcome the traditional criticism of the method.

B. Time and Location of the Research

This research was conducted on April to May 2021 at MAN 1 Pekanbaru.

C Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research was the teacher at MAN 1 Pekanbaru. The object of this research was teacher motivational strategies in teaching reading comprehension.

D. Participants

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The participant of this research was an English teacher at MAN 1 Pekanbaru. There was an English teacher as the participant in this research, it was

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called purposive sampling. Because, the researcher wants to get depths to understand the central phenomenon. Moreover, the researcher also use data triangulation, so some of student had been the participant to strengthen reliability as well as internal validity. (Creswell J. W., 2012).

E. Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data for this study was an interview. It was used to find out about teacher motivational strategies. The Interview occurs when researcher ask one or more participants general, open-ended questions and record their answers. The open-ended interview was questions that the participants can best voice their experiences unconstrained by any perspectives of the researcher or past research findings. The open-ended interview allows a participant to create the options for responding, (Creswell (2012).

The open-ended interview only focuses on teacher motivational strategies in teaching reading comprehension. To conduct the interview, there were several general steps are involved to conducting the open-ended interview; identify the interview, determine the type of interview was used, audiotape the question and responses, take brief notes during the interview, locate a quiet and suitable place, obtain consent from the interviewee to participate study, have a plan but be flexible, use probes to obtain additional information, be courteous and professional when the interview is over (Creswell, 2012). Moreover, the researcher also use triangulation. The data had been collected through multiple sources. In this research, the researcher also interview some students to find out the teacher motivation in the classroom.



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F. Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher analyzed the data collected from the teacher's motivation and teacher's response interview. In analyzing qualitative data, there were six steps the data adopted from Creswell (2012), namely:

a. Preparing and organizing the data for analysis

The first step in analyzing the data was organizing the data of the interview.

b. Exploring and coding the data

The process of coding is one of reducing a text or image database to describe and themes of exploring teacher's motivational strategies in teaching reading comprehension. The researcher assigned a code label based on the interview of teachers' confirmation also the reason they used those types and teacher's and student's responses.

c. Coding to build descriptions and themes

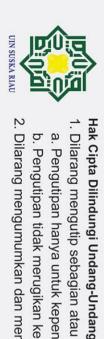
Coding is to develop descriptions of teachers' motivational strategies.

This step could also be interconnected to illustrate the complexity of the phenomenon.

d. Representing and reporting qualitative findings

The researcher reported the findings in the narrative discussion about exploring teachers' motivational strategies in teaching reading comprehension.

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e. Interpreting the findings

I From the reporting and representing findings, the researcher made an interpretation of the meaning of the research. The research represented the discussion in narration. This interpretation consists of advancing personal iews and making comparisons between the findings and the literature.

f. Salidating the accuracy of the findings

S In this research, the researcher used triangulation in validating the accuracy of the data analysis. The researcher checked the teachers' motivational strategies by interviewing them that related to the motivational strategies in teaching reading comprehension.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents a conclusion generated based on the findings from data analysis of interview in explaining and exploring teacher motivation in teaching Reading Comprehension: case study of an experienced teacher at MAN 1 Pekanbaru. This chapter also provides the conclusion and several suggestions.

A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings, the researcher can find out that for the teacher's motivations in reading comprehension are the teacher knew how to control herself and the teacher also know how to build her motivation. The researcher can conclude that the teacher has good motivation to control herself and also motivate the students to learn reading material in English subject and the teacher also said that she wants the students achieve and improve their learning material in reading. And then, the teacher hoped the students understand more about reading material. Furthermore, the teacher has to look the situation of the classroom to improve teaching and learning activity.

Teacher's motivational strategies that are used by the teacher are:

- a. The teacher used are monitoring student motivation levels and adjust motivation methods as needed,
- b. The teacher use establishing a positive relationship with the students,
- c. The teacher used an appealing teaching style for teaching the students.

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B. Suggestion

Although this study was carried out with a small number of participants within a short period of time, the findings provide some useful information that could be used by the teacher to improve the quality of teaching and learning reading comprehension. Based on the result of this study, there was a suggestion that could be made to increase motivation in teaching reading comprehension. First, the teacher should be motivating themself before conduct teaching or motivate students.

This study indicated that teachers' had highly motivation. Therefore, it is necessary to raise teachers 'awareness since motivation was an important factor that affects students' learning. Based on the interview, the researcher can find out that, the teacher know how to control herself and the teacher also know how to build her motivation. The researcher can conclude that the teacher has good motivation to control herself and also motivate the students to learn reading material in English subject.

Based on the research findings, the researcher finally got that the teacher in MAN 1 Pekanbaru has good motivation in teaching reading comprehension, where is described in the interview that explain how the teacher can control herself in teaching process, prepare the material, and also the teacher can motivate the students to be more interested and motivated to the subject.

The teacher also used several types of motivational strategies, based on the interview, the researcher can analyze that the researcher used monitoring ariff Kasim Riau



motivate the students in English subject especially in reading comprehension. Due

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student motivation levels and adjust motivation methods as needed, then the teacher use establishing a positive relationship with the students, then the teacher used an appealing teaching style for teaching the students as the strategy to

to the limitations of this study, further investigation was necessary to explore the

teacher motivation in teaching reading comprehension.

S Future similar studies with a larger population or different places would be useful to give a better understanding of the issue of foreign language teacher motivation. In addition, this study indicated that teacher motivations were also an important component in increasing teacher motivation. This issue, however, was not specifically addressed in this present study. Therefore, further investigations about certain approaches or methods that could help increase or explore more about motivation in teaching and learning are needed.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Research Questionnaire

C. Teacher

Sus

- **3**1. What are your' views about motivation of students in classroom?
- What is the most effective strategy to motivate their students in teaching
 - 3. What is the most effective strategy to motivate students in teaching reading comprehension?
 - 4. In your views, do you think it is important to motivate students?
- 3. What are key factors that affect motivation in classroom setting?
- **5.** Do you think school environment impede students' motivation?

Student

- 1. What is your teacher do in classroom to motivate you?
- 2. What kind of motivation that your teacher give?

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Appendix 2: Research Transcript Interview

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Researcher: halo, assalamualaikum mam

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Mam yusniar: waalaikumsalam

Researcher: gimana kabarnya mam, sehat?

Mam yusniar: alhamdulillah sehat sehat

Researcher

: alhamdulillah mam, baik mam kita langsung mulai aja ya mam

interviewnya

Mam yusniar: oke yaudah nomor 1 ayok

Researcher: oke ni pertanyaan nomor 1 mam ya, eee pandangan mam tentang motivasi siswa dikelas tu gimana mam?

Mam yusniar: ini sebelum pandemi atau sesudah pandemi nih?

Researcher: eee karna kan lagi kondisi sebelum pandemi nih kemaren kan ada

masuk kan mam?

Researcher: sebelum yah

Researcher: aa sebelum mam sebelumnya biasanya gimana gitu

Mam yusniar: sal sal gini loh sal pertanyaan mam yus ini pertanyaan eee tidak

covid atau pas covid nih?

: aaa kalau jawabannya ee yang pas sebelum covid nih mam,

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soalnya kan ni tentang apaa.. related nya tu ke siswa langsung kan

Mam yusniar: oh iya berarti isal ngambil datanya untuk yang sebelum covid kan

gitu ya

Researcher: nah iya mam

Mam yusniar: okee okee yoii

Researcher: mmm

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Mam yusniar: kita ulang lagi yg pertama hehehe, pandangan mam yus tentang motivasi siswa dikelas kan gitu ya (iyaa) eee sepanjang mam yus ngajar, motivasi siswa dikelas itu eeem baik kan gitu, baik baik nyo. Pendapat mam yus ya tentang motivasi siswa dikelas ee pengalaman mam yus motivasi siswa dikelas itu belajar eee baik sih tergantung kepada guru nya juga sih sal kalau misalnya eee cara membawakan pembelajaran strategi yg dipakai itu bagus lah misalnya cocok dengan siswa pas dengan mata pela ee bahan ajarnya kan gitu ya sal (iya) itu tu anak akan tertarik sekali dan motivasinya pasti akan bagus mengikuti pembelajaran kan gitu ya (iya) kalau misalnya gurunya mee ee strateginya bagus dipakainya persiapannya bagus kan gitu ya anak anak pasti akan termotivasi untuk betajar dan memperhatikan gurunya kan gitu, jadi, eee sepanjang kalau mam yus ngajar ada juga yg tidak termotivasi ada beberapa ndak semua siswa juga loh sal kan kita gak boleh maksudnya itu bohong semuanya termotivasi gak juga (iya mam) ada beberapa siswa memang tidak termotivasi dia ntah alasannya kenapa ntah mereka memang gak sukak belajar bahasa inggris mam yus juga kadang agak bingung juga siswa yg model begini ni tapi sepanjang mam yus ngajar mereka ngikutin Cuma walaupun mereka agak agak eee dibawah kawan kawan motivasinya tapi dia mengikuti pembelajaran

Researcher: beberapa oranglah berarti mam ya

Mam yusniar: ada beberapa orang yg tidak maksudnya tapi alasannya eee alasannya mam yus juga tidak terlalu maksudnya menanyakan kan gitu ya, karna mereka tidak membawa imbas ke yg lain sal maksudnya tu dia tidak mengganggu yg lain kan gitu sal (oh iya mam) paling untuk dirinya sendiri saja dia kan gitu mungkin dia agak no respon gitu kan misalnya kalau ada org diskusi misalnya dia sal dia no respon gitu (iya mam) kalaupun ditanya paling dia senyum aja, kadang kadang mam yus beajar dikelas itu mam yus maunya responnya kan dicampur campur bahasanya bahasa indonesia bahasa inggris kan gitu yaa (iya mam di mix) kadang mereka kan ee dia malu pakai bahasa inggris karna mungkin mereka ee ada yang belum bisa kan gitu (iyaa) ada yg model gitu, tapi ada beberapa siswa yg ee motivasinya itu dibawah lah rendah lah motivasinya. Yaah begitu sal

Researcher: oke siap mam, eee selanjutnya mam ini mengenai strategi mam (mmm) biasanya strategi apa yg mam gunakan untuk memotivasi terutama nih dalam ngajarkan reading comprehension mam, soalnya eee menurut dari yg saya lihat dari penelitian sebelumnya mam, kebanyakan reading ini adalah peajaran yg paling (malas) membosankan bagi siswa gitu aa, dibanding yg lain gitu kan, dibanding speaking gitu kan (ee ee ee grammar nya gitu ya) iya mam

Mam yusniar: oke, kalau mam yus dikelas sal, memakai ee strategi tu kadang macam macam, kadang diaduk aduk kan gitu ya, kadang discussion mam yus



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pakai, kadang kadang ada dra kan gitu ya (iya) dra ada, kadang comperative learning tu ada juga mam yus pakai kan gitu ya (iya mam) terus itu eee misalnya katau think pair and share gitu kadang kadang mam yus pakai juga lihat situasinya lah sal maksudnya tu oh ini cocok ee bahan ini cocok misalnya kalau reading kan sal (iya) discussion lah mam yus mau coba discussion nih sekarang kan gitu, aa mam yus set ee pembelajaran mam yus tu dengan discussion, kalau mam yus mau dra skrg kan gitu ya direct reading activities kan gitu ya (mmm) mam yus set ee persiapannya kan gitu (iya) sebetulnya persiapan kita saja sal, kalau memang kita mau mempersiapkannya itu pasti anak anak maulah, pokoknya dia bagusnya kan beragam ya sal (mmm) kalau kita ngajar itu bagusnya kan ee strategi yang kita pakai itu agak beragam jadi anak anak "eh besok mam yus ngajar pakai gaya apa ya?" haa kan gitu loh sal maksud mam yus(ooh udah menebak nebak mereka ni mam vaa) ee ee jadi mereka egernya itu lebih besar sal "oh iya mam yus hari ini mau nampilin apa yaa" oh iya dia mau apa through ball misalnya kan gitu yaa, "dia mau apa lempar bola" gitu kan gitu, ada "mam yus mau jigsaw loh skrg" kan gituu (iya) nantik kita kan dikelas aja kan gitu maksudnya mereka agak ini loh "oh iya mam yus pakai ini dia, oh iya" ee gitulah, maksudnya itu ada eger nya pingin pingin tau oh iya mau pakai apa lagi ee apa kegiatan kita lagi gitu, tapi kalau cooperative learning itu paling sering lah, karna dicooperative learning itu kan anak anak lebih dominan ya ee bekerja sama kan gitu ya

Researcher: berarti ini strategi yg paling efektif tu yg cooperative learning tu mam ya

Mam yusniar: ya cooperative learning ya, eeee sebetulnya ya baguslah cooperative learning (berarti...) dra tu kadang kadang bagus juga sal, ya ndak.. dia punya kelebihan masing masing sal (berarti bergantung kelas kelasnya gitu mam ya) bergantung apanya sal? (bergantung misalnya kelas yg a begini yg b begini gitu) yaaa betul betul ee ee iyaa mmm kadang kadang kan anak anak nya kan beda beda ya sal kelasnya(iya mam) mm mm kalau misalnya ada yg discussion ya mam lebih suka discussion tapi mam yus suka juga loh discussion jadi anak anak bisa menyampaikan pendapatnya kan sal, dia bikin kelompok dibikin kelompok dulu kan sal misalnya empat orang empat orang misalnya dikasih bahan reading dulu siap itu mereka discussion dikelompoknya kadang kadang ee kan kalau jigsaw kan ganti ganti tuh kadang had together had hide together ya ada yg poinnya 1 yg pintar disitu nanti dipindahin nah gitu loh sal kadang kadang macam lab tapi cooperative learning lah

Researcher : berarti bagi mam yg paling efektif itu cooperative learning mam yaan Syarif Kasim Riau



Mam yusniar: cooperative learning ya cooperative learning

Researcher: selanjutnya nih mam eee motivasi itu bagi mam penting gak memotivasi siswa ini mam (penting) sebelum sebelum belajar nih gitu kan

Mam yusniar: oke, eee penting, motivasi itu penting sekali sal karna kalau dia tidak termotivasi anak anak tidak akan mau ngerjakan, anak anak tidak mau ee apa tu tidak bersemangat melakukan kerjaan kerjaan apalagi kita bertanya mereka katau gak termotivasi mereka malas malas aja kan gitu jawabnya, misalnya kita nyuruh ini kalau dia tidak termotivasi pingin pinter pingin tahu ndak kan mau dia mengerjakan apa apa yg kita suruh kan gitu ya sal (iya mam) ee ee jadi motivasi itu sangat penting sekali, sebelum pembelajaran kita juga bisa ngasih motivasi kan gitu ya, eee melalui cerita bisa saja kan gitu, melalui gambar juga bisa kan gitu, mm mm bisa saja, pokoknya didalam kita belajar tu sal, kalau misalnya kita ngajar kalau skrg kan mam yus lebih condong pakai modul ya (modul mam ya) ee ee pakai modul, di modul itu tampilan pertama nya tu kan kita sebelum nampil tu kan liat dulu anak muridnya bagaimana kan gitu ya sal, kalau ada salah anak murid kita ndak langsung bisa masuk pembelajaran sal, kita mesti apakan dulu kan gitu ya, kasihlah sedikit wejangan apa kan gitu, kan termotivasi dia, misalnya cerita tentang hidup tentang apa kan gitu ya sal, jadi bisa kita lihat situasi anak lagi ini lagi gak mood lagi panas panas kita masuk juga pembelajaran ya kan gak bisa sal (iya) jadi gak bisa rpp tu harus harus yang.. ndak itu, itu tu Cuma catatan aja kan untuk laporan aja, kadang kadang juga dilapangan itu ndak bisa sama, mmm motivasi itu penting sekali kalau mam yus

Researcher: apalagi apalagi anak anak skrg lebih banyak juga yg lebih dah banyak suka dengan bahasa inggris ni mam ya

Mam yusniar: ooh banyak sekali, mereka tau kenapa sal bahasa inggris tu sangat penting kan gitu kemana mana mereka kalau mam yus bercerita sama mereka waktu perkenalan, misalnya mam yus masuk kelas nih waktu perkenalan kan, man yus akan menceritakan pentingnya bahasa inggris itu bagi mereka nanti kan gitu ya, karna kalau mereka skrg malas malas kan gitu ya sal ya misalnya dalam speaking misalnya ini kalau mam yus kan kalau ngajar sal mam yus lebih suka anak mam yus tu pakai bahasa inggris ngomong sama mam yus walaupun salah gapapa (walaupun salah mam ya) walaupun salah, walaupun grammarnya acak acak acakan ndak masalah mam yus, jadi memang ada aturan dikelas mam yus tu sal, kalau bertemu diluar kelas nah itu harus ngomong bahasa inggris sama mam yus, kalau ndak ndak mam yus ladeni (gak dilayanin mam ya) ndak mam yus layani paling mam yus senyum aja mam yus senyum aja haa itu dah tau dia kama memang sebelum itu kontrak belajarnya kan kita ada kontrak belajar sal (iya

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

iya) kontrak belajar itu mam yus sampaikan, anak yg diluar ketemu mam yus lebih mam apreciate kalau dia pakai bahasa inggris kan gitu itu nilai plus sama mam yus, kan kalau penilaian kita itu bukan penilaian ujian saja kan gitu ya, penilaian dia diluar kan gitu ya, sopan santun. Kalau sama mam, sopan santun itu nomor satu. Walaupun dia pintar bahasa inggris tapi kalau sopan santunnya dibawah, nilainya gak bakalan tinggi. (walaupun dia pintar ya mam) walaupun dia pintar. Tapi kalau dia sedang sedang saja, semangat belajarnya oke, sopan santunnya oke, mungkin bisa lebih tinggi nilainya daripada anak yang pintar tapi sopan santunnya kurang. Itu dia. (oke mam).

Researcher: mam, factor kunci yang mempengaruhi motivasi dalam kelas mam?

Mam yusniar: factor kuncinya yang mempengaruhi betul. (misalnya seperti ngasih mereka reward gitu mam atau apa gitu mam). Ooh yaa reward ya. Kalau mam yus ya sekarang rewardnya itu mam yus akan lebih. Oh ya misalnya kalau dia speaking sama mam yus, kalau dia menjawab jawab apa kan gitu, nilai plusnya ada. (jadi motivasi mam itu berpengaruh didalam kelas mam) ohh iya, misalnya kalau siapa yang jawab duluan, siapa yang siap duluan, ten minutes. Misalnya kami belajar kan sal, misalnya ada soal beberapa, misalnya siapa yang bisa jawab number one, mam yus kan tau orangnya, yang jawab ini mam yus kasih plus lima ya orangnya gitu lo. Terus siapa yang ngumpulkan pertama gitu kan sal misalnya dikasih soal gitu kan ya. Lima orang pertama yang ngumpulin mam yus bonusin dua point misalnya, kalau dia salah satu mam yus bonusin jadi benar semua. Jadi mereka kejar kejaran. (jadi membantu mereka untuk mendapatkan tujuan mereka lah ya mam) iya betul, mereka itu kan mau nilai mereka itu tinggi, maunya nilai mereka itu bagus. Sejauh ini memang itu reward yang mam yus kasih. Kalau dulu ada mam yus bawa permen, kalau sekarang enggak lah, sekarang mam yus lebih bonusin ke nilai mereka.

Researcher: ada gak mam factor factor kunci yang lain, selain memberi mereka reward mam?

Mam yusniar: maksudnya ini siswanya atau gimana pertanyaannya sal?

Researcher : factor kunci yang mempengaruhi motivasi siswa didalam kelas mam?

Mam yusniar: factor kuncinya sal (iya). Ya itu tadi sal, motivasi siswa itu akan tinggi tergantung pada gurunya. Ada pengaruh besar pada gurunya. Kalau misalnya gurunya itu memakai laptop saja tidak bisa. Atau misalnya dia itu semuanya serba manual, itu kan akan memperlambat pekerjaan. Dia tidak bisa

Syarif Kasim Riau

7arif Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

berkreasi misalnya menampilkan powerpoint, menampilkan animasi, model model gitu. Itu kan anak anak jadi tidak termotivasi. Tapi kalau misalnya, oh iya ibuk tampilin gambar pakai power point misalnya terus ditembakkan ke dinding itursal, apa itu namanya. Setidaknya kan anak anak, oh ya kita diskusi lo hari ini, kalau reading biasanya mam yus ada juga model gitu, misalnya kalau prosedur teks, biasanya mam yus akan tampilkan gitu seperti gambar makanan, prosedur alat alat, tampilkan dulu alat alatnya apa. Misalnya do you know how to use it? Kan kalau model gitu anak anak akan lebih tertarik kalau ada gambar. Tapi kalau gurunya tidak kreatif sal, itu kan dia tidak bisa nampilin, jadi motivasi anak anak itu sebenarnya ada di gurunya jugak sal. Ya kan ada juga yang intern dari anak itu sendiri. Keinginan dia memang ada. Tapi gurunya juga mengambil peran penting untuk memberi motivasi. Gurunya itu maksudnya itu maksimalnya itu dalam pembelajaran dalam persiapan pembelajarannya, metode pembelajarannya, strateginya dia ayak ayak aja kan gitu, ndak disiapkannya. Persiapan itu kan perlu katau kita ngajar, jadi kan anak anak termotivasi. Oh iya ibu ini runtun ngajarnya enak. Jadi anak anak termotivasi. Kalau motivasi itu dari intern anak anak, dari diri mereka sendiri juga berpengaruh, tapi yang diluar juga berpengaruh, gurunya juga berpengaruh bagi dia di kelas itu.

Researcher: lanjut ya mam, menurut mam, lingkungan sekolah itu menghambat gak untuk motivasi siswa mam?

Mam yusniar: menghambat? Enggak lah, menurut mam yus, lingkungan itu juga dapat menumbuhkan motivasi siswa (pengaruh dari lingkungan ya mam) iya lingkungan, lingkungan sekolah kan. Lingkungan sekolah atau lingkungan mana ni sal? Lingkungan sekolah ya, lingkungan itu juga berpengaruh ke motivasi siswa untuk belajar. Misalnya, lingkungan sekolah yang bersih, lingkungan sekolah yang kotor,masing masing siswanya kan beda. Kalau lokasi sekolahnya bersih, adem, ayem kan gitu ya, terus pas dia masuk kelas, kelasnya bersih kan gitu ya, tentu dia termotivasi, oh iya nyaman hatinya. Tapi baru masuk sekolah saja sampah dimana mana, dah mengkerut keningnya, kan gitu ya. Terus itu juga guru yaz guru kan, lingkungan sekolah itu kan ada halamannya, ada stakeholder sekolah, kayak tu kayak sekuriti, orang bersih bersih, kalau orang disana itu ramah, kalau tu melayani dia dengan ramah, tentu dia termotivasi untuk mengurus ngurus apa. Untuk datang ke sekolah dia senang. Nantik di sekuriti dia disambut dengan baik, sekuritinya ga marah marah, kan dia nyaman datang ke sekolah, termotivasi dia datang ke skolah untuk mencapai cita citanya untuk belajar. (itupun meningkatkan semangatnya ya mam). Gurunya misalnya senyum, kan ada guru ni yang baru aja masuk kelas udah marah marah. Ada, bukan tak ada, ada guru yang baru masuk kelas, ntah apa salah anaknya, marah, kan gitu ya. Itu kan ga juga, gak bagus. Lingkungan sekolah itu berpengaruh juga untuk motivasi

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



siswa. (dari MAN 1 nya support lah ke siswa ya mam) kalau di MAN 1 sepanjang mam tau, kan kemaren mam di kesiswaan (ya) disiplin itu ditegakkan, maksudnya itu dengan baiklah. Guru gurunya ramah, maksudnya guru gurunya itu welcome lah, baiklah. Eee iya, kalau anak anaknya salah ya ditegurlah, biasalah kalau anak anak juga kan. Tapi ya itu, kalau sepanjang mam yus tau baik lah, dukunglah kalau gitu. Bisalah kerjasamalah.

Researcher : jadi mungkin untuk sekarang, eee cukup lah mam ya (ee iya, nantik faisal boleh nanya nanya lagi nantik kalau ada yang belom jelas faisal call aja atau di wa saja) baik mam, paling untuk ini sih mam untuk studentsnya mam ada dua orang (untuk apa?). Yang kemaren faisal bilang ke mam, yang siswa mam kira kira bisa di (ohh iya, kelas berapa?) yang mam ajarin aja mam. (ohh iya iya, dua orang, 1 laki laki satu perempuan) boleh. (nantik mam yus hubungi siswa, lupa mam yus, nantik mam yus hubungi siswa, nantik mam yus kasih nomor faisal aja) atau mam yus kasih nomornya ke faisal juga gapapa mam, nantik biar faisal yang memperkenalkan diri ke mereka (oo okee dua ya) oke mam makasih mam (nantik kalau ada apa apa boleh tanyain lagi sal, semangat ya, maaf ya mam yus lambat ya) iya mam gapapa mam, oke mam makasih banyak mam, assalamualaikum (waalaikumsalam)

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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HAL

ASAL

-INFORMASI

Pekanbaru.

2. Pembimbing

NURDIANA, M.Pd

Appendix 3: Supervisor Letter

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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.

17 Juli 2020

*) 1. Kepadabawahan "Instruksi" atau "Informasi" 2. Kepadaatasan "Informasi" coret "Instruksi"

LEMBAR DISPOSISI

: Pengajuan Sinopsis

: Faisal Danny

TANGGAL : 29 Juni 2020

TANGGAL PENYELESAIAN:

1. Judul: A Study on Motivational Strategies Used by the Teacher

Teaching Comprehension at MAN

INDEKS BERKAS KODE: 004

Reading

3.

4.

SIFAT: Biasa

1. KAJUR PBI

DITERUSKAN KEPADA:

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

Pekanbaru.22 Oktober 2020

ر المجال المجالة المجالة المجالة FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

JI. H. R. Soebrantas No. 155 Km. 18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 56164 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.flk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eflak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

: Biasa Lamp.

Hal : Pembimbing Skripsi

Nomor: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/11854/2020

Kepada

Yth. Nurdiana, S.Pd.I., M.Pd

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 :Faisal Danny NIM :11614102860

Jurusan :Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul :A Study on Motivational Strategies Used by the Teacher in Teaching

Reading Comprehension at MAN 1 Pekanbaru

Waktu : 6 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

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

Wassalam

an, Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

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

Tembusan:

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

المحملية المحمدة المح

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

1. Jenis yang dibimbing : Proposal a. Seminar usul Penelitian

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

2. Nama Pembimbing : Nurdiana, S.Pd.I., M.Pd

Nama Mahasiswa : Faisal Danny Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 11614102860 4. Kegiatan : Bimbingan Proposal

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
1.	2 Desember 2020	 Background masih kurang dan terdapat kesalahan dalam penulisan Menambah poin identifikasi masalah Formulasi masalah diubah Spesifikasi definition of term Menambah referensi dari penelitian sebelumnya Mengganti subjek menjadi guru Merubah metode penelitian menjadi kualitatif 	Private la	Revisi
2.	9 Desember 2020	Indikator pada operational concept tidak ada Indikator motivasi belum ada Memfokuskan pada descriptive text Kesalahan pada pengetikan Participant nya hanya guru karna melihat strategi yang digunakan guru Acuan untuk interview belum ada Penulisan referensi sesuai APA	Train la	Revisi
3.	22 Februari 2021	Fenomena didalam background belum ada yang berkenaan dengan teacher strategies Formulation of the problem difokuskan kepada guru diganti dari how menjadi what Menambahkan data triangulation Terdapat kesalahan dalam mengetik Font diganti menjadi times new roman	AMBER LA	Revisi
4	15 Maret 2021	Acc Seminar Proposal		

Pekanbaru, 4 May 2020 Pembimbing,

Nurdiana, S.Pd.I.,M.Pd NIP. 198108222014112003

arif Kasim 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.

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN التربيني والتهاا

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

1. Jenis yang dibimbing : Skripsi

Seminar usul Penelitian b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

2. Nama Pembimbing : Nurdiana, S.Pd.I.,M.Pd a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP) : 198108222014112003

3. Nama Mahasiswa : Faisal Danny Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 11614102796 5. Kegiatan : Bimbingan Skripsi

	T			
No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
1	13 September 2021	BAB 1-5	A VIETE LA	Revisi
2	5 Oktober 2021	Revisi BAB 4, Revisi BAB 5 (Conclusion)	Nutte La	Revisi
3	21 Oktober 2021	BAB 1-5 Ubah ke Past Tense, penggunaan aposthrope	- Same	Revisi
4	25 Oktober	ACC Skripsi	A TORRES PA	

Pekanbar, 25 Oktober 2021 Pembimbing

Nurdiana S.Pd.I, M.Pd NIP. 198108222014112003

arif Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Appendix 4: Recomendation Letter



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

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Nomor Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/4924/2021 Sifat

: Biasa

Lamp.

Hal

: Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

Kepada Yth. Kepala Sekolah MAN 1 Pekanbaru

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama : Faisal Danny : 11614102860 NIM Semester/Tahun : X (Sepuluh)/ 2021 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Fakultas

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

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

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

a.n. Dekan Wakil Dekan III

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

Pekanbaru, 27 April 2021

Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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



2

a Dilarang Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang Pengutipan hanya untuk

lak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

- mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa
- kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, wajar UIN Suska Riau.

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska

Riau

mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.



PEMERINTAH KOTA PEKANBARU BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN POLITIK

JL. ARIFIN AHMAD NO. 39 TELP. / FAX. (0761) 39399 PEKANBARU

SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN

Nomor: 071/BKBP-SKP/1516/2021



a. Dasar

- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 14 Tahun 2008 Keterbukaan Informasi Publik. Tentang
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 25 Tahun 2009 Tentang Pelayanan Publik
- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perangkat Daerah.
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 Tentang Penerbitan Surat Keterangan Penelitian.
- Peraturan Daerah Kota Pekanbaru Nomor 9 Tahun 2016 Tentang Pembentukan dan Susunan Perangkat Daerah Kota Pekanbaru.
- b. Menimbang

Nama

3

Rekomendasi dari Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, nomor 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/41658 tanggal 10 Juni 2021, perihal pelaksanaan kegiatan Penelitian Riset/Pra Riset dan pengumpulan data untuk bahan Skripsi.

MEMBERITAHUKAN BAHWA:

FAISAL DANNY

NIM Fakultas

TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS Jurusan

Jenjang Alamat

PERUM MELUR PERMAI BLOK E-22 KEL. SIDOMULYO BARAT KEC. TAMPAN-PEKANBARU

A STUDY ON MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGIES USED BY THE TEACHER IN TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION AT MAN 1 PEKANBARU KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU

Judul Penelitian Lokasi Penelitian

Untuk Melakukan Penelitian, dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut

Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan Riset/Pra Riset/Penelitian dan pengumpulan data ini.
 Pelaksanaan kegiatan Riset ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal Surat Keterangan Penelitian ini dibuat.

Berpakaian sopan, mematuhi etika Kantor/Lokasi Penelitian, bersedia meninggalkan fhoto copy Kartu Tanda Pengenal. Melaporkan hasil Penelitian kepada Walikota Pekanbaru c.q Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa

dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru, paling lambat 1 (satu) minggu setelah sele

Demikian Rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Pekanbaru, 14 Juni 2021 Kepala Badan Kes Kota Pekanbaru atuan Bangsa dan Politik

CULEAHMI ADRIAN, AP, M.SI mbina Utama Muda NIP. 19750715 199311 1 001

Tembusan

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN SUSKA Riau di Pekanbaru
 Yang Bersangkutan.

tan Syarif Kasim Riau



2

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:

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

a Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU

DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 PEKANBARU Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

REKOMENDASI
Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/41658

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



Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Sur Permohonan Riset dari : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/5704/2021 Tanggal 9 Juni 2021, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

FAISAL DANNY 2. NIM / KTP 11614102860

PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS 3. Program Studi

S1 4. Jeniano

PEKANBARU 5 Alamat

A STUDY ON MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGIES USED BY THE TEACHER IN TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION AT MAN 1 PEKANBARU 6. Judul Penelitian

7. Lokasi Penelitian MAN 1 PEKANBARU

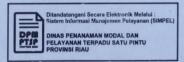
Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini diterbitkan.

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

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Dibuat di Pekanbaru Pada Tanggal 10 Juni 2021



- Disampaikan Kepada Yth:

 1. Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru
- Walikota Pekanbaru
- Walikota Pekanjadu Up. Kaban Kesbangpol dan Linmas di Pekanbaru Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru
- Yang Bersangkutan

of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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:

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU

n Achmad Simpang Rambutan Nomor, 01 Pek. Telp. 0761 66513, 66504 FAX. 66513

بسنم الله الرَّحْمن الرَّحِيْم

:B-2137 /Kk.04.5/TL.00//06/2021 Nomor

17 Juni 2021 M 07 Zulkaedah 1442 H

Sifat

Lampiran Rekomendasi Penelitian Perihal

Yth. Kepala MAN 1 Pekanbaru

Dengan hormat,

Memperhatikan maksud Surat Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Univeritas Islam Sultan Syarif Qaim Riau Nomor: Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/4924/2021, Tanggal 27 April 2021, dan Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru No:071 / BKBP-SKP /1516/2021, Tanggal 14 Juni 2021 Perihal seperti Pokok Surat, akan datang menghadap saudara:

Nama : FAISAL DANNY NIM 1161410286

Fakultas TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU

Jurusan PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Jenjang : 51

PERUM MELUR PERMAI BLOK E-22 KEL. SIDOMULYO BARAT Alamat

KEC. TAMPAN - PEKANBARU

Bermaksud melakukan penelitian di Madrasah yang saudara pimpin, guna mendapatkan dan mengumpulkan data yang diperlukan dalam rencana penelitian dengan judul:

A STUDY ON MOTIVATIONAL STRATEGIES USED BY THE TEACHER IN TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION AT MAN 1 PEKANBARU

Untuk maksud tersebut kiranya saudara dapat memberikan bantuan/informasi yang diperlukan sepanjang yang bersangkutan dapat mematuhi ketentuan/peraturan yang berlaku semata-mata untuk kepentingan ilmiyah.

Demikian surat izin riset/penelitian ini kami buat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya, atas bantuan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan terima kasih.

TER Kepala

Edwar S. Umar

Ka. Kanwil Kementerian Agama Propinsi Riau

Dekan Fakultas Tarbyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru.

3. Yang bersangkutan.

an Syarif Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU

Jalan Arifin Ahmad Simpang Rambutan No. 1 pekanbaru Telp. 0761 66513, 66504, 61802 faximile: 66513

بستم اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيم

: B-2137/Kk.04.5/TL.00/06/2021 Nomor Sifat

Lampiran

: Rekomendasi / Penelitian Perihal

18 Juni 2021 M 7 Dzul Qa'idah 1442 H

Yth. Sdr/i. FAISAL DANNY

Pekanbaru

Dengan hormat,

Dalam Rangka Menata Kearsipan dan Kepustakaan Kantor Kementerian Agama Kota Pekanbaru, kami mohon kiranya kesediaan saudara/i untuk melakukan penelitian di bawah lingkungan Kantor Kementerian Agama kota Pekanbaru, agar menyumbangkan satu Examplar hasil risetnya.

Agar hasil riset tersebut menjadi sumber informasi yang berguna bagi instansi Kantor Kementerian Agama Kota Pekanbaru.

KEPALA

Edwar S Umar

Catatan:

Pas Photo 4x6 warna 1 lembar

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:

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

of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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

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.

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU

MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI 1

Jalan :Bandeng No. 51 A Pekanbaru 28282 Telepon : (0761) 35521 Faximile : (0761) 35521 Website: www.man1pekanbaru.sch.

: B- 639 /Ma.04.1/TL.00/05/2021 Nomor Perihal : Izin Prariset

02 Juni 2021

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru

Menindaklanjuti surat Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Nomor: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/4924/2021, tanggal 27 Mei 2021, perihal sebagaimana dipokok surat, bahwasanya mahasiswa yang namanya tersebut di bawah ini

: FAISAL DANNY Nama NIM 11614102860 Semester / Tahun X (Sepuluh)/ 2021 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Fakultas

Telah selesai melaksanakan prariset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan penelitiannya di lingkungan Madarasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pekanbaru.

Demikian, terima kasih.



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 r eligunpan hariya umun karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

dan menyebutkan sumber:

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

CURRICULUM VITAE

Faisal Danny was born on December 28th in Pekanbaru, Riau. He is the first son of Mr. Salmi and Mrs. Friantini Handayani. He has a brother and a young sister. They are Muhammad Raafi Satrio and Salwa Yolani Putri. He finished study at State Elementary School 017 Tampan, Pekanbaru and continued his school to Islamic Junior High School Bukit Raya, Pekanbaru. And then, He finished his

Thigh School 1 Pekanbaru.

In 2016, He continued her study at Department of English Education Faculty of

Education and Teacher Training State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau to

ह्ये पूर्व विकास की requirements for Bachelor Degree of Education. He conducted the research on

April until May 2021 by the thesis entitled "A Study on Motivational Strategies Used by the

Teacher in Teaching Reading Comprehension at MAN 1 Pekanbaru."

UIN SUSKA RIAU