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BY
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## THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDENTS TEAM

A $\bar{G} H I E V E M E N T$ DIVISIONS（STAD）METHOD ON READING COMPREHENSION OF THE TENTH GRADE STUDENTS AT a milik UIN Suska Riau

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TAPUNG HULU


UIN SUSKA RIAU BY

THOYBATUL AISYA
SIN． 11714202630

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

## DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

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届ead of Department of丞nglish Education


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© エ 증 $\stackrel{\Im}{\square}$ $\stackrel{2}{2}$ In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and Merciful, praise belongs to A产 $\overline{\text { an }}$ Almighty. By his guidance and blessing, the researcher has accomplished the final research paper entitled "The Implementation of Students Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method on Reading Comprehension of The Têth Grade Students at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu". It is a scientific writing to fulfill one of the academic requirements to finish the bachelor degree ( $\mathrm{S}-\mathrm{Pd}$ ) at Department of English Education Faculty of MEducation and Teacher Tráining State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. Then, shalawat and salam always be presented to the last mesengger of Allah, Prophet Muhammad SAW who has inspired and lightened many people up all around the world.

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亏13. My beloved classmates "B-classmates" thank you for being a good classmates
-14. Last but not least, I wanna thank me, because had fought the depression, stress, laziness, crying, overthinking and had finished all the obligation in university
© Finally, the researcher realize that this thesis is still far from perfections. Tkerefore, constructive comments, critiques and suggestions are appreciated very mữh.
ne! y


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

Rea $\overline{\text { a }}$ ding 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 Sefhior 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 grē̈ps, not random assignment of individual group. The researcher divided the grधups 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 throuugh 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 gapung Hulu who were not taught by using Student Team Achievement Dīisions (STAD) Method was categorized into "Good" category. In addition, there was no significant difference of STAD Method in Narrative Text learning at Staี̉te 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 nothby using STAD Method at State Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu.

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

Merinbaca 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 SMAAN 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 nopefgacakan 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 inferensial. Untuk analisis data, peneliti menggunakan uji t sampel independen mễalui SPSS versi 24 dan rumus eta kuadrat. Peneliti menemukan bagaimana pemahaman bacaan siswa kelas X SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu yang diajar denggan menggunakan metode Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) sisytya termasuk dalam kategori "Sangat Baik". dan pemahaman bacaan siswa kełäs X SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu yang tidak menggunakan metode Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) termasuk dalam kategori "Baik". dan tidak te鳥apat perbedaan yang signifikan dari metode STAD dalam pembelajaran teks namatif di SMAN 1 Tapung Hulu, dimana nilai eta kuadratnya 0,053 dengan kategori pengaruh kecil, sehingga hipotesis nol (Ho) diterima dan hipotesis alęrnatif (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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ス
طيبة العائشة،（ Y • Y ）：تطبيق تقنية STAD（قسم إنجاز فريق التلاميذ）على فهم قراءة التلاميذِ في تعليم النصوص السردية لتلاميذ الفصل العاشر في المدرسة الثtنوية الحكومية ا تافونج هولو
تم إجراء هذا البحث بسبب المشكالات التي يواجهها التالاميذ في تعلم اللغة، خاصة في فهم النصوَص
 المفردات، ويجدون صعوبة في فهم النصوص، ويجدون صعوبة في الإجابة عن الأسئلة من نص القراءة．لنولكّ، ترغب الباحثة في إجراء البحث حول هذه المشكلة باستخدام تقنية STAD（قسم إنجاز فريق التالاميذ）．أهمريخ هذا البحث بهدف معرفة التأثير الهام لاستخدام STAD（قسم إبجاز فريق التلاميذ）على تعليم النصوصٍ السردية في المدرسة الثانوية الحكومية ا تافونج هولو．تصميم هذا البحث شبه بتريبي．في جمع البيانظتَ، استخدمت الباحثة أسئلة الاختيار من متعدد لمعرفة إنجاز التالاميذ في فهم النصوص السردية．ولتحليل البيانات، استخدمت الباحث عينة اختبار＂ت＂المستقلة من خلال برنامج الإحصاء للعلوم الاجتماعية لإصدار ع ب وصيغة eta－square．وجدت الباحثة أن هناك تأثيرا هاما لقسم إنجاز فريق التاميذ على تعلم النصوص السردية في المدرسة الثانوية الحكومية ا تافونج هولو، حيث كانت قيمة eta－squared هي 0 ه ، •مع فئة تأثير كبير، فالفرضية المبدئية مردودة والفرضية المبدئية مقبولة．
الكلمات الأساسية：تقنية STAD（قسم إبجاز فريق التلاميذ）، فهم القراءق، النصوص السردية

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## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

## A. Background of the Problem

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 ${ }^{\omega}$ since elementary school up to university level. The goal of teaching English at ล
Jrchool is to make students use four skills and the students are to be able to use $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$
ᄃEnglish 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 ${ }_{\sim}^{\sim}$ understand all written texts and students will be able to use it in their daily $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ lives. Harmer (1991) Said that reading is an activity that uses the eyes and the $\stackrel{2}{2}$ Brain in which the eyes has a function to get the message or information and to $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{n}$ Gsend the message to the brain, and then brain gets the messages from the eyes B. and manage the message.

ت. In addition, Harmer (1991) Stated that reading is not passive skill. OReading is an active occupation. It involves many skills as guessing, 를predicting, checking, and asking oneself question. To do it successfully, we have to understand the words mean, see the pictures the words are painting, neịy uise> f!ue

English language is one of the main components of the Indonesian education curriculum. English as a foreign language in Indonesia is taught

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Iunderstand the arguments and work out if we agree with them．If readers do入 onot do these things，then reader just scratch the surface of the text and quickly亏 ${ }_{0}$ forget it．Therefore，it can be said that reading include many aspect of skills Zand it is a complex process in getting meaning or in understanding the シ $\subset$ message．It is commonly what we call as reading comprehension．
之
There is one mandatory subject in High School in Indonesia is English． ᄃ ${ }^{\infty}$ In addition，students have to deal with so many kinds of text，and narrative is 0 mone kind of text that needs to be learned．According to Anderson and －
$\subset$ 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

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卫English in the school researcher get concluded that students＇of Senior High 짖
oSchool 1 Tapung Hulu especially the tenth grade encountered some problems， $\overline{0}$ ${ }_{0}$ many students hard to understand the content of narrative text，hard to Zcomprehension meaning words in narrative text，hard to found the main idea テ ©in narrative text，confused about generic structure and language features in之 narrative text．

ᄃthe 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 ${ }_{T}$ Recount Text by Using Student Team Achievement Division（STAD）：a $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{+}$ ${ }_{\infty}$ Classroom Action Research on The Eight－Grade Students of SMPN 2 \％ SLumbang Pasuruan（Habiburrohim，AffanMas（2017）．

تstudents develop their comprehension in narrative text without feel confused $\stackrel{O}{+}$ ～and bored．Therefore the researcher offer concept oriented reading instruction $\stackrel{\text { E．}}{\text { 릉 }}$ strategy as the solution．There are many methods in learning and teaching to $\underbrace{\infty}_{\text {students that can be uses to solve the problem above，one of them is Student }}$ neig uisey f！ueর
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.


ITeam Achievement Division (STAD) method.

Student Team Achievement division (STAD) is one of Slavin's basic $\stackrel{+}{0}$ methods of cooperative learning (Roy Killen, 1996) in Anto et al (2013) . He ${ }^{3}$-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亏 ${ }^{\circ}$ Division (STAD) is a cooperative teaching method which developed by Slavin ๑ $\mathcal{T}(1978)$ in Tohamba (2017) as part of a student learning approach program ®)
ᄃalong 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 $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ raise students' motivation in learning by exchanging and sharing information,会 Ereinforcing each other, giving feedback and having the responsibility for their Ctasks in group work.
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Based on the researcher's preliminary observation and interview with تthe 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

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a．Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan，penelitian，penulisan karya ilmiah，penyusunan laporan

IThey were found unfocused on the teacher＇s explanation，Another problem is入 ©the students had problem to Understanding vocabulary，sentences and亏 ${ }_{\Omega}{ }^{\circ}$ paragraph，the students have the difficulty to pronounce the English word － correctly，and the students still have Lack of vocabulary
$\stackrel{\text { I }}{\star}$ According to this condition，most of the students are still have $\bar{Z}_{\text {difficulties in reading comprehension skill because the students still confused }}$ $\stackrel{\sim}{~}^{\text {and }}$ it made the students difficult to achieve the Cumulative Minimal Standard 0 य（CMS）．The passing score at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu especially for シ
ᄃEnglish 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

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


[^1]$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\hat{N}}$ B．IThe Problem

## 주 <br> 1．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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ne!y eysns NIn y!l!m ełd!o yeH (2) 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?
c. 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 $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}{ }_{\sim}^{\infty}$. Objective of the Research
a. 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
©
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
 students of English Education Department.

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.

## D. PDefinition of the Term

There are so many terms involved in this research. Thus, to avoid misunderstanding on the terms used, the following terms are necessarily Zdefined 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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## 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.

## CHAPTER II

## LITERATURE REVIEW

 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.

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.

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
(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:
a. Students can determine an overview of the contents of the reading
b. Students can identify the author's point of view or generic structure.
c. Students can identify supporting details/specific information
d. 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

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
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.
b. 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.
c. 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
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, BillupsThomas (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.
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
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.

## 7. 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
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:

1) 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
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 him as 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.

## 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
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.
2) Train the responsibility of the students individually or in groups
3) 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) 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
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.
c. Quizzes

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 quizzes. Each student uses one copy of the quiz.
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.
e. 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

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.
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.
e. Schedule of Activities

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

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
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
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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．



ISecond years Student of MTs Aswaja Tunggangri，and the samples were class

$\varrho$ C as the experimental group and class B as the control group，with 35 students 뭉
$\omega_{\text {in each }}$ group．In collecting the data，two sets of writing test were used as 3．
instruments；one of them was used in the pre－test，and the other in the post－ ᄃ $\sum_{z}^{\text {test．}}$
の $\quad$ The second is the research from Ar Rizki Barokah（2019）entitled＂The元Effectiveness of Student Teams Achievement Divisions（STAD）Method D
$\stackrel{\text { NToward Students＇Motivation in Reading Comprehension at The Seventh }}{ }$
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
 ＇The Influence of Student Team Achievement Divisions（STAD）Method in
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. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan
©
TReading Comprehension on Narrative Text" This thesis presented the results

@of teaching reading of narrative text by using of Student Team Achievement亏̈
DDivisions (STAD) method at the eleventh grade of MA Darul Ulum Semarang 3.
-in the Academic Year of 2015/2016. The primary purpose of this research was $\stackrel{\text { to }}{\subset}$ know the influence of Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) $\propto$ method in reading comprehension on narrative text. The technique to analyze ~
Qthe data was t -test formula. It was used to determine whether there was or卫
${ }_{\subsetneq}^{\sim}$ 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
 nclassroom action research (CAR). This research was conducted at the tenth ngraders of SMK N 1 Pekalongan. In this research the researcher used test, ${ }_{\text {E }}^{\text {Observation, documentation, and field note to collect the data. This research }}$
 ©entitled "Improving Students' Reading Comprehension of Recount Text by arif Kasim Riau

IUsing Student Team Achievement Division (STAD): a Classroom Action ~
@Research on The Eight-Grade Students of SMPN 2 Lumbang Pasuruan". This -
$\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\otimes}}{\text { research }}$ was done at SMPN 2 Lumbang located on Jl. Desa Watulumbung, 3.

Lumbang District, Pasuruan Regency. There are 28 students in Eight class of
 $\underset{\sim}{\subset}$ academic year 2016/2017, consisting of 7 boys and 21 girls. This research C.Used Classroom Action Research (CAR) that involves the activities among ~
Wteacher and students. The instruments used by the researcher to take the data $D$
${ }_{\complement}^{\text {® during the teaching and learning process were observation sheets, interview }}$ guideline, test, and documentation.

## C. Operational Concept

Operational concept is the term that used to clarify the theories in this research in order to avoid misunderstandings. According to Syafi'i (2017), wOperational 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, © B.

Method and variable Y refers to Students' Reading Comprehension


1. Procedures of Students Team Achievement Division (STAD) Method (X)

According to Slavin (2005) are as follows Indicators:
a. The teacher divides students into groups, it consists of 4 or 5 students
b. The teacher assigns a role for each member of the groups.
c. The teacher determines the base score of students from their last score.
d. The teacher gives and presents the material about.
e. The teacher asks the students to work into groups.
f. The teacher gives the students an individual quiz after they understand the materials.
g. 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
2. Reading Comprehension ( $\mathbf{Y}$ )

The indicators of Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text can be seen below:
a. Students are able to identify the main idea of narrative text.
b. Students are able to find out factual information of narrative text.
c. Students are able to find out meaning of certain words of narrative text
d. Students are able to make reference of narrative text
e. Students are able to make inference of narrative text.
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D.IAssumption and Hypothesis

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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:
$\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{0}}$ (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
$\mathbf{H}_{\mathbf{a}}$ (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 Tapung Hulu
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## A. - Research Design



## CHAPTER III

## RESEARCH METHOD

The design of this research is experimental research. Creswell (2012) ©pre-experimental research. This research is quasi-experiments. According to ${ }_{\hat{N}}$ Creswell (2012) quasi-experiments are experimental situations in which the -researcher assigns, but not randomly, participants to groups because the $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\text { ■ }}$ 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

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( Where :

O1 : Pre-test experimental group
O2 : Post-test for experimental group
X : Treatment
O3 : Pre-test for control group
O4 : Post- test for control group

## B. $\widehat{\sim}$ Location and Time of the Research

$\underset{\underset{\sim}{0}}{\underset{\sim}{0}}$<br>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
${ }^{\sim}$ Achievement Divisions (STAD) method on students' reading comprehension $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ narrative text D. ${ }^{\text {B. }}$ Population and Sample


## . 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:

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

| $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ Group | Class | Treatment | Number of Students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Experimental | X MIPA 2 | Use STAD <br> Technique | 36 |
| 를 Control | X MIPA 1 | - - | 34 |

E.ETechnique 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 $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ Was multiple-choices type based on indicators of reading comprehension. $\stackrel{\text { 己 }}{\sim}$
Multiple choice tests are commonly used by teachers, schools, and $\stackrel{\infty}{\infty}$
』assessments organizations for the following reasons: fast, easy, economical to
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Iscore, and objectively Bailey (1998). The test was consist of two, pre-test and 줒 opost-test, between the two test there would be a treatment. The purpose of this $\bar{\circ}$ \#instrument was to see the differences of students reading comprehension in ${ }^{3}$ pre-test and post-test and investigate is the treatment given effect to the post 풏 ctest result or not. Pre-Test

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

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
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:

## Table III. 5 The Blueprint of Test

 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.


## 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
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 $36-2=34 \mathrm{r}$ table on $\mathrm{df}=34$ 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 <br> $(\mathbf{d f = 3 4 ; \mathbf { 5 \% } )}$ | 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 |

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 $\mathrm{df}=34$ 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 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
| .851 | 25 |

(-) エ 줒 - the value $\square$
$\square$
3
3

## F. $\frac{\bar{\alpha}}{\boldsymbol{\pi}}$ Technique of Data Analysis


$\frac{ᄃ}{z}$
In order to find out whether there is a significant difference of Students $\propto$ Team Achievement Division (STAD) method on students' reading © $\mathrm{Q}_{\text {comprehension in narrative text Senior High School } 1 \text { Tapung Hulu, the data }}$ D.

凶were analyzed statistically. In analyzing the data, the researcher used pre-test ᄃ
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 Wivision (STAD) on students' reading comprehension of narrative text at $\stackrel{\sim}{0}$ ${ }_{6}$ Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu.

To investigate the significant differences between the two groups, an ndependent t-test was applied. It was applied to the groups whose members are 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

From the result of calculation by using SPSS, it can be seen that the value of Cronbach's Alpha (r observed) was $0.851, \mathrm{r}$ observed $>\mathrm{r}$ table $(0,851>0,339)$. It means that the instrumentation of test is reliable. indows 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.
03. 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 $=\frac{t^{2}}{t^{2}+(N 1+N 2-2)}$

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

$.01=$ 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.

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 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Shapiro-Wilk |  |  |  |  | Sig. |  |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Kelas | Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hasil | Hasil | .130 | 36 | .131 | .946 | 36 | .077 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Kelas | .126 | 34 | .192 | .939 | 34 | .059 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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 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:

TABLE III. 9

| Test of Homogeneity of Variances |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hevene |  |  |  |
| Letasistic | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
| 1.668 | 1 |  | 68 |

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.
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## A. - Conclusion

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION


$\qquad$ ${ }_{Z}$ Student Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) method on reading $\simeq$ Comprehension of the tenth grade students at senior high school 1 Tapung $\infty$ @Hulu. Based on the research findings in the previous chapter, the researcher D ©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 ( $61 \%$ )
3. 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 oTapung Hulu who were taught reading comprehension by using Student


This research was done in order to investigate the implementation of
$\qquad$ ©Prosides
Based on the findings of the study and the impact of using the Student
 Based on the findings of the study and the impact of using the Student ${ }_{3}$ Team Achievement Division (STAD) method on students' reading 춪․ comprehension of narrative material, the researcher would like to provide the $\stackrel{\subset}{\ddagger}$ following recommendations to teachers and students:
 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.
2. Teachers should encourage their students to use their strategy by rewarding them in a fun way.
3. 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 4. 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 $\underset{{ }^{\circ}}{\square}$ media in teaching learning processes. Finally, the researcher believes that the ${ }^{3}$ Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) method can be applied to天 Cdifferent schools in order to determine the impact of the reading method. IN Suska Riau

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ne!y eysns NIn u!̣! edueł undede ynłuәq weןep !u! s!!nł eरıeу чnınןəs nełe ue! © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau
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1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang w APPENDIX I

Syllabus And Lesson Plan
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. પеן 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

## Mata Pelajaran : BAHASA INGGRIS

Satuan Pendidikan : SMAN 1 Tapung Hulu
Kegtas : X (Sepuluh)
Kömpetenthsi Inti :

- CKI-1 dan KI-2:Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang Z ©dianutnya. Menghayati dan mengamalkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, santun, ${ }^{\circ}$ © $p e d u l i$ (gotong royong, kerjasama, toleran, damai), bertanggung jawab, @
Tresponsif, dan pro-aktif dalam berinteraksi secara efektif sesuai dengan ఎ ᄃperkembangan 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 ${ }_{\text {® }}$ Wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban terkait ${ }_{6}^{\infty}$ penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan prosedural $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ Eapada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk Gmemecahkan masalah
- ©KI4: Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak $\stackrel{\omega}{\bullet}$ चterkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ umandiri, bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, serta mampu menggunakan ultan
きmetode sesuai kaidah keilmuan
ne!y wịse> f!ne


- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa

Materi Pembelajaran $\quad$ Kegiatan Pembelajaran
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 KI

- Fungsi Sosial

Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru, teman dan orang lain.

- Struktur Teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi
(diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Ungkapan memberikan ucapan selamat dan memuji bersayap (extenthded), dan menanggapinya

| $\underset{\underset{\sigma}{*}}{\hat{\sigma}}$ Kompetenthsi Dasar |
| :---: |

memberikan ucapan
selamat dan memuji bersayap (extenthded), dan menanggapinya dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks Materi Pembelajaran $\quad$ Kegiatan Pembelajaran

- 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 ucapan selamat dan pujian yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

- Fungsi Sosial

Menyatakan rencana, menyarankan, dsb.

- Struktur Teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan atau di luar dugaan)
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Ungkapan pernyataan niat yang sesuai, dengan modalbe going to, would
- Menentukan ungkapan yang tepat secara lisan/tulis dari berbagai situasi lain yang serupa
- 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
- Mencermati beberapa contoh interaksi terkait niat melakukan suatu tindakan/kegiatan dalam/dengan tampilan visual(gambar, video)
- Mengidentifikasidengan menyebutkan persamaan dan perbedaan dan dari contohcontoh yang ada dalam video tersebut, dilihat dari isi dan

| तompetenthsi Dasar | Materi Pembelajaran | Kegiatan Pembelajara |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| kebahasaan be going to, would like to) | like to <br> - Nomina singular dan | cara pengungkapannya |
| 3 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait niat melakukan suatu tindakan/kegiatan, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks | plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb. <br> - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan <br> - Topik <br> Interaksi antara guru dan peserta didik di dalam dan di luar kelas yang melibatkan pernyataan niatyang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI | pernyataan beberapa tokoh tenthtang rencana melakukan perbaikan <br> - Bermain game terkait dengan niat mengatasi masalah <br> - Membiasakan menerapkan yang sedang dipelajari. dalam interaksi dengan guru dan teman secara alami di dalam dan di luar kelas. <br> - Melakukan refleksi tenthtang proses dan hasil belajar. |
| 3. Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya | - Fungsi Sosial <br> Membanggakan, menjual, mengenalkan, mengidentifikasi, mengkritik, dsb. <br> - Struktur Teks <br> Dapat mencakup <br> - Identifikasi (nama keseluruhan dan bagian) <br> - Sifat (ukuran, warna, | - Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan teks deskriptif sederhana tenthtang tempat wisata dan/atau bangunan bersejarah terkenaldengan intonasi, ucapan, dan tekanan kata yang benar. <br> - Mencermati danbertanya jawab tenthtang contoh menganalisisdeskripsi |

[^2]4.4.1 Menangkap makna
secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif, lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal
4.4.2 Menyusun teks deskriptif
lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks

Materi Pembelajaran 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
- Topik

Deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

Kegiatan Pembelajaran
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 dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang datang membacanya
- Melakukan refleksi tenthtang proses dan hasil belajar.

|  |
| :---: |
| Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan |

unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks khusus dalam bentuk pemberitahuan (announcement), dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kegiatan sekolah, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya
4.5 Teks pemberitahuan (announcement)
4.5.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks khusus dalam bentuk pemberitahuan (announcement)
4.5.2 Menyusun teks khusus
dalam bentuk pemberitahuan (announcement), lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, dengan memperhatikan fungsi

| Materi Pembelajaran |
| :--- |
| • Fungsi Sosial |
| Menjalin hubungan |
| interpersonal dan akademik | antar peserta didik, guru, dan sekolah

- Struktur Teks
- Istilah khusus terkait dengan jenis pemberitahuannya
- Informasi khas yang relevan
- Gambar, hiasan, komposisi warna
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Ungkapan dan kosa kata yang lazim digunakan dalam announcement (pemberitahuan)
- 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
- Topik

Pemberitahuan kegiatan,

Kegiatan Pembelajaran

- Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan beberapa teks pemberitahuan (announcement) dengan intonasi, ucapan, dan tekanan kata yang benar.
- Bertanya dan mempertanyakan tenthtang persamaan dan perbedaan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaannya
- Mencermati danbertanya jawab tenthtang contoh menganalisisdeskripsi dengan alat seperti tabel dan kemudian menerapkannya untuk menganalisis beberapa teks pemberitahuan lain
- Membuat teks pemberitahuan (announcement) untuk kelas atau teman
- Melakukan refleksi tenthtang proses dan hasil belajar.

| $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\hat{N}}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| Kompetenthsi Dasar |
| sosial, struktur teks, dan |
| unsur kebahasaan, secara |
| benar dan sesuai konteks |


| Materi Pembelajaran |
| :--- |
| kejadian yang dapat |
| menumbuhkan perilaku |
| yang termuat di KI |
| - Multimedia |
| Layout dan dekorasi yang |
| membuat tampilan teks |
| pemberitahuan lebih |
| menarik. |

- Fungsi Sosial Menjelaskan, mendeskripsikan, menyangkal, menanyakan, dsb.
- Struktur Teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi
(diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Kalimat deklaratif dan interogative dalam simple past tense, present perfect tense.
- Adverbial dengan since, ago, now; klause dan adveribial penunjuk

Kegiatan Pembelajaran

- Menyimak dan menirukan beberapa contoh percakapan terkait dengan intonasi, ucapan dan tekanan kata yang tepat
- Guru mendiktekan percakapan tersebut dan peserta didik menuliskannya dalam buku catatannya untuk kemudianbertanya jawab terkait perbedaan dan persamaan makna kalimatkalimat yang menggunakan kedua tense tersebut
- Membaca beberapa teks pendek yang menggunakan kedua tense tersebut, dan menggunakan beberapa


[^3] 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
unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks naratif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait legenda rakyat, sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya
4.8 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks naratif, lisan dan tulis sederhana terkait legenda rakyat

| Materi Pembelajaran | Kegiatan Pembelajaran |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Fungsi Sosial |  |
| Mendapat hiburan, |  |
|  |  | menghibur, mengajarkan nilai-nilai luhur, mengambil teladan

- Struktur Teks

Dapat mencakup:

- Orientasi
- Komplikasi
- Resolusi
- Orientasi ulang
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Kalimat-kalimat dalamsimple past tense, past continuous, dan lainnya yang relevan
- Kosa kata: terkait karakter, watak, dan setting dalam legenda
- Adverbia penghubung dan penujuk waktu
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Cerita legenda yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI
-Menyimak guru membacakan legenda, sambil dilibatkan dalam tanya jawab tenthtang isinya

- Didiktekan guru menuliskan legenda tersebut dalam buku catatan masing-masing, sambil bertanya jawab terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang ada
- Dalam kelompok masingmasing berlatih membacakan legenda tsb dengan intonasi, ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar, dengan saling mengoreksi
- Membaca satu legenda lain, bertanya jawab tenthtang isinya, dan kemudian mengidentifikasi kalimatkalimat yang memuat bagianbagian legenda yang ditanyakan
- Melakukan refleksi tenthtang proses dan hasil belajar.
 SMA/MA/SMK/MAK
4.9 Menangkap makna terkait fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan secara kontekstual lirik lagu terkait kehidupan remaja SMA/MA/SMK/MAK

| Materi Pembelajaran | Kegiatan Pembelajaran |
| :--- | :--- |
| - Fungsi sosial | - Membaca, menyimak, dan |
| Mengembangkan nilai-nilai | menirukan lirik lagu secara <br> kehidupan dan karakter <br> yang positif |
| - Unsur kebahasaan | - Menanyakan hal-hal yang |
| - Kosa kata dan tata | tidak diketahui atau berbeda |
| bahasa dalam lirik lagu | - Mengambil teladan dari |
| pesan-pesan dalam lagu |  |
| - Ucapan, tekanan kata, | - Menyebutkan pesan yang |
| intonasi, ejaan, tanda | terkait dengan bagian-bagian |
| baca, dan tulisan tangan | tertenthtu |
| Topik | - Melakukan refleksi tenthtang |
| Hal-hal yang dapat | proses dan hasil belajarnya |
| memberikan keteladanan |  |
| dan menumbuhkan |  |
| perilaku yang termuat di |  |
| KI |  |

RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Mâta pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris
Mâteri : Narrative Text
Sekolah : SMAN 1 Tapung Hulu
Ā̄kasi Waktu : 6 pertemuan (2JP x 40 menit)
Ketas/Semester : X / Genap

## Tujuan Pembelajaran


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


## Kegiatan Pendahuluan

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


## Kegiatan Inti

## Pertemuan 1

- ${ }^{2}$ Guru menampilkan sebuah materi berupa power point terkait teks naratif
$\bullet$ - Siswa diminta untuk membaca materi yang telah ditampilkan.

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.

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- I Guru bertanya terkait struktur kalimat serta unsur kebahsaan dari teks naratif
- ${ }^{\text {T }}$ Siswa melakukan sesi tanya jawab terkait materi
- Guru memberikan penilaian terhadap jawaban siswa.

Pertemuan 2

- Guru menampilkan sebuah video terkait teks naratif
${ }^{\bullet} \subset$ Siswa diminta untuk menganalisis cerita terkait teks naratif


## Pertemuan 3

- Guru mengajarkan cara menganalis cerita terkait teks naratif kepada siswa
$\bullet$ - Guru memberikan pertanyaan acak seputar materi untuk menguji pemahaman ఎ刀siswa

Siswa diminta untuk mengerjakan soal latihan yang sudah diberikan oleh guru kemudian mengumpulkan nya di Whatsapp

## Pertemuan 4

- 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

- Refleksi pencapaian siswa/formatif asesment, dan refleksi guru untuk $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ mengetahui ketercapaian proses pembelajaran dan perbaikan
㐫

|  | Alat/Bahan : <br> Laptop/Hp | Sumber Belajar : <br> > Buku guru <br> > Buku siswa <br> > Video Pembelajaran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\sim}$
©

## 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 :

Thoybatul Aisya
Irma suryani, S.Pd.
 © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan,
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang w
()


## 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 ouf. Then the fox said, "I have a good idea". You stand on your hind legs and put yourr forelegs against the side of the well. Then I'll climb on your back, from thepe. I'll step on your horns, and I can get out. And when I'm out, I'll help you oub of the well.
ล
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 rewinded 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.

1. Where is the main idea in this text?
a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 4
e. 5
. To tell the plot, the writer uses $\qquad$
a. Rhetorical question and an exclamation
b. Time sequences
c. Contrastive evidences
d. Past tense
e. Concessive conjunctions $\square$
2. What is the genre of the text is?
a. Report
b. Recount
c. Explanation
d. Descriptive
e. Narrative
3. 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. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor

a. Resolution
b. Complication
c. Orientation
d. Coda
e. 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
6. "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
e. The goat waited someone who might help him

The generic structure of the text is...
a. 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
e. Don't break your promise

## Snow white

$\pi$ 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.
ㅈ Snow White didn't want her uncle and aunt to do this, so she decided to rufaway. The next day she ran away from home when her aunt and uncle were ha $\bar{k} n g$ 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.
$\underset{0}{\pi}$ Meanwhile, the seven dwarfs were coming home from work. They went instide. 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
c. 2
d. 4
e. 5

10. When Snow White ran from house
a. At night
b. At midday
c. At midnight
d. In the morning
e. In the evening
11. The third paragraph describes in detail ...
a. Where Snow White's aunt and uncle had breakfast
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
12. The dwarf said, "If you wish, you may live here with us." What did the dwarf mean with the words underlined?
a. He asked Snow White for a permission to stay with her
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 $\xrightarrow[0]{0} 13$. She was very tired
thessynonym of the underlined word is.
a. Tell
b. Boot
c. Exhusted
d. Poor
e. New

0
© 14 . She was very tired and hungry theantonym of the underlined word is..
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

ö Once upon a time there was a wife of a rich man fell sick, and soon she clớsed her eyes and departed. Every day, Cinderella went out to her mother's gråuve, 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 offagain, 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 ${ }_{\text {he }}$ eart. Since then a bad time for the poor step-child began.
$\stackrel{\text { ©. One day the King gave orders for a festival and all the beautiful young }}{\stackrel{\text { a }}{ } \text {. On }}$ giflls in the country were invited, in order that his son might choose himself a brige. 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, Ci\#\# ${ }^{7}$ derella 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 clethes and cannot dance.
rif Kasim Riau
( $)$
I21. The step-mother however did not "recognize" her. The same meaning of $\underset{\pi}{0}$ the word "recognize" is...
๑ a. To see
b. To know
c. To told
d. To talk
e. To tell 22 . Orientation of the story means ...
a. To begin the story
b. To amuse the reader
c. To finish the story
d. To tell the people
e. To end the story
23. The two step-sister always feels
a. Upset
b. Jealous
c. Wonder
d. Regret
e. Angry
24. Cinderella looked so beautiful in the golden dress. The antonym of "beautiful" is
a. Handsome
b. Smart
c. Ugly
d. Wonderful
e. Nice


25 . The complication sentence stated in paragraph ....
a. One
b. Two
c. Second
d. Three
e. First
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau
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a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan,
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang w

APPENDIX III
Pre-Test and Post-Test Score
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.
 The Score of the Students' Reading Comprehension in Narrative Text
Was Taught by Using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD)
technique EXPERIMENT CLASS RESPONDENTS

PRE-TEST
POST-TEST $\quad$ POST-TEST AVERAGE 1-2

No. Delima Supríyani

1. e. 5
2. D. Past Tense
3. E. Narrative
4. A. Resolution
5. C. The fox's idea how to get out of the well
6. A. The goat drank enough and looked round
7. E. Orientation - Complication - Resolution - re orientation
8. d. Be carefully about the effect before you do something
9.B. 3
10.D. In the morning
9. E. How snow white went into the cottage
10. D. He offered snow white to stay with them
11. C. exhusted
12. A. Full
13. A. Outside
14. C. 3
15. 0 . Cinderella
16. C. Two step sister and step mother
17. E. Cinderella was helped by her stepsister fo do all the howsent
18. B. She has dance
19. B. To know
20. A. 10 begin the story
21. B. Jealous
22. C. ugly
23. B. two.




$\square$
$\square$
U. 6.
24. $D$
25. C.
A. A.
IF. A.

| 16.C. 23. B. |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| h. D. | $22 \cdot A \cdot$ |
| IB.C. | $23 \cdot B \cdot$ |
| 19.E. | $24 \cdot C \cdot$ |
| 20.A. | $24 \cdot B$. |

$\square$
C
$\square$

$-$
sini

Rahmawati

+ mila $^{2}$

Tlaro Sofi

$$
\underline{X}_{M 1 \Lambda} 2
$$

D. 4
3. E. Narrative
4. A. Resolution
5. C. The fox's idea how to get Ouk. of the well
6. A. The soat drank enough and 100 ked around
7. E. orientation - compucation - Resolution. Re-orientation
8. C. Thunk carefuly abour the effect
5. B. 3
10. D. Inthe worving
11. E. How fnow white went luto the cottege
12. D. He offered snow white to thay with fhem
13. C. exkusted
14. A. Full
15. A. Outside
16. A. 1
17. D. Cinderalia
18. C. Two step Sister and step mother
19. E. Cinderella
20. A. She has dance
21. B. to know
22. A. to beain thestory
23. B. Jealous
24. C. ualy
25. B. Two



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


 ○

RESPONDENTS

## The Score of the Students' Reading Comprehension in Narrative Text <br> Was Taught Without Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) technique

## CONTROL CLASS

| $\subset$ | PRE-TEST | POST-TEST | POST |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | 1 |

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


(C) Hak cip

| Cinta Deriana Sari |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 1. | B. 2 |
| 2. | D. Past tense |
| 3. | A. Report |
| 4. | A. Resolutions |
| 5. | C. The foxs Idea how to get out of the well |
| 6. | A. The not diant enounh and looked round |
| 7. | c. Orientation - Compucation - Resolution - Re - otientation |
| 8. | B. Dont be Foolish |
| 9. | B. 3 |
| 10. | D. In the morning |
| 11 | C. How snow white wentinto the cottage |
| 12 | D. He offered snow white to stay with them |
| 13 | C. exhusted |
| 14 | A. Full |
| 15 | A. Outside |
| 16 | C. 3 |
| 17 | D. cinderella |
| 10 | C. Two Step sister and skep - Mother |
| 19 | A. Cindereila lived with her step fister |
| 20 | C. She las dance |
| 21 | 13. To know |
| 22 | A. To besin the story |
| 23 | 13. Jealous |
| 24 | C. ugly |
| 25 | B. Two | b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
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## UIN SUSKA RIAU



(3)

|  | DATE |
| :---: | :---: |
| I | NAMA: CINTA DEVIANA SARI |
|  | KELAS: $\times$ M\|A' |
|  |  |
| 1. | a |
| 2. | D. |
| 3. | c. |
| 4. | a |
| 5. | $c$ |
| 6. | a. |
| 7. | E. |
| 8. | D. |
| 9 | a. |
| 10. | D. |
| 11. | E |
| 12. | D. |
| 13. | c. |
| 4. | a. |
| 15. | a |
| 16. | a. |
| 17. | D. |
| 18. | c. |
| 19. | B. |
| 20. | a. |
| 21. | B. |
| 22. | a. |
| 23. | B. |
| 24. | C. |
| 25. | B. |
|  |  |



Nama : Davina wahyuningsih
Kolas : $x$ Mia

1. $8 \cdot 2$

2 D. Past tense
3. E. Narrative
4. A. Resolution
5. A. How the fox helped the goat
6. E. The goat, waited isonteone who might help him 7. E. Orientation - complication - resolution - re. orientation
8. C. Think carefully about the effect before you do sonsething
9. B. 3
10. D. in the morning
11. D. With whom snow white ran away into the woods 12 C. He agreed to stay with snow white
B. C. Exhusted
4. A. Full
15. A. Outside
ic. A. 1
17. D. Cinderella
18. C. Two step sister and step mother
19. E. Cinderella n was helped by her stepsister to do all
20. B. She doesnif dance
21. B. To know
22. A. To begin the story
23. B. Jealous 2. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.


©



Nama: Via Trisma Yuri
$K_{15}=X$ IPA 1
Mapel : Bahasa Inggris
A. 1
B. Time Sequences
E. Narrative
A. Resolution
C. The fox's idea how to get out of the well
A. The goat drank enough and looked around
E. Orientation -Complication - Resolution - re- orientation
D. Be carefully about the effect before you do something
B. 3
D. In the morning
A. Where snow white's aunt and uncle had breakfast
E. He wishes to stay with snow white
C. Exhausted
D. Short
A. Outside
C. 3
A. Snow white
C. Two step sister and step mother
19. E. Cinderella was helped by her stepsister to do all the hanse
work
20. B. She has dance
21. B. To know
22. A. To begin the story
23. B. Jealous
24. A. Handsome
25. B. two
(SiD)


NAMA : NIA TRISMA YUNI KEIAS : ※ $\mathbb{*} \mid P A 1$ MP : BHS ING6RIS
1 A

| $11 E$ | 21 | $B$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $12 D$ | 22 | $A$ |
| $13 C$ | 23 | $B$ |
| $14 A$ | 24 | $C$ |
| $15 A$ | 25 | $B$ |

6
8
$C$
F D
a
(b)
$B$
$19 E$
10
$D$
20 B




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## APPENDIX IV

Recommendation Letters

# KEMENTERIAN AGAMA NIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAI FAKULTAS TAFBiYAH DAN KEGURUAN Mกl <br> <br> FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING <br> <br> FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING <br> 4. H R. Sonbrantas No. 155 Km .18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 po BOX 1004 Tele, (0761) 561647 

Nomor
Sifat Lamp
Hal

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

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.




| Nomor | : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/4886/2021 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sifat | : Biasa |
| Lamp. | :- |
| Hal | : Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan) |

Pekanbaru,26 April 2021

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 menumjuk 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 notivation on the reading comprehension of the seventh grade
students at junior high school telekomunikasi pekanbaru

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Nomor : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/12639/202
Sifat : Biasa
Lamp. :-
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 menumjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa :

Nama : THOYBATUL AISYA
NIM : 11714202630
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul : 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.

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Fax. (0761) $\$ 1647$ Web.www.ik.uinsuska.ac.id, E. mil. ettak uinsuska@yabooca id

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 balwa :

| Nama | : THOYBATUL AISYA |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | :11714202630 |
| Semester/Tahun | :VIII (Delapan)/ 2021 |
| ProgramStudi | :Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Fakultas | :Tarbiyah dan KeguruanUIN Suska Riau |

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

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

Demikian disampaikanatas kerjasamarya diucapkanterima kasih.

UIN SUSKA RIAU

# KEMENTERIAN AGAMA <br> UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN  <br> FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING 

J. H. R.S oebrantas Na. 155 Km 18 'ampan Pekanhanu Riau 28293 PO, BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) § 1647 Web,www,ikk,uinsuska.ac.id, E-mil: effak_uinsuskane yaboo.ca.id

Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/3731/2021<br>Pekanbaru,17 Maret 2021 M<br>Sifat : Biasa<br>Lamp. : 1 (Satu) Proposal<br>Hal : Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset

Kepada
Yth Gubemur Riau
Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal danPelayanan Terpadu
Satu Pintu
Provinsi Riau
Di Pekanharu
Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh
Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa :

| Nama | :THOY BATUL AISYA |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | :11714202630 |
| Semester/Tahum | :VIII (Delapan)/ 2021 |
| PogramStudi | :Pentidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Fakultas | :Tarbiyah dan KegurunUIN Suska Riau |

ditugaskan untuk melaksamakan riset guma mendapatkan data yang berhuburgan dengan judul skripsirya : The implementation of Students Team Achievement Divisions (STAD)Technique on Reading Comprehersion of the tenth grade students at Senior High School 1 Tapung Hulu
Lokasi Penelitian : SMA Negeri 1 Tapurg 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.

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Tembusan:
Rektor UIN Suska Riau


## PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU

DINAS PENDIDIKAN
SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS (SMA) NEGERI 1 TAPUNG HULU

| Alamat | : Jalan Kampung Lama No. 10 Kasikan | Kode Pos | $: 28464$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Email | :Sman1.tapunghulu@gmail.com | Telp/HP | $: 085271991329$ |
| NSS | $: 301140641001$ | NPSN | $: 10494916$ |

Akreditasi : A


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 | $: 11714202630$ |
| Perguruan Tinggi | : UNIVERSITAS SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU |
| Program Studi | : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Fakultas | : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan |

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


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

## คルlbiilla kinsinl

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING


## KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing
a. Seminar usul Penelitian
b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian
2. Nama Pembimbing
a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)
3. Nama Mahasiswa
4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa
5. Kegiatan

Proposal
Drs. H. Sutarmo, M. Ag
196305111992031002
Thoybatul Aisya
11714202630


Pekanbaru, 21 Desember 2020 Pempimbing

Drs. H. Suthmo, M.Ag
NIP. 196305111992031002
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.


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 Fulsixill g MuñinlFACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING


## PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa
Hari/Tanggal Ujian
Judul Proposal Ujian
: Thoybatul Aisya
11714202630
05 Februrary 2021
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


Mengetahui
a.n. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

Pekanbaru, 22 February 2021
Peserta Ujian Proposal


Thoybatul Aisya NIM. 11714202630

[^4]
## LAMPIRAN BERITA ACARA UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa
Hari/ Tanggal
Judul Proposal Penelitian
Technique on Reading Comprehension of The Tef Students' Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Hulu
: Thoybatul Aisya
: 11714202630
05 February 2021

| $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \mathrm{N} \\ \mathrm{O} \end{array}$ | URAIAN PERBAIKAN |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 . \\ & 2 . \\ & 3 . \\ & 4 . \\ & 5 . \\ & 6 . \\ & 7 . \\ & 8 . \\ & 9 . \\ & 9 . \\ & 10 . \\ & 11 . \\ & 12 . \\ & 13 . \end{aligned}$ | There is no cohesion and coherence between the paragraph in the background <br> Add the punctuation <br> Grammatical Error <br> Choose the class that will give the treatment <br> Show the instrument <br> No page <br> Isi background meloncat loncat tidak sesuai urutan sebuah background yang baik <br> Limitation of the problem nya masih belum jelas <br> Revisi formulasi masalah <br> Revisi objective of the research <br> Reading comprehension, tetapi disebutkan speaking <br> Grammatical error |

Penguji I
Harum Natasha, M.Pd.

Pekanbaru, 26 February 2021 Penguji II

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

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

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Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 3911 PE K A N B A R U 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


1.04.02.01

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 202,1dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

| 1. Nama | $:$ THOYBATUL AISYA |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2. NIM / KTP | $: 117142026300$ |  |
| 3. Program Studi | $:$ | PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS |
| 4. Jenjang | $:$ | S1 |
| 5. Alamat | $:$ | PEKANBARU |
| 6. Judul Penelitian | $:$THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDENTS\&RSQUO; TEAM ACHIEVEMENT <br>  <br> DIVISIONS (STAD) TECHNIQUE ON READING COMPREHENSION OF THE TENTH <br> GRADE STUDENIS AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL I TAPUNG HULU |  |
| 7. Lokasi Penelitian | $:$SMA I 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.

| Dibuat di $:$ | Pekanbaru |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pada Tanggal $:$ | 22 Maret 2021 |



## Tembusan:

Disampaikan Kepada Yth :

1. Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru
2. Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau
3. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru
4. Yang Bersangkutan

# PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENDIDIKAN <br> JALAN CUT NYAK DIEN NO. 3 TELP. 22552/21553 

```
Nomor
    Sifat
    Lampiran
    Hal
        071/Disdik/1.3/2021/ 86%:
        Biasa
            Izin Riset / Penelitian
```

Pekanbaru,

## 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 IZINRISET/39878 Tanggal 22 Maret 2021 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset, dengan ini disampaikan bahwa:
Nama
NIM/KTP
Program Studi
Jenjang
Alamat
Judul Penelitian

Lokasi Penelitian

## THOYBATUL AISYA

11714202630
: PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
: S1
PEKANBARU
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDENTS TEAM ACHIEVEMENT DIVISIONS (STAD) TECHNIQUE ON READING COMPREHENSION OF THE TENTH GRADE STUDENTS AT SENION HIGH SCHOOL 1 TAPUNG HULU : 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.


## Tembusan:

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

# 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 : 301140641001

| Kode Pos | 28464 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Telp/HP | 085271991329 |
| NPSN | $: 10494916$ |

Akreditasi : A


## SURAT KETERANGAN MELAKSANAKAN PENELITIAN <br> 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
NIM
Program Studi
Jenjang
Perguruan Tinggi
Fakultas
Judul Penelitian

Lokasi Penelitian

## THOYBATUL AISYA

11714202630
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
S1
UNIVERSITAS SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU
Tarbiyah dan Keguruan
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDENTS TEAM ACHIEVEMENT DIVISIONS (STAD) TECHNIQUE ON READING COMPREHENSION OF THE TENTH GRADE STUDENTS AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TAPUNG HULU

SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Hulu

Dengan ini disampaikan bahwa nama tersebut telah melaksanakan penelitian pada tanggal 24 Mei $2021 \mathrm{~s} / \mathrm{d} 29$ Juni 2021

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini kami buat, untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya


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

 คulsiallFACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING Alamat: Il. H. R. Soebrantas km .15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 po box 1004 Tolp. (0781) 7077307 Fax (0761) 21120

## KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing
a. Seminar usul Penelitian
b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian
2. Nama Pembimbing
a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)
3. Nama Mahasiswa
4. Kegiatan


Pekanbaru, 13,Oktober 2021
Perfíiimbing,
$\frac{\text { Drs. H. Sutarmol M. Ag. }}{\text { NIP. } 196305111992031002}$
ne!y eysns NIn u!̣! edueł undede ynłuәq weןep !u! s!!nł eरıeу чnınןəs nełe ue! © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan,
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang w
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.


$\leftarrow<$| 07.37 |
| :--- |
| GRUP X MIA 1 |
| Ajriah, Amelia, Anggun, C... |



Nissa Mia 2
Anda
Pada paragraph berapa sampai paragraph
berapa yang menunjukkan tentang
orientation?
E. 1

Orientation atau biasa disebut dengan pendahuluan, berisi tentang
siapa,kapan, dimana suatu cerita
ditetapkan

## Nissa Mi

2. Paragraph nomor berapa yang
menunjukkan tentang complication?
B.2-3

Complication:where the promblems in the
story developed.(permasalahan muncul/
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { mulai terjadi dan berkembang) } & 11.48\end{array}$
+62 823-8464-4108
$\sim$ Anjani
Anda
Anda
2. Paragraph nomor berapa yang
2. Paragraph nomor berapa yang
menunjukkan tentang complication?
B. 2-3
14.24


## Deliana Mia 1 <br> Anda <br> 1. Coba jelaskan apa pengertian dar

arrative text?
Narrative Text adalah jenis teks yang
menceritakan suatu rangkaian peristiwa
secara kronologis yang saling terhubung Biasanya cerita ini bersifat imajinatif atau hanya berupa cerita karangan si pembuat dengan tujuan untuk menghibur si pembaca

Sari Nurima Mia 1
Narrative text adalah suatu jenis teks yang
berupa cerita khayalan. Kisah nyata yang
direkayasa ataupun dongeng
13.52

22-4918-1830
Anda

1. Coba jelaskan apa pengertian dar narrative text?
Narrative Text adalah jenis teks yang menceritakan suatu rangkaian peristiwa secara kronologis yang saling terhubung Biasanya cerita ini bersifat imajinatif atau hanya berupa cerita karangan si pembuat dengan tujuan untuk menghibur si
pembaca

Narrative Text adalah cerita non fiksi yang
bisa berbentuk dongeng, mitos, cerita rakyat, cerita binatang, dan lain


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
 Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang



| +62 812-7681-4355 | $\sim$ NUGR4H |
| :--- | ---: |
| Sudah miss | 10.23 |

Coba sebutkan apa saja structure Dari
narrative text narrative text
10.23 /
Aini Mia 2
Anda
Coba sebutkan apa saja structure Dari
narrative text
Orientation.
Complication.
Resolution
Coda/reorientation
+62 822-5598-6546
~Kevin Marcho
Anda
Coba sebutkan apa saja structure Dari narrative text

Orientation/Orientasi
Complication/Komplikas
Resolution/Resolusi
Reorientation/Reorientas
Tiara Mia 2
+62 822-5598-6546
Orientation/Orientasi
Complication/Komplikasi
Resolution/Resolusi...
Sama-an miss
10.29

Ana contoh Dari narrative text?

(:) Kirim pesan


Ciri Dari narrative text

1. Fokus pada satu tokoh atau pelaku dan biasanya individual sehingga biasanya menggunakan kata ganti seperti "I, we she, he".
2. Paling sering menggunakan past tense baik itu simple past tense, past
continuous, maupun bentuk past tense lainnya.
3. Terkadang menggunakan dialog untuk mengajak pembaca berimajinasi sehingga ceritanya terlihat lebih jelas dan nyata.
4. Karena berurutan (kronologis), maka biasanya juga menggunakan kata sambung (conjunction) agar cerita terlihat runtut atau urut 14.53 J

Gimna@Revy Ardiansyah_Za sudah paham?
$14.55 \backsim$

(:)
Kirim pesan
(D) 0

4
(). Kirim pesan
(1) 0
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.




## ©

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ne!y

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Thoybatul Aisya is the third daughter of Mr. Dailami and Mrs. Dahniar (almh). She was born in Kasikan, September $16^{\text {th }}$ 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 Stote Islamic University of Riau. On July 2020, she was doing KKN (Kuliah

Kêja Nyata) program in Kasikan, Tapung Hulu, Kampar. Then, she was doing
Pre-Service Teacher Practice (PPL) program at SMA N 8 Pekanbaru on October untill December 2020. To fulfill requirements for undergraduate Degree in English Edetcation, she conducted the research on March 2021 by the thesis entitled 'The $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$
Implementation of Students' Team Achievement Divisions (STAD) Method on
Reading Comprehension of The Tenth Grade Students at Senior High School 1 $\infty$


[^0]:    

[^1]:    ハールース

[^2]:    if Kasim Riau

[^3]:    f Kasim Riau

[^4]:    nẹty u!̣se

