

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDENTS TEAM
ACHIEVEMENT DIVISIONS (STAD) METHOD ON READING
COMPREHENSION OF THE TENTH GRADE STUDENTS AT

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TAPUNG HULU

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A Thesis

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

State Islamic Univers DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM

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The thesis entitled The Implementation of Students Team Achievment Divisions (STAD)

The thesis entitled The Implementation of Students Team Achievment Divisions (STAD)

Reading Comprehension of The Tenth Grade Students at Senior High School 1

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

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> Pekanbaru, October 24th, 2021 The Reseacher

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ABSTRACT

Thoybatul Aisya, (2021):

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The Implementation Of Students Team Achievement Divisions (Stad) Method On Reading Comprehension Of The Tenth Grade Students At Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu

Reading is one of important skills in English. Language skill is important to be taught to students because it can help them understand all written text and they can use it in their daily life. This research aims to find out if there is significant difference of reading comprehension between students who were taught by using STAD method and students who were taught not by using STAD method at State Seffior High School 1 Tapung Hulu Academic Year 2020/2021. This research was categorized into quasi experimental research with non-equivalent design control group design. The non-equivalent control design involved randomization of all groups, not random assignment of individual group. The researcher divided the groups to be experimental class and control class, gave the first test to both groups, and conducted treatment (STAD Method) only to the experimental group, and finally gave the follow up test to evaluate the difference between both groups (the experimental group and the control group). This research was conducted on May until June 2021 at State Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu. The population in this research were 142 students and the samples were 70 students distributed into two groups namely Class X MIPA 2 as the experimental group and Class X MIPA 1 as the control group. The data were collected by using pre-test for both groups before the treatment and the test after the treatment. The data before and after the test from both groups were analyzed by using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. For the data analysis, the researcher employed independent sample t test through SPSS 24 version and eta squared formula. The researcher found out that the reading comprehension of grade X students at State Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu who were taught by using Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method is categorized into "Excellent" category. And the reading comprehension of Grade X students of State Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu who were not taught by using Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method was categorized into "Good" category. In addition, there was no significant difference of STAD Method in Narrative Text learning at State Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu where its eta squared was 0.053 with small influence category, until the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is rejected. In other words, the research results show that there is no significant difference in reading comprehension between grade X students who were taught by using STAD Method and students who were taught not by using STAD Method at State Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu.

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ABSTRAK

Thoybatul Aisya, (2021): Penerapan metode STAD (Student Team Achievement Division) terhadap Pemahaman Membaca siswa kelas 10 di SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu.

Membaca adalah salah satu keterampilan penting dalam bahasa Inggris. Keterampilan bahasa sangat penting diajarkan kepada siswa karena membantu mereka memahami semua teks tertulis dan siswa dapat menggunakannya dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah ada perbedaan yang signifikan dalam pemahaman membaca antara siswa kelas X SMAN 1 Tapung Hulu yang mengikuti pembelajaran dengan metode STAD dan yang tidak mengikuti pembelajaran dengan metode STAD pada tahun ajaran 2020/2021. Penelitian ini tergolong penelitian eksperimen semu dengan rancangan nonequivalent control group design. Desain kontrol non-ekuivalen melibatkan pengacakan seluruh kelompok, bukan penugasan acak kelompok individu. Peneliti membagi kelompok menjadi kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol, memberikan tes pertama kepada kedua kelompok dan melakukan perlakuan (metode STAD) hanya dengan kelompok eksperimen, dan akhirnya memberikan tes berikut untuk mengevaluasi perbedaan antara kedua kelompok (kelompok eksperimen dan kelompok kontrol). Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan Mei sampai Juni 2021 di SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu. Populasi dalam penelitian ini berjumlah 142 siswa dan sampel nya adalah 70 siswa dalam dua kelompok yaitu kelas X MIPA 2 sebagai kelompok eksperimen dan kelas X MIPA 1 sebagai kelompok kontrol. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan pretest untuk kedua kelompok sebelum perlakuan dan tes setelah perlakuan. Data sebelum dan sesudah tes dari kedua kelompok dianalisis menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan interensial. Untuk analisis data, peneliti menggunakan uji t sampel independen melalui SPSS versi 24 dan rumus eta kuadrat. Peneliti menemukan bagaimana pemahaman bacaan siswa kelas X SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu yang diajar dengan menggunakan metode Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) siswa termasuk dalam kategori "Sangat Baik". dan pemahaman bacaan siswa keTas X SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu yang tidak menggunakan metode Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) termasuk dalam kategori "Baik". dan tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan dari metode STAD dalam pembelajaran teks naratif di SMAN 1 Tapung Hulu, dimana nilai eta kuadratnya 0,053 dengan kategori pengaruh kecil, sehingga hipotesis nol (Ho) diterima dan alternatif (Ha) ditolak. Artinya hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tidak terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan dalam pemahaman membaca siswa yang diajarkan dengan metode pembelajaran STAD di kelas X SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu.

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طيبة العائشة، (٢ ٠ ٢ ١) : تطبيق تقنية STAD (قسم إنجاز فريق التلاميذ) على فهم قراءة التلاميذ في في تعليم النصوص السردية لتلاميذ الفصل العاشر في المدرسة التانوية

ملخص

الحكومية 1 تافونج هولو

تم إجراء هذا البحث بسبب المشكلات التي يواجهها التلاميذ في تعلم اللغة، خاصة في فهم النصوص السردية. المشكلة هي أن التلاميذ لا يهتمون بالقراءة، ولا يتمكنون من تحديد معنى القراءة، ويفتقرون إلى المفردات، ويجدون صعوبة في فهم النصوص، ويجدون صعوبة في الإجابة عن الأسئلة من نص القراءة. لذلك، ترغب الباحثة في إجراء البحث حول هذه المشكلة باستخدام تقنية STAD (قسم إنجاز فريق التلاميذ). أبحري هذا البحث بحدف معوفة التأثير الهام لاستخدام STAD (قسم إنجاز فريق التلاميذ) على تعليم النصوص السردية في المدرسة الثانوية الحكومية التافونج هولو. تصميم هذا البحث شبه تجريبي. في جمع البيانات، استخدمت الباحثة أسئلة الاختيار من متعدد لمعرفة إنجاز التلاميذ في فهم النصوص السردية. ولتحليل البيانات، استخدمت الباحث عينة اختبار "ت" المستقلة من خلال برنامج الإحصاء للعلوم الاجتماعية لإصدار ٢٤ وصيغة eta-square وجدت الباحثة أن هناك تأثيرا هاما لقسم إنجاز فريق التلاميذ على تعلم النصوص السردية في المدرسة الثانوية الحكومية ا تافونج هولو، حيث كانت قيمة eta-squared هي ٥٠٠٠مع فئة تأثير، فالفرضية المبدئية مردودة والفرضية المبدئية مقبولة.

الكلمات الأساسية: تقنية STAD (قسم إنجاز فريق التلاميذ)، فهم القراءة، النصوص السردية

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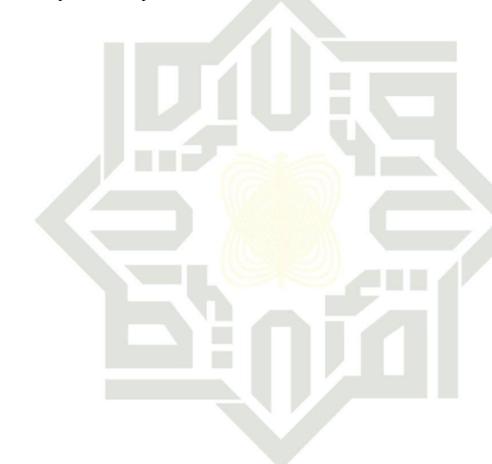
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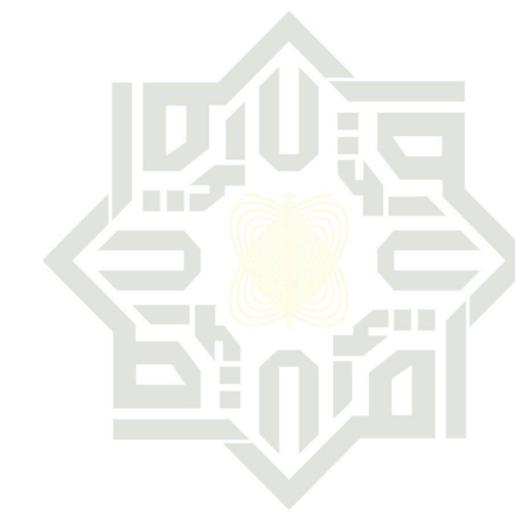


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A_Background of the Problem

English language is one of the main components of the Indonesian \subset education curriculum. English as a foreign language in Indonesia is taught since elementary school up to university level. The goal of teaching English at school is to make students use four skills and the students are to be able to use English as a means of communication, English in oral and written form. They are to be able to give and respond to oral and written instructions, make a simple report, and comprehend English text. For these, the students use Communicative Approach

Reading is one of the important skills in English. Language skill is really important to be taught to the students because it helps them to understand all written texts and students will be able to use it in their daily lives. Harmer (1991) Said that reading is an activity that uses the eyes and the brain in which the eyes has a function to get the message or information and to send the message to the brain, and then brain gets the messages from the eyes In addition, Harm

In addition, Harmer (1991) Stated that reading is not passive skill. Reading is an active occupation. It involves many skills as guessing, predicting, checking, and asking oneself question. To do it successfully, we Shave to understand the words mean, see the pictures the words are painting,

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Tunderstand the arguments and work out if we agree with them. If readers do onot do these things, then reader just scratch the surface of the text and quickly forget it. Therefore, it can be said that reading include many aspect of skills and it is a complex process in getting meaning or in understanding the message. It is commonly what we call as reading comprehension.

Z There is one mandatory subject in High School in Indonesia is English. S In addition, students have to deal with so many kinds of text, and narrative is zone kind of text that needs to be learned. According to Anderson and Anderson (1997) in Napitulu (2017), the narrative text is a piece of text which tells a story and in doing so entertains and informs the reader or listener. According to Anderson (1997), the language features usually contained in a narrative text include characters, terms of time, verbs, and terms of description. Accordingly, not only do students need to understand or read the text but they do need to deal with words or vocabulary.

Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu is one of the Senior High School in Tapung Hulu. The allocation time of the English subject just once a week in duration 90 minutes in one meeting. This School use curriculum 2013 (K13), which is always provided with the syllabus. As a compulsory subject, the English language is taught to the students, they are: speaking, listening, writing and reading.

However, applying conventional method made the students became S bored, loose their interested in reading material and many students actually did Synot understand about the material. Based on the interview with the teacher Riau



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English in the school researcher get concluded that students' of Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu especially the tenth grade encountered some problems, many students hard to understand the content of narrative text, hard to -comprehension meaning words in narrative text, hard to found the main idea in narrative text, confused about generic structure and language features in narrative text.

Based on the explanation above, limited study on describing the teachers method in students' reading comprehension. In this regard, most of the research studies focus on The Effectiveness of Using STAD Method to Improve Reading Comprehension Achievement of Second Years Students at MTs Aswaja Tunggangri Tulungagung (Adibatut, Diniyah (2011), The Use of Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method to Improve Reading Comprehension Among The Tenth Graders at SMK Negeri 1 Pekalongan (Yuliana, Eka (2018), Improving Students' Reading Comprehension of Recount Text by Using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD): a Classroom Action Research on The Eight-Grade Students of SMPN 2 Lumbang Pasuruan (Habiburrohim, AffanMas (2017).

Referring to the explanation in the previous paragraph, this research also provide recommendation an activity for English teacher that can help the students develop their comprehension in narrative text without feel confused and bored. Therefore the researcher offer concept oriented reading instruction strategy as the solution. There are many methods in learning and teaching to Systudents that can be uses to solve the problem above, one of them is Student Riau

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Team Achievement Division (STAD) method.

Student Team Achievement division (STAD) is one of Slavin's basic cip methods of cooperative learning (Roy Killen, 1996) in Anto et al (2013). He states STAD is better and easier ways for teacher teach the student in the group because in the group the student more active and they can share their knowledge each other in solving the problems. Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) is a cooperative teaching method which developed by Slavin ₹(1978) in Tohamba (2017) as part of a student learning approach program along with other cooperative methods such as Teams-Games Tournaments, Jigsaw II, and Team Assisted Individualization. Besides that, this technique can also increase students' self-esteem and motivate the students to learn more. Gross (1991, p. 56) in Yusuf et al (2015), mentioned that STAD is a technique in the teaching learning process that is effective to increase students motivation and enthusiasm, and it can develop their responsibility in their own group". It is considered a good model because as one the CL techniques, it can raise students' motivation in learning by exchanging and sharing information, reinforcing each other, giving feedback and having the responsibility for their

Based on the researcher's preliminary observation and interview with the English teacher on 22 February 2020 at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu, the researcher found that the tenth-grade student still have problems in English, especially in reading. In the classroom, The most difficulties of students on reading comprehension when the teacher delivering the material,

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They were found unfocused on the teacher's explanation, Another problem is che students had problem to Understanding vocabulary, sentences and paragraph, the students have the difficulty to pronounce the English word correctly, and the students still have Lack of vocabulary

According to this condition, most of the students are still have difficulties in reading comprehension skill because the students still confused and it made the students difficult to achieve the Cumulative Minimal Standard (CMS). The passing score at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu especially for English subject "B" predicate with the score (75).

Based on the problem above, the researcher preliminary observation in Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu, as follow:

- 1. Some of students were not able to identify the detail information of reading comprehension
- 2. Some of students were not able to identify the main idea of Narrative Text
- Some of the students were not able to identify the generic structure of narrative text

 Based on the explanation and the problem experienced by the students

Based on the explanation and the problem experienced by the students Cabove, the researcher is interest in conducting research entitled: "The Limplementation of Students Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method on Reading Comprehension of The Tenth Grade Students at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu".



B.The Problem

റ1. **Identification of Problem**

Based on the background and the phenomena above, the problems of this research are identified as follows:

- a. How is the students' motivation in reading narrative text by using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method?
- b. How is students' ability in identify the main idea of reading narrative text?
- c. How is students' ability in identify the detail information of reading narrative text?
- d. Can Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method improve students' reading comprehension in narrative text?
- e. How is the reading comprehension in narrative text of the students who taught by using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method?
- f. How is the reading comprehension in narrative text of the students' without using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method?

Limitation of the Problem

By the identification problem above, the researcher would limit the problems of the research on students' reading comprehension of narrative text in identifying the main idea, detail information, generic structure, inference, and reference by using the Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method.

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Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation problem above, the problem above can be formulated as follows:

- a. How is the students' reading comprehension in narrative text taught by using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method at the Tenth-grade students at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu?
- b. How is the students' reading comprehension in narrative text without using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method at the Tenth-grade students at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu?
- Is there any significant difference between taught by and without using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method on students' reading comprehension in narrative text at the Tenth-grade students Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu?

C. Objectives and Significance of the Research

Objective of the Research

- To find out the students' reading comprehension in narrative text taught by using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method at the Tenth-grade students at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu
- b. To find out the students' reading comprehension in narrative text taught without using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method at the Tenth-grade students at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu

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c. To find out whether or not significant difference between taught by
and without using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD)
Method on students' reading comprehension in narrative text at the
Tenth-grade students Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu

Significant of the Research

- a. Hopefully, this research can be useful
- b. This research finding is expected to be useful, and valuable for students and teacher of State Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu
- c. This research finding is expected to be the practical and theoretical information to the development of the theories in language teaching in general.

3. Reason of Choosing the Title

There are some reasons why the researcher is interested in carrying out this research. This research is conducted based on the following reasons as

- The researcher wants to know the implementation of Student Team
 - The researcher wants to know the implementation of Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method on reading comprehension in narrative text of the tenth-grade students at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu.

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D.—Definition of the Term

There are so many terms involved in this research. Thus, to avoid C misunderstanding on the terms used, the following terms are necessarily [∃]defined as follows:

Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method

Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) is a prevailing simple technique in cooperative learning (Wang, 2009:116). In STAD, students are assigned into teams of 4-6 members who tutor each other on the material. Students may collaborate, share, help, and involve each other in comprehending the test or discussion through STAD method. STAD method is also used to improve students' reading skills in cooperative learning which emphasizes on students' mastery of the material through group learning, and the group has responsibility for their members.

2. Reading Comprehension

Reading is an active and interactive activity to reproduce the word mentally and vocally and try to understand the content of reading text. it is important to bear in mind that reading is not an invariant skill, that there are different types of reading skills, which correspond to the many different purpose we have for reading.

Based on Kirby, J. R. (2007) Reading comprehension is the process by which we understand the texts we read. Another expert also stated the definition of reading comprehension. Snow (2002: 9) states that reading comprehension is the process of simultaneously extracting and constructing meaning through interaction and involvement with written language

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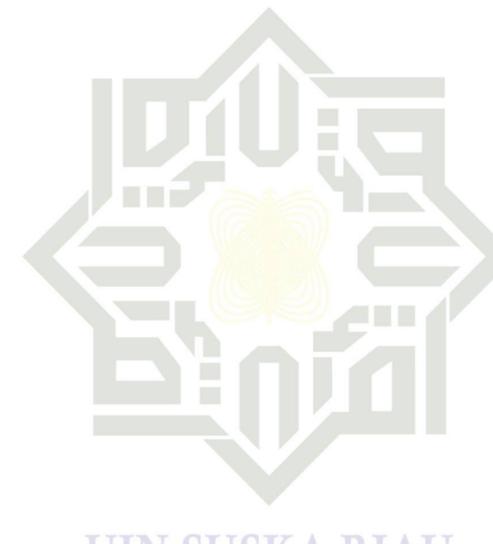
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Narrative Text

Anderson and Anderson (1997) in Napitulu (2017), stated that narrative text is a piece of text which tells a story and in doing so entertains and informs the reader or listener.



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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A≟Theoretical Framework

Reading

Reading is one of skill in the language that needs to be considered. Skilled reading makes students better understand all the material taught. This indicates that the subjects read in the field of Indonesian studies should receive greater attention. Reading is a set of skill that involves making sense and deriving meaning from the printed word (David Nunan (2005:69) in Dini Deswarni (2018).

Reading is a dynamic process in which the text elements interact with other factors outside the text, in this case most particularly with the reader's knowledge of content of the text". That is to say that comprehension does not relate only on the text content, but also on the reader's own literacy and experience (Nunan (1991:70) in Habib, M. (2016).

Grabe and Stoller (2002:3), reading is the ability to draw meaning from the printed page and interpret the information appropriately. From some of the statements, it can be seen that reading is not merely a process of reading words on the printed page but it more refers to get the meaning to get the information from the text.

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From these explanations, it is clear that reading is a process to get some information from the reading text. Reading text is one of the ways to get some information and knowledge where there is a communication between the reader and the writer through the words in the reading text. Reading is an interactive process that goes on between the reader and the text, resulting in comprehension. The text presents letters, word sentences and paragraphs that encode meaning. The reader uses knowledge, skills and strategies to determine what the meaning is the meaning and information can be drawn if the students have many vocabularies to comprehend the content of reading texts on the other hand.

2. Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension is not only a process of decoding texts and building a particular understanding. It can be viewed as a process which involves skills and strategies by which the reader reconstruct equitably the message encoded by the author.

According to Klinger et al, (2007) states that "reading comprehension is the process of constructing meaning by coordinating a number of complex processes that include word reading, word and world knowledge, and fluency". She also said reading comprehension involves much more than readers' responses to text. It means reading comprehension is a multi-component, highly complex process that involves many interactions between readers and what they bring to the text

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(previous knowledge, strategy use) as well as variables related to the text itself (interest in text, understanding of text types).

That is to say that reading comprehension is a blend of identification and construal skills. In fact, it is an interactive process between the reader and the text which lead to a specific comprehension. In this process, the reader interacts dynamically with the text in order to appropriately elicit the meaning and the ideas entailed in this text. Besides, Grellet (1981:3) presented that reading comprehension is an understanding of a written text that means extracting the required information from it as efficiently as possible.

According to Sharpe (2005) to measure students' reading ability can be concluded as follows:

- Students can determine an overview of the contents of the reading
- Students can identify the author's point of view or generic structure.
- Students can identify supporting details/specific information
- Students are able to make conclusions or inference
- e. Students can find reference words from phrases in the reading.

In conclusion, the five abilities above are used as indicators to evaluate students' reading comprehension in this study.

Components of Reading Comprehension

The components of reading according to King and Stanley (1989: 330) in Purwanti, Sri Erma (2017)



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a. Finding Main Idea

Main idea is the main topic that is being discussed in paragraph. Finding main idea is not always in the first sentence, it can be in the middle or in the last sentence of the paragraph.

b. Finding factual information

Factual information requires students to gain the details of the text, place, or situation.

c. Guessing vocabulary in context

Students can develop his/her guessing ability to the word which is not familiar with him/her by relating the meaning of the unfamiliar words in the text that is read.

d. Reference

Reference word is repeating the same words or phrase several times, after it has been used, students can usually refer to it rather than repeat it. Reference words usually are short and very frequently pronouns, such as *she*, *he*, *it*, *they*, *this*, *her/him*, and many others.

e. Inference

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Understanding is the most important in reading comprehension whether it is explicit or implicit messages from the text. Therefore, the students are expected to make accurate prediction.

Purpose of Reading Comprehension

Reading printed words has different purposes. The reader can know and satisfy within if they read the information, as they need. It

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means that, the reader will have an expectation of what they are going to read before them actually to do so. The purposes of reading comprehension according to Grabe and Stoller (2002:6), it have been classified into four purposes. They are:

a. To Search for Simple Information and to Skim

It is common reading comprehension. Here the readers can the text to find out a specific piece of information or a specific word. Meanwhile, reading to skim is the strategy to form the general idea using basic reading comprehension and guesses the important point.

To Learn From text

It happens in academic and professional context. It also requires remembering the main idea and the supporting idea, making a relation with the reader's knowledge. This activity could bring stronger inference because it is to help remember information.

To Integrate Information, Write and Critique Text

This skill needs critical evaluation where the readers integrate and decide the information that she/he wants. Then, it involves abilities such as composing, selecting, and making critique from the material

d. For General Comprehension

It can be done by fluent readers very fast and automatically in the processing word, and effective coordination in many process of the text. Briefly, the purpose of reading comprehension is varies. The reader has some purposes to achieve it. Based on those purposes, it is



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also necessary to look at kinds of reading in which there is a relationship between the kinds of reading

The Reading Narrative Text

Narrative text is a story conveyed to entertain the reader or listeners. Mukarto (2007) in Suryani (2017) argues that narrative is a text to entertain the readers or listeners with the stories. Meanwhile, Billups-Thomas (2011) argues that the purpose of narrative text is to entertain, to tell a story, or to provide an aesthetic literacy experience.

According to Barbara (2002), narrative text, broadly defined, tells a story. Examples of narrative texts include short stories, novels, folktales, tall tales, myths, fables, legends, fantasies, and science fiction.

Derewianka (2009) in Herdi, Nadya (2020) states that the steps to build a narrative are:

- a. Orientation, where the writer tells the audience about who the characters in the story are, where the story takes place, and when the action takes place
- b. Complications, where the story is driven by a series of events, where we usually expect some kind of complication or problem to arise. it won't be that interesting if something unexpected doesn't happen. This complication will involve the main characters and often function (temporarily) towards them, to achieve their goals. Narratives reflect the complications we face in life and tend to convince us that they can be resolved.

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c. Resolution In narratives that are "satisfying", the resolution of its complications is brought about. Complications can be overcome either good or bad, but they are rarely left completely unresolved. although this is certainly possible in this type of narration, which makes us wonder how it ends.

Language Features of Narrative text. According to Anderson by Intan Karolina (2010) narrative text language features are:

- a. Nouns that identify characters and specific places in the story
- b. Adjectives that provide character descriptions and accurate settings.
- c. Verbs that indicate actions that occur in the story
- d. The word time connects an event to find out when a simple past is used

 Tense and past continuous tense

In conclusion, narrative text is a text that tells a story to entertain the readers or listeners. It is usually written in past forms. The examples of narrative text include folktales, tall tales, myths, fables, legends, fantasies, science fiction, and so on. It should include orientation, complication, and resolution.

Students' Reading Comprehension in Narrative Text

Narrative text is a kind of text telling and entertaining the readers. According to Sejnost and Theise (2010), narrative text includes any type of writing that relates a series of events and includes both fiction (Novels, Short stories, Poem) and nonfiction (memoirs, biographies, news stories). Meanwhile, Percy in Permana and Zuhri (2013:2) state that Narrative is a

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type of essay that tells a story or a series of events in which they occur. Its purpose is to give meaning to an event or a series of events by telling story. It can be inferred that narrative texts is concerning with a story. The story includes some events which is present to amuse the readers or listeners. So, written narrative texts are aimed to entertain the readers.

From the statements above, it can be concluded that a narrative text is a text which contains a story ordered chronologically. So that the text can be enjoyed by the readers, the researcher should arrange the text interestingly. The social function or the purpose of narrative text is to amuse or entertain the readers with actual or vicarious experience in different ways. Narrative text is to amuse, to entertain and to deal with actual or various experience in different ways. The narrative text is one of the texts taught in majority of classroom context, thus, the students are required to interact with this text genre.

In this research, the narrative texts were used as one of the genre texts taught at State Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu. In fact, reading narrative text is not that difficult when compared to other genres. It's easy if the reader knows the narrative itself.

Factors Affecting Students' Reading Comprehension

Students have factors that affecting their reading behavior as readers. It could come from within them or from other sources. According to Nanda Subhasis (2016) Students' reading comprehension is affecting by two elements

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a. Reader Factor

Readability of a text depends on more than just the text itself.

There are many characteristic features that a reader brings with him to his interaction with the text and those have an effect on how well a text is comprehended.

Characteristics of the reader:

- Background knowledge (how much you already know about the material or related concepts)
- 2) Reading ability vocabulary and comprehension
- 3) Interest

One of the most essential things that determine pupils' reading comprehension is their level of interest. If pupils enjoy reading, they will have a better understanding of the material. However, if students are uninterested in reading, it may affect their understanding

4) Motivation

When analyzing a text, motivation is highly crucial. It is crucial to comprehending it. Students will be encouraged to read, according to Brown (2001:75) in Shehu (2015), when they feel they need something from the book. Furthermore, he distinguishes between two types of motivation theory: intrinsic and extrinsic motivation. The following is a definition of intrinsic motivation: "Intrinsically motivated activities are those that have no obvious

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reward other than the activity itself." People appear to participate in activities for their own reason rather than for the sake of receiving an external benefit. Its goal is to produce a cascade of internally satisfying effects, such as emotions of competence and self-determination."

While extrinsic motivation is defined by extrinsically motivated behaviours that carried out in anticipation of a reward from outside and beyond the self. Such as; money, prizes, grades, and even certain of positive feedback.

5) Attitude.

Attitude is constructed by some distinguishable aspects. Wenden (1991) divides attitude into three components namely cognitive, affective and behavioural. The first one, cognitive component consists of the beliefs and thoughts about an object, people, behaviour, event, and knowledge. This component seems to affect the learning very much since it relates to one's mind, in this case, perception. The second one, the affective component covers the person's emotions and feeling towards an object. This affects one's preferences such as to stand for or against, or to like or dislike. The last one, the behavioural factor deals with an individual's actions or disposition to take up and practice special behaviour(s) when one is in certain situation.

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b. Text Factor

In a text, there are a number of physical features such as font size, clear design and layout and extra textual features (pictures and diagrams) and other characteristic features Text type, text length, vocabulary difficulty, text coherence and cohesion, syntax of a text which may affect readability and comprehension. In order to facilitate readability layout, titles, headings, subheadings and fonts can be altered along with adding aids as appropriate. These may include: pictures, diagrams, charts, maps, tables, graphs, vocabulary lists and definitions, glosses, pre- and during text questions, abstracts, L1 abstracts, hypertext links to further texts or non-textual aids, footnotes, recapitulations etc.

After the explanation above, it is clearly explained that the affecting factors of students' reading comprehension. It means that many factors that can make them comprehend the texts or not. In this study, the researcher is interested in STAD (Student Team Achievement Division) method to build up the students' motivation and interest, because it is impossible for the students to understand the text if she/he has no interest and motivation to read. So, it can be concluded that the better interest and motivation result is, the better achievement of the students will be

Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method

Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) is a type of cooperative learning that is very simple". It is also the best method for

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beginner for teacher who is not implementing a cooperative approach yet. (Zumrotul Ma'sumah, 2016)

Students Teams Achievement Division (STAD) is one of the cooperative learning that ask the learner to work in group. The learner should work in a group and solve the problem together with their group. So, the teaching learning process in the Students Teams Achievement Division (STAD) is focus on the learners or students.

In Students Teams Achievement Division (STAD), students are assigned to four- or five member learning teams. The teams are composed of high, average, and low achiever, and of boys and girls of different racial or ethnic backgrounds. Thus, each team is a microcosm of the entire class. Students Teams Achievement Division (STAD) is designed for meeting well-defined instructional objectives. Because of the nature of content for which Students Teams Achievement Division (STAD) is appropriate, many teachers use a direct instruction model for the presentation of new materials. Students Teams Achievement Division (STAD) each group will show the best in learning, after their presentation material like teacher do. They will answer some questions from their understanding.

a. Purpose of Using Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method

This Method will help students:

1) To motivate the students in order to support and assist each other in mastering the skills taught by the teacher.



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- 2) Train the responsibility of the students individually or in groups3) The cooperative learning will form or guide the attitudes of students in order to form the ideal behavior in social life.
- 4) To increase empathy among students through communication and interaction with other groups.
- 5) Train the students' ability to argue Very useful for low-ability students to improve their abilities

According to Slavin (2005:11) each team receives one of three recognition awards, depending on the average number of points earned by them. From the description above, we know that STAD is a good method for the teachers who are new to the cooperative approach. And it uses in individual quizzes at the end of class

9. Components of Students Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method

The Components of Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Robert E. Slavin (2005:143) in Dini Deswarni (2018), stated that cooperative learning of STAD type consists of five major components. They are: class presentation, teams, quizzes, individual scores, and team recognitions.

a. Class Presentation

Material in STAD is introduced in a class presentation. In class presentation, most often direct instruction or a lecture-discussion is conducted by the teacher, but could include audiovisual presentations. Class presentation in Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) is

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different from usual teaching; it must be clearly focusing in Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) unit. The students must understand about the presentation from the teacher so it will help them to do well in the quizzes. The quizzes score determine their team score.

b. Teams

After the teacher presents the material, the team meets to study worksheet or other material. Sometimes, the study involves students" discussion of the problems together, comparing answers and correction of any misconception if their teammates make mistakes. The team is the most important feature in Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD). At every point in Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD), emphasis is placed on the team members, doing their best for team and on the team doing its best to help its members. The team provides the peer support for academic performance that is important for learning, and it provides the mutual concern and respect that are important for such outcomes as inter-group relation, self-esteem and acceptance of main stream students. Teams are composed of four or five students who represent a cross-section of the class in terms of academic performance, sex, race, and ethnicity. The major function of teams is to make sure that all in team members are learning and more specifically to prepare its members to do well on quizzes.

Quizzes

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After approximately one to two periods of teacher presentation and one to two periods of team practice, the students take individual quizzes. Students are not permitted to help one another during quizzes. Thus, every student is individually responsible for knowing the material. So, the students are not permitted to help one another during the guizzes. Each student uses one copy of the guiz.

d. Individual Improvement Scores

The idea behind the individual improvement score is to give each student a performance goal that can be attained if he or she works harder and perform better than in the past. Any student can attribute maximum points to his or her teams in this scoring system. Each student is given a base score, derived from the student's average past performance on similar quizzes. Students earn points for their team based on score. And the group improvement scores are got from the individual score of each member. The students earn points for their teams based on the degree to which their quizzes score (percentage correct) exceed their base score.

Team Recognition

Teams may earn certificates or other reward if their average score exceed a certain criterion. Student's team score may also be used

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to determine up to twenty percent of their grade. The team that has improved the most is given most recognition.

The process of using Student Team Achievement I

The process of using Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method in the classroom deals with the presentation and schedule of activities as the implementation of the Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method. Before using Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method, it needs some preparations in order to make the learning process run successfully. The preparations are as follows:

a. Materials

Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) can be used with curriculum material specifically design for students team learning or it can be used with material adopted from text books or other published source or with teacher

b. Assigning Students to Teams

Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) represents a cross section of the class. A good team in the class is four to five persons that re-half male and half female.

c. Determining Initial Base Score

Base score represent student average score on the past quizzes.



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d. Team Building

Before starting any cooperative learning program, the writer started off with one or more team building exercises just to give members a chance to do something funny and to get to know one another.

Schedule of Activities

Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) consists of a regular cycle instructional activities, as follows:



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1) Teaching

It means that the teacher present the lesson. The presentation should cover: opening, development, and guide practice and assessment respectively.

2) Team Study

Team study (half a class period)

Main Idea (Students study in their teams)

Material needs (the worksheet and answer sheet for every team)

3) Test

Students take individual quizzes or other assessments (such as essays or performances). The teacher gives students adequate time to complete it. The students must do work individually on the quiz. At this point they must show what they have learned as individuals

4) Team Recognition

According to (Yunita, 2017) in Dini Deswarni (2018) stated that factors that influenced students improvement by using STAD are collaboration in group, media, material that increases students' knowledge, activeness, self-confidence, and willingness to learn. Then, reward that is given to the best group also the factor that makes them more diligent to develop their ability. The last factor is



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teacher's role as facilitator and source of information in learning. The teacher gives clear explanation and instruction for the students, more help and attention to the slow learners, increases students motivation, and as partner in learning. According to Ornstein and Lasley (2000:325) Team reward are given based on the performance of their team as a "good", "great" or "super" team.

In conclusion, the writer can found definition of Student Teams Achievement Divisions (STAD) is one of the simplest of all cooperative learning method. It is a good model to begin with for teachers who are new to cooperative approach. So that it will be useful to help students in learning

B. Relevant Research

There are some relevant researches which have relevancy to this research.

The first is a thesis from Adibatut, Diniyah, (2011) entitled "The Effectiveness of Using STAD Method to Improve Reading Comprehension Achievement of Second Years Students at MTs Aswaja Tunggangri Tulungagung". This study proposes an alternative method to teach students to reading comprehension by using STAD, in which reading comprehension process is emphasized. The design of the study was quasi-experimental with a Snon-randomized control group pretest-posttest. The study was conducted at



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test.

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Second years Student of MTs Aswaja Tunggangri, and the samples were class C as the experimental group and class B as the control group, with 35 students in each group. In collecting the data, two sets of writing test were used as instruments; one of them was used in the pre-test, and the other in the post-

The second is the research from Ar Rizki Barokah (2019) entitled "The Effectiveness of Student Teams Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method Toward Students' Motivation in Reading Comprehension at The Seventh Grade of Smpn 2 Ponorogo". His research was an applied quantitative approach and used a pre experimental design by using sample random sampling. The data were collected using test. The location of the research At The Seventh Grade Of SMPN 2 Ponorogo. The population of this research was the whole students of VII class consisted of 270 students of SMPN 2 Ponorogo in academic year 2019/2020 and the sample was VIIC that consisted of 32 students. This study tries to measure the effectiveness of STAD method toward students' motivation in reading comprehension at SMPN 2 Ponorogo.

Based on research finding of the study, it can be said this research that there was significant difference student motivation in reading comprehension before

The third is the research from Zumrotul Ma'sumah (2016) entitled Yarif Kasim Riau



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Reading Comprehension on Narrative Text" This thesis presented the results of teaching reading of narrative text by using of Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) method at the eleventh grade of MA Darul Ulum Semarang to the Academic Year of 2015/2016. The primary purpose of this research was know the influence of Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) method in reading comprehension on narrative text. The technique to analyze the data was t-test formula. It was used to determine whether there was or there was not a significant difference between the average score of the experimental and the control class.

The fourth is the research held by Yuliana, Eka (2018) entitled "The Use of Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method to Improve Reading Comprehension Among The Tenth Graders at SMK Negeri 1 Pekalongan". The objective of the research is to improve students' reading comprehension of Narrative Text by use STAD method. This research used classroom action research (CAR). This research was conducted at the tenth graders of SMK N 1 Pekalongan. In this research the researcher used test, observation, documentation, and field note to collect the data. This research was done in two cycles. Each cycle consist of planning, acting, observing, and reflecting.

The fifth is the research held by Habiburrohim, AffanMas (2017)

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Using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD): a Classroom Action • Research on The Eight-Grade Students of SMPN 2 Lumbang Pasuruan". This research was done at SMPN 2 Lumbang located on Jl. Desa Watulumbung, Lumbang District, Pasuruan Regency. There are 28 students in Eight class of academic year 2016/2017, consisting of 7 boys and 21 girls. This research cused Classroom Action Research (CAR) that involves the activities among reacher and students. The instruments used by the researcher to take the data during the teaching and learning process were observation sheets, interview guideline, test, and documentation.

C. Operational Concept

(X)

Operational concept is the term that used to clarify the theories in this research in order to avoid misunderstandings. According to Syafi'i (2017), Operational concepts are derived from related theoretical concepts on all of the variables that should be practically and empirically operated in an academic writing research paper. There are two variables in this research, variable X refers to using of Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method and variable Y refers to Students' Reading Comprehension ity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Procedures of Students Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method

According to Slavin (2005) are as follows Indicators:

a. The teacher divides students into groups, it consists of 4 or 5 students



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- The teacher assigns a role for each member of the groups.
- The teacher determines the base score of students from their last score.
- The teacher gives and presents the material about.
- The teacher asks the students to work into groups.
- The teacher gives the students an individual quiz after they understand the materials.
- The teacher calculates the students' score after they do each task.
- h. The teacher recognizes the achievement of the students using the team recognition forms and determines team awards based on the criteria

Reading Comprehension (Y)

The indicators of Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text can be seen below:

- Students are able to identify the main idea of narrative text.
- Students are able to find out factual information of narrative text.
- Students are able to find out meaning of certain words of narrative text
- Students are able to make reference of narrative text
- Students are able to make inference of narrative text.





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D. Assumption and Hypothesis

1. The Assumption

In this research, the researcher assumes that the use of the STAD Method can improve student's reading comprehension in narrative text

The Hypothesis

Based on the assumption above, the researcher formulates two hypothesizes as follows:

 $\mathbf{H_o}$ (null hypothesis): There is no significant difference of using Students Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method on Reading Comprehension of The tenth Grade Students at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu

H_a (alternative hypothesis): There is a significant difference of using
 Students Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method on Reading
 Comprehension of The Tenth Grade Students at Senior High School 1
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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A3Research Design

The design of this research is experimental research. Creswell (2012) mentioned that there are three kinds of experimental design; true, quasi, and pre-experimental research. This research is quasi-experiments. According to Creswell (2012) quasi-experiments are experimental situations in which the researcher assigns, but not randomly, participants to groups because the experimenter cannot artificially create groups for the experiment

According to Cohen (2007), quasi experiment is the experimental group is separated from the non-equivalent control group indicates that the experimental and control groups have not been equated by randomization.

So, to find out the significant difference of using Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) method in Reading Comprehension especially in Reading Narrative Text, the research design involves an experimental group and a control group. It means that an experimental group received the treatment. However, a control group did not. In brief, this research is design in the following table Cohen et al (2007, p. 283) niversity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Table III.1 Table of Research Design

Group	Pre- test	Treatment	Post -test
Experimental	O 1	X	O2
Control	03	-	04



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Where:

: Pre-test experimental group **O**1

: Post-test for experimental group O2

X : Treatment

O3 : Pre-test for control group

04 : Post- test for control group

B Location and Time of the Research

N a This research took place at State Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu. It is located on Jalan Kampung Lama No 10, Kasikan, Kec. Tapung Hulu Kabupaten Kampar. This research employed from May to June 2021

C. Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research is the Tenth-grade of State Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu and the object of this research is using Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) method on students' reading comprehension narrative text

D. Population and Sample

University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau **Population**

According to Creswell (2012) "population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic". The population of the research is the tenth-grade students of senior high school 1 Tapung Hulu. The Students is dividing into 4 classes and have 142 students comprising male and female students. The population of the research can be seen as follows:

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



Table III.2 The Population of the Research

No	Class	Total		
1	X MIPA 1	34		
2	X MIPA 2	36		
3	X MIPA 3	36		
4	X MIPA	36		
	Total of population	142		

Sample

There were two classes in this research; control class and experimental class. The sample of this research was select randomly by use cluster random sampling technique. So the researcher took class X MIPA 2 as an experimental group and class X MIPA 1 as a control group. The members of the chosen group will be the sample of the research. The sample of the research can be seen as follows:

Table III.3
The Distribution of the Treatment

Group	Class	Treatment	Number of Students
Experimental	X MIPA 2	Use STAD Technique	36
Control	X MIPA 1		34

E. Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the researcher used tests. In this test, students were required to answer the questions based on the text given. The test used was multiple-choices type based on indicators of reading comprehension. Multiple choice tests are commonly used by teachers, schools, and yassessments organizations for the following reasons: fast, easy, economical to

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Tscore, and objectively Bailey (1998). The test was consist of two, pre-test and post-test, between the two test there would be a treatment. The purpose of this instrument was to see the differences of students reading comprehension in pre-test and post-test and investigate is the treatment given effect to the post test result or not.

a. Pre-Test

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Pre-test was used to collect the data about students' reading comprehension of narrative text before they were taught by using Students Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) method. It was given to both experimental and control class. In this test, the writer used multiple choice type and the questions are based on the indicators of reading comprehension.

b. Treatment

The treatment was conducted for the experimental group only. The treatment used Students Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) method in teaching reading comprehension.

Post-Test

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Post-test was used to collect the data about students' reading comprehension of narrative text after they were taught by using Students Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) method. It was given to both experimental and control class. In this test, the writer used multiple choice type and the questions were based on the indicators of reading

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comprehension. According to Arikunto (2009), the interpretation of students' score is classified as follows.

Table III. 4
The Classification of Students Score

The Score Level	Category
80-100	Very Good
66-79	Good
56-65	Enough
40-55	Less
30-39	Fail

The researcher gave Pre Test and Post Test to the students, both of the tests consisted of 25 questions. The 25 question was based on the indicators of reading comprehension of narrative text. The tests consist of five indicators and each indicator had five questions. It can be seen from the blue print test below:





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Table III.5 The Blueprint of Test

No	Question Indicator	Number Question
1	Students are able to identify the	1, 5, 9, 11, 16
3.	main idea of the narrative text.	
- 2	Students are able to identify the	2, 3, 4, 7, 10
	factual information of the narrative	
30	text.	
2 3	Students are able to find out	6, 13, 14, 15, 21
0	meaning of certain words of	
	narrative text	
5 4	Students are able to identify the	12, 17, 18, 19, 20
, [reference of the narrative text	
5	Students are able to identify the	8, 22, 23, 24, 25
Ĭ	inference of the narrative text	

E. Validity and Reliability

1. Validity of Test

One of the important things to be considered when researcher prepared or selected an instrument used is validity. According to According to Heaton (1988: 159) validity of the test is the extent to which it measures what it is supposed to measure and nothing else. In this research, the writer used content validity to measure the students' reading comprehension. Validity refers to the appropriateness, meaningfulness and usefulness of the specific assumptions that researcher makes based on the collected data. For that reason, it is necessary to try out the test and compute the result with appropriate formula of validity. In order to measure the criterion-related validity of the test, the Person product Moment was used in this study, Pearson product moment can be used to analyze the validity of each item. The data were calculated by SPSS 24 for windows. To find out the validity of the items of questions, the researcher

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looking at corrected item-total correlation (correlation between r table and r obtained) in table Item-Total Statistics.

To know the test is valid or not, the value of observed must be compared with r table. The number of students was 36. Degrees of freedom was 36-2=34 r table on df=34 was 0.399 (5%) and 0.436 (1%).

If the value of r obtained > r table = valid.

If the value of r obtained < r table = invalid.

The result of calculation of validity can be seen in the table below:

TABLE III.6 Validity of the Test

Item	r obtained	r table (df =34; 5%)	Result	
Item 1	.444	0.399	Valid	
Item 2	.463	0.399	Valid	
Item 3	.409	0.399	Valid	
Item 4	.492	0.399	Valid	
Item 5	.511	0.399	Valid	
Item 6	.409	0.399	Valid	
Item 7	.410	0.399	Valid	
Item 8	.476	0.399	Valid	
Item 9	.478	0.399	Valid	
Item 10	.538	0.399	Valid	
Item 11	.492	0.399	Valid	
Item 12	.428	0.399	Valid	
Item 13	.524	0.399	Valid	
Item 14	.465	0.399	Valid	
Item 15	.417	0.399	Valid	
Item 16	.555	0.399	Valid	
Item 17	.597	0.399	Valid	
Item 18	.443	0.399	Valid	
Item 19	.413	0.399	Valid	
Item 20	.648	0.399	Valid	
Item 21	.492	0.399	Valid	
Item 22	.446	0.399	Valid	
Item 23	.465	0.399	Valid	
Item 24	.465	0.399	Valid	
Item 25	.417	0.399	Valid	

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From the result of calculation by using SPSS, it was found that there were 25 items that were valid.

Reliability of test

Another important thing in preparing an instrument is reliability. Gay and Airasian (2000), stat that reliability is the degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it is measuring. In other words, the test is reliable when an examiner's results are consistent on repeated measurement. A test will be reliable if it gives the same results when it is given on different occasions. It showed how consistent the scores for each individual from one administration of an instrument to another and from one set of - Reliability is always dependent to the context in which an instrument used. In this research, the reliability of instrument would be measured by SPSS 24 for windows. To determine whether the test is reliable or not, the value of r observed must be compared with r table. The number of students was 36. Degree of freedom was 36-2=34. R table on df=34 was 0.339 (5%) and 0.436 (1%).

If the value of r obtained > r table = reliable;

If the value of r obtained < r table = not reliable

The result of calculation of reliability can be seen in the table as follows:

TABLE III.7 Reliability Test

Reliability Statistics			
N of Items			
25			

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From the result of calculation by using SPSS, it can be seen that the value of Cronbach's Alpha (r observed) was 0.851, r observed > r table (0, 851 > 0.339). It means that the instrumentation of test is reliable.

F.—Technique of Data Analysis

In order to find out whether there is a significant difference of Students Z Team Achievement Division (STAD) method on students' ocomprehension in narrative text Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu, the data were analyzed statistically. In analyzing the data, the researcher used pre-test of the experimental and control classes, and post-test of the experimental and control classes. Those scores were analyzed by using statistically analysis.

In this research, the writer used the statistical calculation of Independent Sample T-test formula. The independent sample T-test was used to find out the significant difference of using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) on students' reading comprehension of narrative text at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu.

To investigate the significant differences between the two groups, an independent t-test was applied. It was applied to the groups whose members gare independent each other. Since the experimental and control groups in this study were not paired in any way, an independent sample t-test in SPSS 24 for Swindows was conducted. The procedures of the test were as follows:

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Stating the hypothesis and setting the alpha level at 0.05 (two-tailed test)

Ho: there is no significant difference between the pre-test/post-test means

for the experimental group and for the control group.

Ha: there is significant difference between the pre-test/post-test mean for

experimental group and for the control group.

Finding the *t* value with the independent sample test computation in SPSS

24 for windows.

Comparing the significant value with the level of significance for testing the hypothesis. If the significant value is less than the level of significance

(0.05) the null hypothesis is accepted, the two groups are equivalent.

The formula of eta squared according to Cohen (2007) is as follows:

Eta squared =
$$\frac{t^2}{t^2 + (N1 + N2 - 2)}$$

The guidelines (proposed by Cohen 2007) for interpreting this value

are: State

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.01 = small effect

.06 = moderate effect

.14 = large effect

The result of the t-test analysis could be seen on the SPSS output.

a. Normality Test of Data

Before analyzing the data by using the t-test formula, the researcher had to find out the normality test of the data. The normality test of the data was analyzed by using Kolmogorov-Smirnov technique with SPSS 24 version.



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Analysis:

Ho: Population with normal distribution

Ha: Population with not normal distribution

If the probability > 0.05 How as accepted

If the probability < 0.05 How as rejected

TABLE III.8

Tests of Normality							
Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a				Shapiro-Wilk			
Kelas	Statisti	ic df	Sig.	Statist	ic df	Sig.	
Hasil	Hasil	.130	36	.131	.946	36	.077
	Kelas	.126	34	.192	.939	34	.059
1.11. C CC. C '.							

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on the output of SPSS above, the test of normality for post-test experiment by using Shapiro-Wilk which showed: Sig. 0.077 > 0.05 it means the data distribution was normal. The test of normality post-test control by using Shapiro-Wilk showed: Sig. was 0.059> 0.05 it means the was also distributed normally.

Homogeneity of the test.

Homogeneity is a test to identify whether the objects of the research (three more sample) have the same variance. In this research, the researcher used SPSS 24 version to assess the homogeneity of data.

The SPSS result for Levene test was interpreted as follows:

p- value (Sig.) > 0.05 = the data are homogeneous.

p- value (Sig.) < 0.05 = the data are not homogeneous.

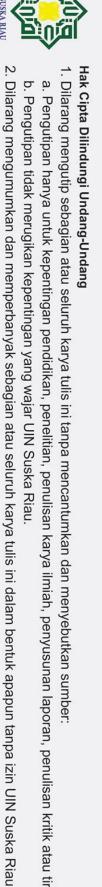
Based on SPSS output, the homogeneity of the test can be seen as follows:

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Test of Homogeneity of Variances Hasil df2 df1

TABLE III.9

Levene

Statistic

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Based on the table above, it was known that the value of significance (sig.) is 0.201. Data are homogeneous or variant when the value Sig, is higher than 0.05. Based on the table, it is clear that Sig. value is higher than 0.05 which indicated the homogeneity of the data.

Sig.

.201

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A₃Conclusion

This research was done in order to investigate the implementation of Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) method on reading comprehension of the tenth grade students at senior high school 1 Tapung Hulu. Based on the research findings in the previous chapter, the researcher provides the conclusions as follows:

- 1. The tenth grade students of Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu who were taught by using Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) method on students' reading comprehension was categorized into "Very Good" level get the frequency 19 (53%)
- 2. The tenth grade students of Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu who were without using the Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) method on students' reading comprehension was categorized into "Good" level get the frequency 21 (61%)
 - There is no significant difference of using the Student Team Achievement

 Divisions (STAD) method on students' reading comprehension

In summary, students in the tenth grade of State Senior High School 1

Tapung Hulu who were taught reading comprehension by using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) method performed better than students who were taught without using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) method.

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I B. Suggestion

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cip Based on the findings of the study and the impact of using the Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) method on students' reading comprehension of narrative material, the researcher would like to provide the Following recommendations to teachers and students:

- Teachers are recommended to use this method in the teaching and learning process, particularly in the subject of reading. Because the researcher discovered that after implementing the Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) method to the students, the students' reading comprehension of narrative text improved. The student enjoyed group learning and is it suitable to study with their friends. The students were also gained the terms of their reading narrative text with team working. They didn't work together, but they did study together.
- 2State Teachers should encourage their students to use their strategy rewarding them in a fun way. Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau
 - For the students, they are suggested to be interested in studying English, especially in reading comprehension. During the session, the students must also be daring and imaginative, and pay close attention to the teacher while she or he explains the content in front of the class. Don't judge reading is boring but try to read English always and enjoy the English learning
 - The readers are encouraged to use this thesis as one of their resources for learning more about the Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) method and narrative text reading comprehension.

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Hopefully, the findings of this study will be used and useful as a ospringboard for further research into other types of cooperative learning as media in teaching learning processes. Finally, the researcher believes that the Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) method can be applied to different schools in order to determine the impact of the reading method.

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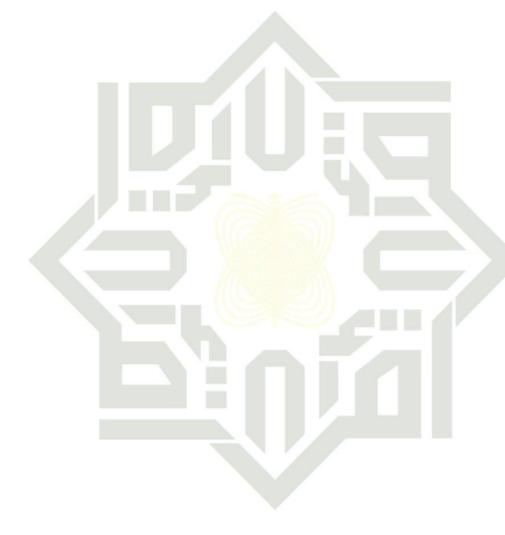


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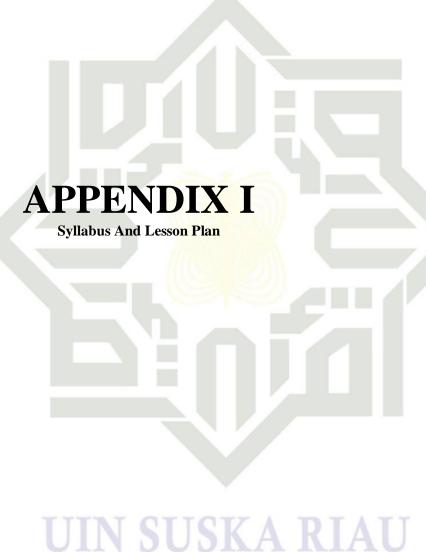
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Satuan Pendidikan : SMAN 1 Tapung Hulu

Kelas : X (Sepuluh)

3 Kompetenthsi Inti

• KI-1 dan KI-2:Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang dianutnya. Menghayati dan mengamalkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, santun, peduli (gotong royong, kerjasama, toleran, damai), bertanggung jawab, peduli (gotong royong, kerjasama, toleran, damai), bertanggung jawab, persponsif, dan pro-aktif dalam berinteraksi secara efektif sesuai dengan perkembangan anak di lingkungan, keluarga, sekolah, masyarakat dan lingkungan alam sekitar, bangsa, negara, kawasan regional, dan kawasan internasional".

- KI 3: Memahami, menerapkan, dan menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural, dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tenthtang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, dan humaniora dengan Sawawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan prosedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk Samemecahkan masalah
- **gKI4:** Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri, bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, serta mampu menggunakan metode sesuai kaidah keilmuan

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Kompetenthsi Dasar Kegiatan Pembelajaran Materi Pembelajaran engulipan nanya untuk kepentingan 3.1 Menerapkan fungsi • Fungsi Sosial - Menyimak dan sosial, struktur teks, dan menirukanbeberapa contoh Mengenalkan, menjalin unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi terkait jati diri dan hubungan interpersonal interaksi transaksional hubungan keluarga, dengan dengan teman dan guru lisan dan tulis yang ucapan dan tekanan kata • Struktur Teks melibatkan tindakan yang benar - Memulai memberi dan meminta - Mengidentifikasi ungakapan-- Menanggapi informasi terkait jati diri ungkapan penting dan (diharapkan/di luar dan hubungan keluarga, perbedaan antara beberapa dugaan) sesuai dengan konteks cara yang ada • Unsur Kebahasaan penggunaannya. ieiitian, penulisan karya iimian, penyusunan iaporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah (Perhatikan unsur - Sebutan anggota - Menanyakan hal-hal yang kebahasaan pronoun: keluarga inti dan yang tidak diketahui atau yang subjective, objective, berbeda. lebih luas dan orangpossessive) orang dekat lainnya; Mempelajari contoh teks 4.1 Menyusun teks interaksi hobi, kebiasaan interaksi terkait jati diri dan transaksional lisan dan - Verba: be, have, go, hubungan keluarganya yang tulis pendek dan dipaparkan figur-figur work, live (dalam simple sederhana yang terkenal. present tense) melibatkan tindakan - Saling menyimak dan memberi dan meminta - Subjek Pronoun: I, You, informasi terkait jati diri, We, They, He, She, It bertanya jawab tenthtang jati diri masing-masing dengan dengan memperhatikan - Kata ganti possessive my, fungsi sosial, struktur teman-temannya your, his, dsb. teks, dan unsur Melakukan refleksi tenthtang - Kata tanya Who? Which? kebahasaan yang benar proses dan hasil belajarnya How? Dst. dan sesuai konteks - Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa

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Kompetenthsi Dasar Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran rengunpan nanya umuk kepemingan pendidikan, penelihan, pendisan karya ilmian, penyusunan laporan, pendisan kritik atau injadah suatu masalah a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb. - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan • Topik Deskripsi diri sendiri sebagai bagian dari keluarga dan masyarakat yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di ΚI 3.2 Menerapkan fungsi • Fungsi Sosial Menyimak dan menirukan sosial, struktur teks, dan beberapa contoh percakapan Menjaga hubungan unsur kebahasaan teks mengucapkan selamat dan interpersonal dengan guru, interaksi interpersonal memuji bersayap teman dan orang lain. lisan dan tulis yang (extenthded) yang • Struktur Teks melibatkan tindakan diperagakan guru/rekaman, - Memulai memberikan ucapan dengan ucapan dan tekanan - Menanggapi selamat dan memuji kata yang benar (diharapkan/di luar bersayap (extenthded), - Bertanya jawab untuk dugaan) serta menanggapinya, mengidentifikasi dan sesuai dengan konteks • Unsur Kebahasaan menyebutkan ungkapan penggunaannya - Ungkapan memberikan pemberian selamat dan 4.2 Menyusun teks interaksi ucapan selamat dan pujian serta tambahannya, n memuji bersayap interpersonal lisan dan mengidentifikasi persamaan tulis sederhana yang (extenthded), dan dan perbedaannya melibatkan tindakan menanggapinya

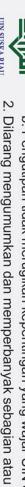
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2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

(Perhatikan unsur

Kompetenthsi Dasar Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran renguupan nanya untuk kepenungan pendidikan, penelitian, pendilsan karya ilmian, penyusunan laporan, pendilsan kntik atau tinjadah suatu masalah memberikan ucapan - Nomina singular dan Menentukan ungkapan yang selamat dan memuji plural dengan atau tanpa tepat secara lisan/tulis dari bersayap (extenthded), a, the, this, those, my, berbagai situasi lain yang dan menanggapinya their, dsb. serupa dengan memperhatikan - Ucapan, tekanan kata, - Membiasakan menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur intonasi, ejaan, tanda yang sedang dipelajari. dalam teks, dan unsur baca, dan tulisan tangan interaksi dengan guru dan kebahasaan yang benar Topik teman secara alami di dalam dan sesuai konteks Interaksi antara guru dan dan di luar kelas. peserta didik di dalam dan - Melakukan refleksi tenthtang di luar kelas yang proses dan hasil belajar melibatkan ucapan selamat dan pujian yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI 3.3 Menerapkan fungsi Fungsi Sosial - Mencermati beberapa contoh sosial, struktur teks, dan interaksi terkait niat Menyatakan rencana, unsur kebahasaan teks melakukan suatu menyarankan, dsb. interaksi transaksional tindakan/kegiatan • Struktur Teks lisan dan tulis yang dalam/dengan tampilan - Memulai melibatkan tindakan visual(gambar, video) - Menanggapi (diharapkan memberi dan meminta - Mengidentifikasidengan atau di luar dugaan) informasi terkait niat menyebutkan persamaan dan • Unsur Kebahasaan melakukan suatu perbedaan dan dari contohtindakan/kegiatan, sesuai - Ungkapan pernyataan contoh yang ada dalam video dengan konteks niat yang sesuai, dengan tersebut, dilihat dari isi dan penggunaannya. modalbe going to, would



UIN SUSKA RIAU	25 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	7.17
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.	

Kompetenthsi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
kebahasaan be going to would like to) 4.3 Menyusun teks interak transaksional lisan dan tulis pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait niat melakukan suatu tindakan/kegiatan, dengan memperhatikar fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks 3.4 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan	- 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 Interaksi antara guru dan peserta didik di dalam dan di luar kelas yang melibatkan pernyataan niatyang dapat	 cara pengungkapannya Bertanya jawab tenthtang pernyataan beberapa tokoh tenthtang rencana melakukan perbaikan Bermain game terkait dengan niat mengatasi masalah Membiasakan menerapkan yang sedang dipelajari. dalam interaksi dengan guru dan teman secara alami di dalam dan di luar kelas. Melakukan refleksi tenthtang proses dan hasil belajar.
3.4 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, da unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskripti lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempa wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya	mengenalkan, mengidentifikasi, mengkritik, dsb. • Struktur Teks Dapat mencakup - Identifikasi (nama	 Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan teks deskriptif sederhana tenthtang tempat wisata dan/atau bangunan bersejarah terkenaldengan intonasi, ucapan, dan tekanan kata yang benar. Mencermati danbertanya jawab tenthtang contoh menganalisisdeskripsi

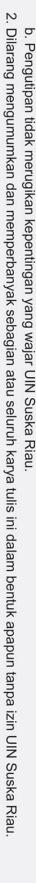
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. Per) Per	Cipt)ilara	Kom	etenthsi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izi	0iara 4.4.1 4.4.2	Teks Menasecar fungs teks, kebal deskr pend terka bang terke Meny lisan dan s temp bang terke mem sosia	deskriptif angkap makna ra kontekstual terkait si sosial, struktur dan unsur hasaan teks riptif, lisan dan tulis, ek dan sederhana it tempat wisata dan unan bersejarah	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, their, dsb. - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan	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 tenthtang tempat wisata atau bangunan bersejarahsetempat. - Menempelkan teks di dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab
ya iiililali, peliyusulali lapolali, peliulisali kitik atau ilijadali suatu iliasalali. Ilis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.		terke mem sosia unsur	nal, dengan perhatikan fungsi l, struktur teks, dan r kebahasaan, secara r dan sesuai konteks	dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this, those, my, their</i> , dsb. - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan	untuk menghasilkan teks deskriptif tenthtang tempat wisata atau bangunan bersejarahsetempat. - Menempelkan teks di dinding
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Kompetenthsi Dasar Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran 3.5 Membedakan fungsi • Fungsi Sosial - Menyimak dan menirukan sosial, struktur teks, dan guru membacakan beberapa Menjalin hubungan unsur kebahasaan teks pemberitahuan interpersonal dan akademik beberapa teks khusus (announcement) dengan antar peserta didik, guru, dalam bentuk intonasi, ucapan, dan tekanan dan sekolah pemberitahuan kata yang benar. • Struktur Teks (announcement), dengan Bertanya dan - Istilah khusus terkait memberi dan meminta mempertanyakan tenthtang dengan jenis informasi terkait persamaan dan perbedaan pemberitahuannya kegiatan sekolah, sesuai fungsi sosial, struktur teks - Informasi khas yang dengan konteks dan unsur kebahasaannya relevan penggunaannya - Gambar, hiasan, n, penulisan karya ilmian, penyusunan iaporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah 4.5 Teks pemberitahuan - Mencermati danbertanya komposisi warna jawab tenthtang contoh (announcement) menganalisisdeskripsi 4.5.1 Menangkap makna • Unsur Kebahasaan dengan alat seperti tabel dan secara kontekstual terkait - Ungkapan dan kosa kata kemudian menerapkannya fungsi sosial, struktur yang lazim digunakan teks, dan unsur untuk menganalisis beberapa dalam announcement kebahasaan teks khusus teks pemberitahuan lain (pemberitahuan) dalam bentuk - Nomina singular dan - Membuat teks pemberitahuan pemberitahuan plural secara tepat, (announcement) untuk kelas (announcement) dengan atau tanpa a, the, atau teman 4.5.2 Menyusun teks khusus this, those, my, their, dsb. dalam bentuk - Melakukan refleksi tenthtang - Ucapan, tekanan kata, proses dan hasil belajar. pemberitahuan intonasi, ejaan, tanda (announcement), lisan baca, dan tulisan tangan dan tulis, pendek dan Topik sederhana, dengan Pemberitahuan kegiatan, memperhatikan fungsi



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Kompetenthsi Dasar Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran sosial, struktur teks, dan kejadian yang dapat unsur kebahasaan, secara menumbuhkan perilaku benar dan sesuai konteks yang termuat di KI • Multimedia Layout dan dekorasi yang membuat tampilan teks pemberitahuan lebih menarik. 3.6 Menerapkan fungsi • Fungsi Sosial - Menyimak dan menirukan sosial, struktur teks, dan beberapa contoh percakapan Menjelaskan, unsur kebahasaan teks ıelluan, penulisan karya ilmlan, penyusunan laporan, penulisan krilik atau unjauah suatu masalah terkait dengan intonasi, mendeskripsikan, interaksi transaksional ucapan dan tekanan kata menyangkal, menanyakan, lisan dan tulis yang yang tepat dsb. melibatkan tindakan • Struktur Teks Guru mendiktekan memberi dan meminta percakapan tersebut dan - Memulai informasi terkait peserta didik menuliskannya - Menanggapi keadaan/tindakan/ dalam buku catatannya untuk (diharapkan/di luar kegiatan/ kejadian yang kemudianbertanya jawab dugaan) dilakukan/terjadi di terkait perbedaan dan waktu lampau yang • Unsur Kebahasaan persamaan makna kalimatmerujuk waktu - Kalimat deklaratif dan kalimat yang menggunakan terjadinya dan interogative dalam kedua tense tersebut kesudahannya, sesuai simple past tense, present dengan konteks perfect tense. - Membaca beberapa teks penggunaannya. - Adverbial dengan since, pendek yang menggunakan (Perhatikan unsur ago, now; klause dan kedua tense tersebut, dan kebahasaan simple past menggunakan beberapa adveribial penunjuk tense vs present perfect



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Kompetenthsi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
tense) 4.6 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional, lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, yang melibatkan 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	waktu - Nomina singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this, those, my, their</i> , dsb. - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan • Topik Kegiatan, tindakan, kejadian, peristiwa yang dapat menumbuhkanperilaku yang termuat di KI	kalimat-kalimat di dalamnya untuk melengkapi teks rumpang pada beberapa teks terkait. - 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 tenthtang proses dan hasil belajar
3.7 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks recount lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya	 Fungsi Sosial Melaporkan, menceritakan, berbagi pengalaman, mengambil teladan, membanggakan Struktur Teks Dapat mencakup: - orientasi 	 Menyimak guru membacakan peristiwa bersejarah, menirukan bagian demi bagian dengan ucapan dan temakan kata yang benar, dan bertanya jawab tenthtang isi teks Menyalin teks tsb dalam buku teks masing-masing



Kasim Riau



4.7.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount lisan dan tulis terkait peristiwa bersejarah dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan 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 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 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 4.7.2 Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait peristiwa bersejarah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan tindakan dan kejadian de menggunakan alat seper tabel, bagan, dan kemud mengerjakan hal sama dengan teks tenthtang peristiwa bersejarah lain waktu 4.7.2 Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait peristiwa bersejarah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dan sesuai konteks 4.7.2 Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait peristiwa bersejarah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, strututur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan diannya yang diperlukan diannya yang diper	Kompetenthsi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
Peristiwa bersejarah yang - Melakukan refleksi tenth	4.7.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount lisan dan tulis terkait peristiwa bersejarah 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	 urutan kejadian/kegiatan orientasi ulang Unsur Kebahasaan Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dalam simple past, past continuous, present perfect, dan lainnya yang diperlukan Adverbia penghubung waktu: first, then, after that, before, when, at last, finally, dsb. Adverbia dan frasa preposisional penujuk waktu Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan 	mengikuti seorang siswa yang menuliskan di papan tulis, sambil bertanya jawab terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks - Mencermati analisis terhada fungsi sosial, rangkaian tindakan dan kejadian denga menggunakan alat seperti tabel, bagan, dan kemudian mengerjakan hal sama dengan teks tenthtang peristiwa bersejarah lainnya - Mengumpulkan informasi untuk menguraikan peristiw bersejarah di Indonesia - Menempelkan karyanya di dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang
dapat menumbuhkan proses dan hasil belajar. perilaku yang termuat di KI	penuisan knuk atau un	Peristiwa bersejarah yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di	- Melakukan refleksi tenthtan



3.8

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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 Pengulipan nanya untuk kepentingan ıdıdıkarı, periellitan, periulisan karya ilmları, penyusunan iaporan, periulisan kritik atau tinjadan suatu masalah

Kompetenthsi Dasar Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran Membedakan fungsi • Fungsi Sosial -Menyimak guru sosial, struktur teks, dan Mendapat hiburan, membacakan legenda, sambil unsur kebahasaan menghibur, mengajarkan dilibatkan dalam tanya jawab beberapa teks naratif nilai-nilai luhur, tenthtang isinya lisan dan tulis dengan mengambil teladan - Didiktekan guru menuliskan memberi dan meminta • Struktur Teks legenda tersebut dalam buku informasi terkait legenda Dapat mencakup: catatan masing-masing, rakyat, sederhana, sesuai Orientasi sambil bertanya jawab terkait dengan konteks Komplikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, penggunaannya Resolusi dan unsur kebahasaan yang Menangkap makna Orientasi ulang ada secara kontekstual terkait • Unsur Kebahasaan - Kalimat-kalimat - Dalam kelompok masingfungsi sosial, struktur masing berlatih membacakan teks, dan unsur dalamsimple past tense, legenda tsb dengan intonasi, kebahasaan teks naratif, past continuous, dan lisan dan tulis sederhana ucapan dan tekanan kata lainnya yang relevan yang benar, dengan saling terkait legenda rakyat - Kosa kata: terkait mengoreksi karakter, watak, dan setting dalam legenda - Membaca satu legenda lain, - Adverbia penghubung bertanya jawab tenthtang dan penujuk waktu isinya, dan kemudian - Ucapan, tekanan kata, mengidentifikasi kalimatintonasi, ejaan, tanda kalimat yang memuat bagianbaca, dan tulisan tangan bagian legenda yang Topik ditanyakan Cerita legenda yang dapat - Melakukan refleksi tenthtang menumbuhkan perilaku proses dan hasil belajar. yang termuat di KI

arif Kasim Riau



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enyebutkan sumber:

	Kompetenthsi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
ra 3.9 4.9 4.9	Kompetenthsi Dasar Menafsirkan fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan lirik lagu terkait kehidupan remaja SMA/MA/SMK/MAK Menangkap makna terkait fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan secara kontekstual lirik lagu terkait kehidupan remaja SMA/MA/SMK/MAK	Materi Pembelajaran • Fungsi sosial Mengembangkan nilai-nilai kehidupan dan karakter yang positif • Unsur kebahasaan - Kosa kata dan tata bahasa dalam lirik lagu - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan Topik Hal-hal yang dapat	 Kegiatan Pembelajaran Membaca, menyimak, dan menirukan lirik lagu secara lisan Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau berbeda Mengambil teladan dari pesan-pesan dalam lagu Menyebutkan pesan yang terkait dengan bagian-bagian tertenthtu Melakukan refleksi tenthtang
		memberikan keteladanan dan menumbuhkan	proses dan hasil belajarnya
Karva		perilaku yang termuat di	

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ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Mata pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris

Materi : Narrative Text

Sekolah : SMAN 1 Tapung Hulu

Alokasi Waktu : 6 pertemuan (2JP x 40 menit)

Kelas/Semester : X / Genap

SL

B

Tujuan Pembelajaran

고 .

Setelah mengikuti proses pembelajaran, peserta didik diharapkan dapat:

- Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks naratif
- Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial,struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks naratif.
- Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dari teks naratif

State

Kegiatan Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Pendahuluan

- Memberikan pertanyaan untuk menstimulus siswa terhadap materi yang akan di ajarkan
- Menyampaikan tujuan pembelajaran pertemuan hari ini.
- Membuat apersepsi mengenai teks naratif

Kegiatan Inti

Pertemuan 1

- Guru menampilkan sebuah materi berupa power point terkait teks naratif
- Siswa diminta untuk membaca materi yang telah ditampilkan.

 Yarif Kasim Riau

Oniversity & Pltan Syarif Kasım Kiau



- - Guru bertanya terkait struktur kalimat serta unsur kebahsaan dari teks naratif
 - Siswa melakukan sesi tanya jawab terkait materi

Pertemuan 2

- Guru menampilkan sebuah video terkait teks naratif
- Siswa diminta untuk menganalisis cerita terkait teks naratif

Pertemuan 3

- Guru mengajarkan cara menganalis cerita terkait teks naratif kepada siswa
- Guru memberikan pertanyaan acak seputar materi untuk menguji pemahaman
- Siswa diminta untuk mengerjakan soal latihan yang sudah diberikan oleh guru kemudian mengumpulkan nya di Whatsapp

Pertemuan 4

of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

- Siswa di minta untuk menganalisis cerita teks naratif
- Siswa diminta memilih salah satu dari topik yang di berikan guru
- Siswa merancang dan membuat proyek yang sudah dipilihnya. Mereka diberi waktu 1 minggu untuk menyelesaikan proyek tersebut.

Refleksi dan konfirmasi

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Penilaian

Keterampilan

Unjuk kerja berupa:

- Melakukan analisis cerita terkait teks naratif
- Portofolio

Sikap

- 1. Menggunakan bahasa yang baik dan benar.
- 2. Tanggung jawab mengerjakan tugas

Disetujui:

Mahasiswi

Thoybatul Aisya

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Irma suryani, S.Pd.

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The Fox and The Goat

A fox fell into a well and couldn't get out. By and by a thirsty goat came along. Seeing the fox in the well it asked if the water was good. "Good", said the fox "It's the best water I've tasted in all my life. Come down and try it your self". The goat was thirsty so he got into the well.

When he had drunk enough, he looked round but there was no way to get out. Then the fox said, "I have a good idea". You stand on your hind legs and put your forelegs against the side of the well. Then I'll climb on your back, from there. I'll step on your horns, and I can get out. And when I'm out, I'll help you out of the well.

The goat did as he asked and the fox got on his back and climbed out of the well. Then he coolly walked away. The goat called out loudly after him and reminded him of his promise to help him out. The fox merely turned to him and said: "If you only had thought carefully about getting out, you wouldn't have jumped into the well".

The goat felt very said. He called out loudly. An old man walking nearby heard him and put a plank into the well. The goat got out and thanked the old man.

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- Where is the main idea in this text?
 - 1 a.
 - b. 2
 - 3 c.

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- 4 d.
- 5 e.
- To tell the plot, the writer uses.....
 - Rhetorical question and an exclamation
 - Time sequences
 - Contrastive evidences
 - Past tense
 - Concessive conjunctions
- University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau What is the genre of the text is?
 - Report
 - Recount
 - Explanation
 - Descriptive
 - **Narrative**

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- What is the last story is called...
 - a. Resolution
 - Complication
 - Orientation
 - Coda
 - **Twist**
- Paragraph 2 mainly tells ...
 - a. How the fox helped the goat
 - b. Why the fox got into the well
 - c. The fox's idea how to get out of the well
 - d. How the fox got out of the well
 - e. How both the goat and the fox got out of the well
- "The goat did as he was asked ..." (Paragraph 3) What does the above sentence mean?
 - a. The goat drank enough and looked round
 - b. The goat came down to the well and drank
 - c. The goat stood on his hind legs and put his forelegs against the side of the well.
 - d. The goat called out loudly after the fox got out
 - The goat waited someone who might help him
- The generic structure of the text is...
 - Orientation Events Reorientation
 - b. General Classification Description
 - c. Identification Description
 - d. Newsworthy Events Background Events Sources
 - e. Orientation Complication Resolution Re-Orientation

What is the moral value of the text above?

- a. Be smart person to solve your problem
- b. Don't be foolish
- c. Think carefully about the effect before you do something
- d. Be careful if you meet with a stranger
- Don't break your promise

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Snow white

Once upon a time there lived a little girl named Snow White. She lived with her aunt and uncle because her parents had died. One day, she heard her uncle and aunt talking about leaving Snow White in the castle because they both wanted to go to America and they didn't have money to take Snow White with them.

Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do this, so she decided to run away. The next day she ran away from home when her aunt and uncle were having breakfast. She ran away into the woods. She was very tired and hungry. Then, she saw a little cottage. She knocked out but no one answered. So, she want inside and fell asleep.

Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. They went inside. There they found Snow White sleeping. Then Snow White woke up. She saw the dwarfs one of the dwarfs asked, "What is your name?" Snow White answered "My name is Snow White." The dwarf said, "if you wish, you may live here with us" Snow White said, "Oh, could I? Thank you." Then, Snow White told the dwarfs the whole story about her. Snow White and the seven dwarfs lived happily ever after

- 9. Where is the main idea in this text?
 - a. 1
 - b. 3
 - 2 c.
 - 4 d.
 - 5 e.

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10. When Snow White ran from house

- a. At night
- b. At midday
- c. At midnight
- d. In the morning
- e. In the morning
 e. In the evening

 11. The third paragraph describes in detail ...
 a. Where Snow White's aunt and und
 b. What Snow White did after hearing
 - a. Where Snow White's aunt and uncle had breakfast
 - b. What Snow White did after hearing her uncle's plan
- b. What Snow White did after hearing her uncle's plan
 c. Whom Snow White met in the woods
 d. With whom Snow White ran away into the woods
 e. How Snow White went into the cottage yarif Kasim Riau dwarf mean with the words underlined?
 - a. He asked Snow White for a permission to stay with her



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b. He showed his interest in Snow White

c. He agreed to stay with Snow White

d. He offered Snow White to stay with them

e. He wishes to stay with Snow White

□13. She was very *tired*

the synonym of the underlined word is..

- a. Tell
- b. Boot
- c. Exhusted
- d. Poor
- e. New

214. She was very tired and <u>hungry</u> the antonym of the underlined word is...

- Ria
- a. Full
- b. High
- c. Low
- d. Short
- e. New
- 15. They went inside

the antonym of the underlined word is..

- a. Outside
- b. Slow
- c. Exclude
- d. Short
- e. Early

Cinderella

Once upon a time there was a wife of a rich man fell sick, and soon she closed her eyes and departed. Every day, Cinderella went out to her mother's grave, and wept, and she remained pious and good .When winter came, the snow spread a white sheet over the grave, and by the time the spring sun had drawn it off again, the man had taken another wife. The woman had brought with her into the house two daughters, who were beautiful and fairy of face but vile and black of heart. Since then a bad time for the poor step-child began.

One day the King gave orders for a festival and all the beautiful young girls in the country were invited, in order that his son might choose himself a bride. When the two step-sisters heard that they were to appear among the number, they were delighted, called Cinderella and made to help them grooming, Cinderella obeyed, but wept, because she too would have liked to go with them to dance, and begged her step-mother said" you cannot go with us, you have no clothes and cannot dance.

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I When the step-mother and her daughters had gone away, Cinderella went to her mother's grave and cried, Shiver and Quiver, My little tree, silver and gold throw down over me." Suddenly a bird threw down a magnificent gold and silver dress to her, and were golden too. At the party her step-sister and the step-mother however did not recognize her, and thought she must be a foreign princess, for she looked so beautiful in the golden dress.

16. Where is the main idea in this text?

- 1 a.
- 2 b.
- 3 c.
- 4 d.
- 5 e.

-17. The story above tells about

- a. Snow White
- Sleeping Beauty
- **Dwarfs**
- Cinderella
- **Princess**

18. Cinderella lived with her, what is the sentence describe about?

- a. Two step-mother
- b. Her mother
- Two step-sister and step-mother
- Her sisters
- Two step-sister

719. Which of the following is NOT TRUE according to the text?

- a. Cinderella lived with her stepsister
- b. Cinderella felt happy with her husband
- c. Cinderella felt annoyed with her stepsister
- d. Cinderella was helped by a fairy to get to the ball
- Cinderella was helped by her stepsister to do all the housework

20. Why couldn't Cinderella go to the festival?

- She didn't have clothes and couldn't dance
- b. She doesn't dance
- c. She has dance
- d. She didn't dance
- She couldn't dance

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21. The step-mother however did not "recognize" her. The same meaning of the word "recognize" is...

- a. To see
- To know
- To told
- To talk
- To tell
- 22. Orientation of the story means ...
 - To begin the story
 - To amuse the reader
 - To finish the story
 - To tell the people
 - e. To end the story
- ²23. The two step-sister always feels...
 - Upset
 - **Jealous**
 - Wonder
 - Regret
 - Angry
 - 24. Cinderella looked so beautiful in the golden dress. The antonym of "beautiful" is......
 - a. Handsome
 - b. Smart
 - **Ugly** c.
 - Wonderful
 - e. Nice

d. Wonderful e. Nice Second d. Three e. First Syarif Kasim Riau IN SUSKA RIAU



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APPENDIX II

Pre-Test and Post-Test Score

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atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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SupriYANI Delima

Narrative

A. Resolution

how to get out The fox's Idea

drank enough and looked A. The goat

Orientation - Complication - Resolution - re orientation

d. Be carefully about the effect before Something

9. 8.3

10. D. In the morning

11. E. How snow white went into the Cottage

12. O. He offered snow white to stay with them

13. C. exhusted

19. A. Full

15. A. Outside

16. C. 3

17. D. Cinderella

18. C. Two step sister and step

19. E. Cinderella was helped by her stepsister to do all the however

20. B. She has dance

21. B. TO Know

22 A . 10 the story begin

B. Jealous

24. C. unly

25. B. two.

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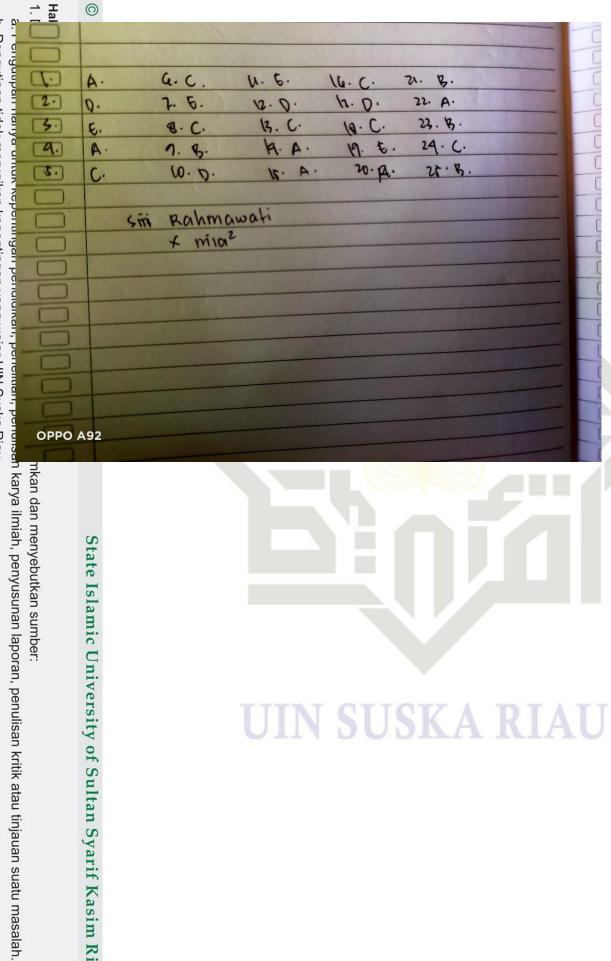
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10	C. Two Step Sister and Step - mother
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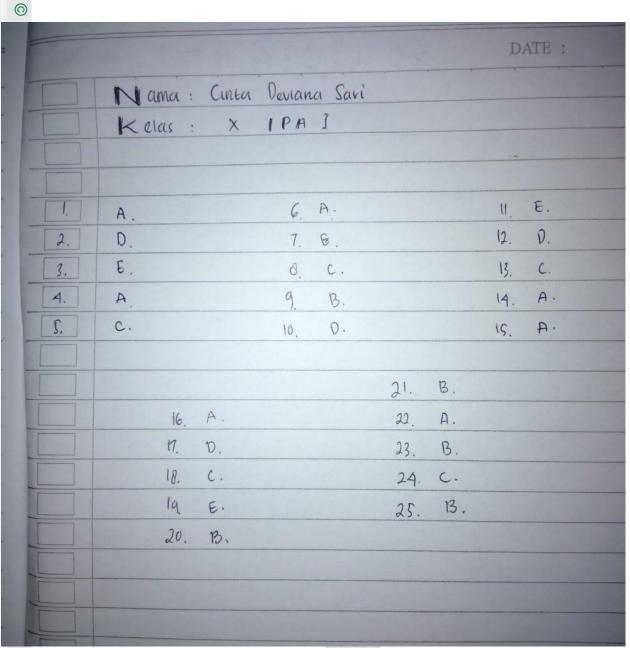


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DEVIANA SARI CI KELAS MIA' , a. 2. D. 3 C. 9. 4. 5. C . 6. a. 7. E. 8. D. 8 9, D 10. 11, E D 12. 13. C. 4. a. 15 a. 16 a. 17. D. 18 C. B. 19. a. 20. 21 B. 22 a. 23 B. 24. C. B. 25. y of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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0 Davina Wahyuningsih Kelas 8. 2 Past E Narrative Resolution fox helped the 2004 Sonteone waited who Complication resolution about do something 6. 9. 3 10 . 0. in the morning With 0. whom Snow away white the woods into C. He With White 12 Hay Snow C. Exhusted Full Outside IC. Cinderella 17. D. 18. 17. stepsister She doesnit 20. dance to Know B. 21. TO begin Hory A. the 22. B. Jealous 114

ty of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau





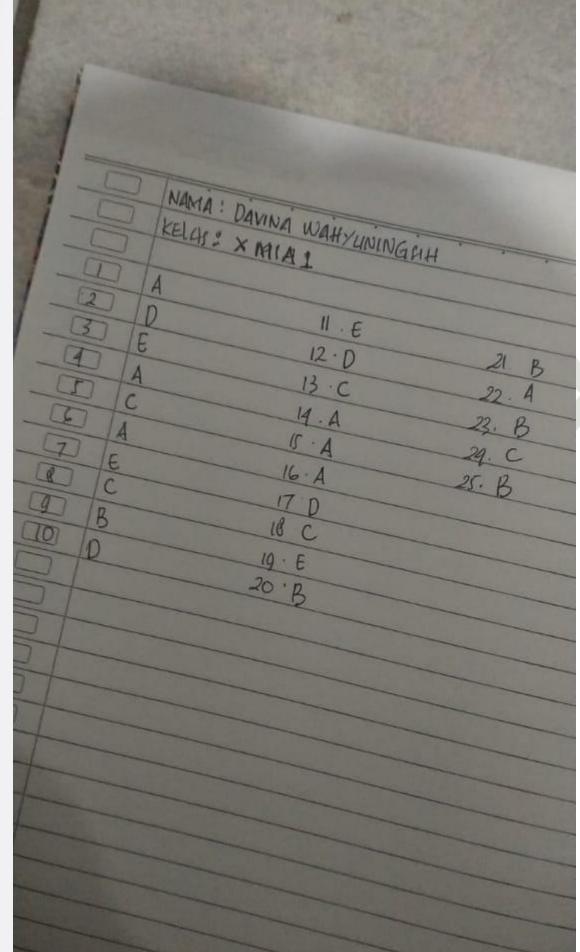
- . Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
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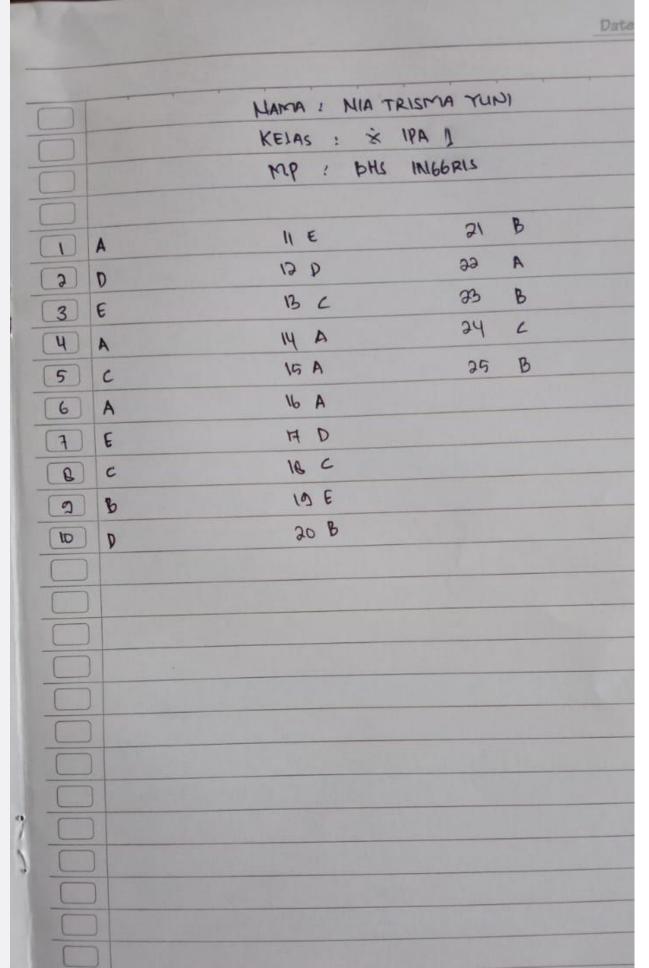
ma: Nia Trisma Yuni	
- " IFA 1	No.
pel: Bahasa Inggris	Date:
1. A. I	
2. B. Time Sequences	
E. Narrativo	
4. A. Resolution	
5. C. The fox's idea has	Cab and and the second
M. The Goat drunk punk	get out of the well
E. Urientation - Complication	on - Resolution - re- origination
D. Be carefully about the	effect before you do something
9. 6.3	fee before you do something
10- 0. In the morning	
	nt and uncle had breakfast.
12. E. He wither to stay w	the Snow White
c. Exhusted	
W. P. short	
15. A. Outside	
16. 6. 3	
17. A. Snow white	
19. C. Two step sister and .	Step mother
19. E. Cinderella was helped by	her stepsister to do all the house.
Work	
B. She has dance	
21. B. TO KNOW	
A. to begin the story	
B. Jealous	
A. Handsome 5. B. two	

iultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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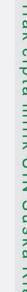
- k Cipta Dilindungi Undar Dilarang mengutip seba
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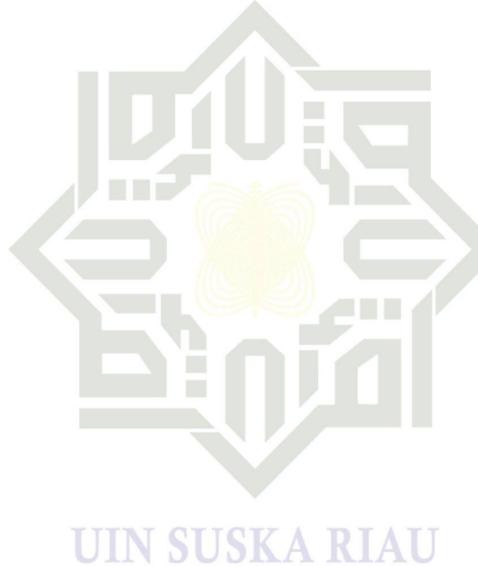


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0 B 21 A 22 3 4 B E E AC B 567 E B C 3 9 D 10 C 11 12 C 0 E 14 A 15 À 16 17 18 C E A

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

APPEN **Recommendation Letters**

SUSKA RIA

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

unun repenunyan penuluran, penenuan, penunaan ranya mman, penyusunan tapotan, penunsan ritur atau unjauan suatu masalah.



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FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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Nomor

: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/960/2020

Pekanbaru, 24 Januari 2020

Sifat

Biasa

Lamp.

1 =

Hal

Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada

Yth. Drs. H. Sutarmo, M. Ag.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama

THOYBATUL AISYA

NIM

11714202630

Jurusan

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDENTS' TEAM ACHIEVEMENT

DIVISIONS (STAD) TECHNIQUE AND LEARNING MOTIVATION ON THE READING COMPREHENSION OF THE SEVENTH GRADE

STUDENTS AT JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TELEKOMUNIKASI

PEKANBARU

Waktu

6 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

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

Wassalam

an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

4Dr. Drs. Alimuddin, M.Ag NID 19660924 199503 1 002

im Riau

і відапран напуа антал лервінідан репанлан, репанан, репанан, репустан, репустан, репанан пропан пітал ана шідат заат назавін







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

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11. H. R. Soe brantas No.155 Km.18 Tanman Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647

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

Pekanbaru, 26 April 2021

Nomor : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/4886/2021

Diago

: Biasa

Lamp. :-

Sifat

Hal : Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

Kepada

Yth. Drs. H. Sutarmo, M.Ag.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama : THOYBATUL AISYA

NIM : 11714202630

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul : The implementation of students team achievement division (stad) technique

and learning motivation on the reading comprehension of the seventh grade

students at junior high school telekomunikasi pekanbaru

Waktu : 3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

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

Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.

Wassalam

an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

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

Tembusan

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditun repetui yan petuiunan, petuinan, petuinan raiya iitiian, penyusunan apotan, petuisan riin atau iitjanan suan iitasaian.



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: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/12639/2021 Nomor

Pekanbaru, 16 September 2021

Sifat : Biasa Lamp. : -

: Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan) Hal

Kepada

Yth. Drs. H. Sutarmo, M.Ag.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama: THOYBATUL AISYA

NIM : 11714202630

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: The implementation of Students Team Achievement Divisions (STAD)

Technique on Reading Comprehension of the tenth grade students at Senior

High School 1 Tapung Hulu

Waktu : 3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

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

Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih,

Wassalam

an, Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

P. 19721017 199703 1 004

Tembusan:

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

i enganpan nanya antan repenungan penananan, penanan, penanan ranya minan, penyasanan aparan penansan rina ada mijadan sada masaian.



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Nomor : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/2920/2021

Sifat : Biasa Lamp. : -

Hal : Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

Kepada Yth. Kepala Sekolah SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu di

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama : THOY BATUL AISY A

NIM : 11714202630 Semester/Tahun : VIII (Delapan)/ 2021 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

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 bersangkutan.

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

a.n. Dekan

Wakil Dekan III

Dr. Drs. Nursalim, M.Pd.

Pekanbaru, 05 Maret 2021

i siiyuuban nanya uitun nepeniiniyan penuiunan, penuiuan, penuiusan nanya iiniian, penyusunan apuran, penuiisan niin aisa iinjausii susiii nassianii





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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA

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Pekanbaru, 17 Maret 2021 M

: Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/3731/2021 Nomor

Sifat

UIN SUSKA RIAU

Lamp. : 1 (Satu) Proposal

: Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset Hal

Kepada

Yth, Gubernur Riau

Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu

Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Di Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

: THOY BATUL AISY A Nama

NIM : 11714202630 Semester/Tahun : VIII (Delapan)/2021 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Fakultas

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya : The implementation of Students Team Achievement Divisions (STAD)Technique on Reading Comprehension of the tenth grade students at Senior High

School 1 Tapung Hulu

Lokasi Penelitian : SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu

Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (17 Maret 2021 s.d 17 Juni 2021)

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

> an Rektor Dekan

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

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

Tembusan:

Rektor UIN Suska Riau



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PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU **DINAS PENDIDIKAN**



NSS **NPSN** : 301140641001 Akreditasi

: sman1.tapunghulu@gmail.com



: 10494916

SURAT KETERANGAN MELAKSANAKAN PRARISET

Nomor: 421.3/10494916/KET/III/2021/202

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Kepala SMAN 1 Tapung Hulu menerangkan bahwa

Nama : THOYBATUL AISYA

NIM : 11714202630

: UNIVERSITAS SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU Perguruan Tinggi

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Fakultas

Berdasarkan Nomor Surat: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9.2920/2021 tentang Permohoan Izin Melakukan PraRiset untuk Mahasiswi tersebut di SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu. Untuk itu Pihak Sekolah Menerima Permohonan tersebut.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini kami buat, untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Dikeluarkan di : Kasikan Pada Tanggal : 08 Maret 2021 Kepala SMAN 1 Tapung Hulu

ANUDIN, S.Pd NIP 19700327 200701 1 002

asim Riau

â. ו פווצעווףמוו וומווצמ עוועת תפףפוונווצמוו ףפוועועותמוו, ףפוועווטמוו המוצמ ווווומוו, ףפווצעטעוומוו ומףטומוו, ףפוועווסמוו תוונת מנמע נווןמעמוו סעמנע Masalah



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KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

a. Seminar usul Penelitian

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

: Proposal

2. Nama Pembimbing : Drs. H. Sutarmo, M.Ag. a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP) : 19630511199203 1 002

3. Nama Mahasiswa : Thoybatul Aisya 4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 11714202630

5. Kegiatan

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
1.	28 /12 - 2020	- Change some word in Identification - Add the formulation - Add materi	A .	
2.	30 /01 - 2021	Revisi Chapter 11		
3.	65 / 01 - 2024	Bimbingan : penulisan, tanda baca, urutan	*	
1.	12/01-2021	Bimbingan Bab 1 - III	A	

Pekanbaru, 21 Desember 2020 Pempimbing

H. Sutarmo, M.Ag NIP. 19630511199203 1 002

sim Riau



Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. eriyanparı ilariya artıan neperiniyarı perialian, perialiları, perialibarı narya ilitiları, periyabarları laporarı, perialibarı nitin atan ilijaharı buad Masalah.

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كالمة التربية والتجليم

PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa

: Thoybatul Aisya

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa Hari/Tanggal Ujian

: 11714202630 : 05 Februrary 2021

Judul Proposal Ujian

: The Implementation of Students' Team Achievement

Divisions (STAD) Technique on Reading Comprehension of The Tenth Grade Students at

Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu

Isi Proposal

: Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang

Dalam Ujian proposal

No	NAMA	JABATAN	TANDA TANGAN		
			PENGUJI I	PENGUJI II	
1.	Harum Natasha, M.Pd	PENGUJI I	Mh		
2.	Kurnia Budiyanti, M.Pd	PENGUJI II		Ywwi	
		4.0			

Mengetahui a.n. Dekan Wakil Dekan I

Dr. Drs. Alimuddin, M.Ag MP. 19660924 199503 1 002 Pekanbaru, 22 February 2021 Peserta Ujian Proposal

> Thoybatul Aisya NIM.11714202630



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LAMPIRAN BERITA ACARA UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa
Hari/ Tanggal
Judul Proposal Penelitian
: Thoybatul Aisya
: 11714202630
: 05 February 2021
: The Implementation

Judul Proposal Penelitian : The Implementation of Students' Team Achievement Divisions (STAD)
Technique on Reading Comprehension of The Tenth Grade Students at Senior High School 1 Tapung
Hulu

N O	URAIAN PERBAIKAN
1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	There is no cohesion and coherence between the paragraph in the background Add the punctuation Grammatical Error Choose the class that will give the treatment Show the instrument No page Isi background meloncat loncat tidak sesuai urutan sebuah background yang baik Limitation of the problem nya masih belum jelas Revisi formulasi masalah Revisi objective of the research Reading comprehension, tetapi disebutkan speaking Grammatical error

Penguji I

Harum Natasha, M.Pd.

Pekanbaru, 26 February 2021 Penguji II

Kurnia Budiyanti, M. Pd.

Note:

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

Kasim Riau

i enganpan nanya antan repenungan penananan, penanan, penanan ranya minian, penyasanan aparan penansan rina atau mijadan saata masaian.







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) 3911 PE KANBARU Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/39878 TENTANG



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

Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonan Riset dari :Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/3731/2021 Tanggal 17 Maret 202,ldengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

1. Nama THOYBATUL AISYA

2. NIM / KTP 117142026300

3. Program Studi PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

4. Jenjang

5. Alamat PEKANBARU

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDENTS' TEAM ACHIEVEMENT 6. Judul Penelitian DIVISIONS (STAD) TECHNIQUE ON READING COMPREHENSION OF THE TENTH

GRADE STUDENTS AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TAPUNG HULU

7. Lokasi Penelitian SMA N 1 TAPUNG HULU

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

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

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

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

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Pekanbaru Pada Tanggal: 22 Maret 2021



Tembusan:

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
- 4. Yang Bersangkutan

enganpan nanya antan neperimigan penanaan, penanaan, penanaan nanya ininan, penyasanan aparan, penansaan nanaan



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PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENDIDIKAN

JALAN CUT NYAK DIEN NO. 3 TELP. 22552/21553 PEKANBARU

Pekanbaru, 2 8 JUN 2021

Nomor Sifat Lampiran 071/Disdik/1.3/2021/ 8672

Hal

Biasa

: Izin Riset / Penelitian

Kepada

Yth. Kepala SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu

di-

Tempat

Berkenaan dengan Surat Rekomendasi dari Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Nomor : 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/39878 Tanggal 22 Maret 2021 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset, dengan ini disampaikan bahwa:

Nama

: THOYBATUL AISYA

NIM/KTP

: 11714202630

Program Studi

: PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Jenjang

Alamat

PEKANBARU

Judul Penelitian

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDENTS TEAM ACHIEVEMENT ON **TECHNIQUE** DIVISIONS (STAD) COMPREHENSION OF THE TENTH GRADE STUDENTS AT

DINAS PENDIDIKA

SENION HIGH SCHOOL 1 TAPUNG HULU

Lokasi Penelitian

: SMA NEGERI 1 TAPUNG HULU

Dengan ini disampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut :

- 1. Untuk dapat memberikan yang bersangkutan berbagai informasi dan data yang diperlukan untuk penelitian.
- 2. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan dan memaksakan kehendak yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan ini.
- 3. Adapun Surat Izin Penelitian ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini dibuat.

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatian diucapkan terima kasih.

An. KEPALA DINAS PENDIDIKAN **PROVINSI RIAU** WINTAH PA

SEKRETARIS

Dr. Eng YUSRI, S.Pd.,S.T,M.T Pembina Tingkat I

NIP. 19661231 199102 1 007

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

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PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENDIDIKAN

SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS (SMA) NEGERI 1 TAPUNG HULU

Alamat : Jalan Kampung Lama No. 10 Kasikan Email : sman1.tapunghulu@gmail.com NSS : 301140641001

Kode Pos Telp/ HP

: 28464 : 085271991329 : 10494916



SURAT KETERANGAN MELAKSANAKAN PENELITIAN

Nomor: 421.3/10494916/KET/VII/2021/015

Berdasarkan Nomor Surat Dinas Pendidikan: 071/Disidik/1.3/2021/8673 pada tanggal 28 Juni 2021 tentang Permohoan Izin Riset serta Nomor Surat Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NONIZIN-RISET/39878 pada tanggal 22 Maret 2021 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset. Dengan ini Kepala SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : THOYBATUL AISYA

NIM : 11714202630

Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Jenjang : S1

Perguruan Tinggi : UNIVERSITAS SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

Judul Penelitian : THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDENTS TEAM ACHIEVEMENT DIVISIONS

(STAD) TECHNIQUE ON READING COMPREHENSION OF THE TENTH

GRADE STUDENTS AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TAPUNG HULU

Lokasi Penelitian : SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu

Dengan ini disampaikan bahwa nama tersebut telah melaksanakan penelitian pada tanggal 24 Mei 2021 s/d 29 Juni 2021 .

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini kami buat, untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Dikeluarkan di : Kasikan Saending sal : 30 Juli 2021 Kepala Saending Hulu SMA NEGERI 1

> BUSTANUDIN, M.Pd NIP. 19700327 200701 1 002



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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

جملی آو گیریسال گیالے FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

a. Seminar usul Penelitian

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian : Thesis

2 Name Paralitati

Nama Pembimbing : Drs. H. Sutarmo, M. Ag.
 a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP) : 19630511199203 1 002

Nama Mahasiswa : Thoybatul Aisya
 Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 11714202630

5. Kegiatan

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
1.	26 /05 - 2021	Bimbingan Instrument	\mathcal{A}	
2.	17/06 - 2021	penulisan, data, urutan point - point		
3.	4/09 - 2021	BAB IV	\$	
1.	28 /09 - 2021	BAG IV	1	
5.	07/10-2021	Bimbingm bob 1 dan V		
6.	13 /10 - 2021	Acc skripsi	H	

Pekanbaru, 13 Oktober 2021 Pempimbing,

Drs. H\Sutarmo M. Ag. NIP. 19630511199203 1 002

Riau



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State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

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

APPENDIX V **Documentation**

SUSKA RIAL

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.

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



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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

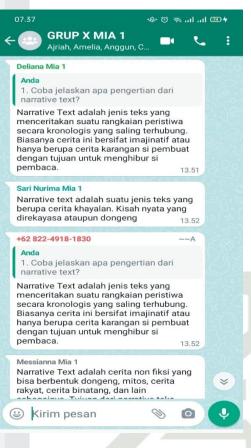
- Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak 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.

ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

arif Kasim Riau











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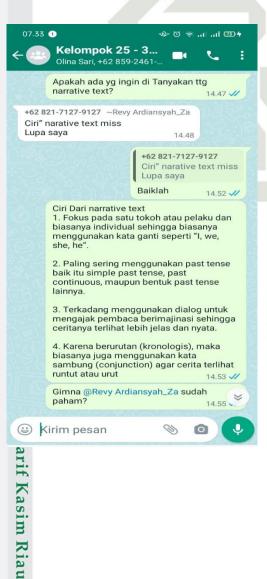
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

- 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.

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

வி வி **ஊ** Kelompok 13 - 1... Ayuza, Elva, Frans, +62 8. Akhirnya, semut dapat bertahan hidup dan tiba di tepi danau. semut berkata, "Terima kasih, merpati, kamu telah membantu saya," merpati menjawab, "Te... Baca 11.02 // 2. Paragraph nomor berapa yang menunjukkan tentang complication? 11.02 🗸 Elva Mia 2 В 12.04 Elva Mia 2 Si Kancil dan Kera One day, Kancil was very hungry. He wal... Orientation : This part introduces characters and/or sets the scene (who/ when/where) Elva Mia 2 Anda Arti Cerita Semut dan Burung Suatu hari, ada semut yang mencari air ... B 2-3 Complication: tells the beginning of the problem that causes the peak of the problem or what is commonly known as the climax. This section usually involves the main character of the story × 12.14 (irim pesan









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

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rif Kasim Riau

CURRICULUM VITAE

Thoybatul Aisya is the third daughter of Mr. Dailami and Mrs. Dahniar (almh). She was born in Kasikan, September 16th 1999. She lived in Kasikan, Riau.

She started her study from kindergarten at TK Kasih Ibu Kasikan in 2005. In 2012, she was graduated from SD 001 Kasikan and continued her study in MTs Darussalam in Kabun. In 2014, she finished her study in MTs Darussalam and continued to SMAN 1 Tapung Hulu in Kasikan. She was graduated from SMAN 1 Tapung Hulu in 2017.

In 2017, she was accepted to be a student at English Education Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of Sultan Syarif Kasim State Islamic University of Riau. On July 2020, she was doing KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) program in Kasikan, Tapung Hulu, Kampar. Then, she was doing Pre-Service Teacher Practice (PPL) program at SMA N 8 Pekanbaru on October until December 2020. To fulfill requirements for undergraduate Degree in English Education, she conducted the research on March 2021 by the thesis entitled 'The Implementation of Students' Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method on Reading Comprehension of The Tenth Grade Students at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu"