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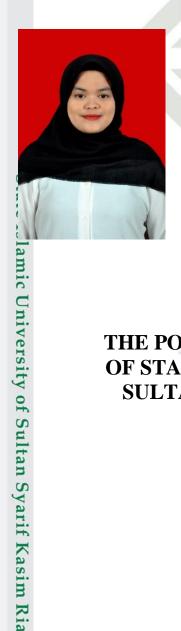
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THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDE AND SELF-EFFICACY TOWARD THEIR **READING COMPREHENSION AT SMA NEGERI 2 SIAK HULU**

THESIS

Submitted to State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Magister in English Education





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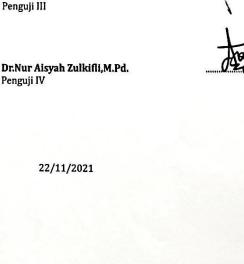


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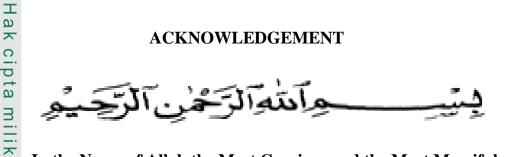
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In the Name of Allah the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful

z Alhamdulillah, all praises belong to Allah Almighty, the most beneficent S and the most merciful, because of his blessings and mercies the writer could finish her thesis. Regard and pray to our Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon Him) who has brought his followers to the rightest religion, Islam.

This thesis intended to fulfill one of the requirements for the degree of Master in English Education at the Postgraduate Program, State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. This thesis entitled "THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND SELF-EFFICACY TOWARD THEIR **READING COMPREHENSION AT SMA NEGER**his last project would not be finished without support, help, advice, and encouragement from several parties. Therefore, the writer would like to express a special appreciation and gratitude to: slamic Prof. Dr. Hairunnas, the Rector of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

NOWLEDGMENT	i
LE OF CONTENT	iii
GOF TABLES	vi
OF FIGURES	viii
OF HISTOGRAM	ix
TRACTS	X
PTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	7
1.3 Limitation of the Problem	8
1.4 Research Question	9
1.5 Purpose and Objectives of the Study	9
1.6 Significance of the Study	10
1.7 Rational of the Study	11
1.8 Definition of Key Terms	12
PTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Attitude	14
2.1.1 Characteristic of Attitude	16
2.1.2 Component of Attitude	17
2.1.3 Function of Attitude	19
2.1.4 Factors Influencing Attitude	20
2.2 Self-Efficacy	21
2.2.1 Sources of Self-Efficacy	23
2.2.2 Dimension of Self-Efficacy	28
2.2.3 Self-Efficacy Process	29
2.3 Reading Comprehension	32
2.3.1 Reading Comprehension at Senior High School	35
2.3.2 Principles of Teaching Reading	36
2.3.3 Level of Reading Comprehension	40
2.3.4 The Process in Reading Comprehension	42



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	2.3.5 The Technique of Reading Comprehension	44
	2.3.6 Components of Reading Comprehension	46
	2.3.7 Factors Affecting Comprehension Skill	48
	2.4 Reading Attitude	49
	2.5 Reading Self-Efficacy	52
	2.6 Recount Text	53
	2.6.1 Types of Recount Text	54
	2.6.2 Schematic Structure of Recount Text	55
	2.6.3 Language Features of Recount Text	57
	2.7 Review of Related Studies	60
	2.8 Operational Concept and Indicators	67
	2.8.1 Operational Concept	67
	2.8.2 Indicators of Students' Attitude (Variable X ₁)	68
	2.8.3 Indicators of Self-Efficacy (Variable X ₂)	68
	2.8.4 Indicators of Reading Comprehension (Variable Y)	69
	2.9 Assumption and Hypotheses	69
	2.9.1 Assumption	69
	2.9.2 Hypotheses	70
ſER	III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
	3.1 Research Design	71
	3.2 Time and Location of the Research	72
	3.3 Population and Sample of the Research	73
	3.3.1 Population	73
	3.3.2 Sample	74
	3.4 Subject and Object of the Research	75
	3.5 Pilot Study	75
	3.6 Data Collection Technique	76
	3.6.1 Questionnaires	76
	3.6.2 Reading Comprehension Test	80

iv



0		
На		
\mathbf{x}	3.7.2 Validity	84
cip	3.8 Data Analysis Technique	89
	IAPTER IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION	
Ξ.	4.1 Data Description	92
milik	4.2 Data Presentation and Analysis	93
NID	4.2.1 The Correlation between Students' Attitude and Their	
	Reading Comprehension	93
Sus	4.2.2 The Correlation between Students' Self-Efficacy and Their	
ska	Reading Comprehension	99
R	4.2.3 The Influence of Students' Attitude and Self-Efficacy	
iau	toward Reading Comprehension	105
	4.3 Discussion	113
	4.3.1 The Contribution of Students' Attitude toward their	
	Reading Comprehension	114
	4.3.2 The Contribution of Students' Self-Efficacy toward	
	Their Reading Comprehension	115
	4.3.3 The Contribution of Students' Attitude and Self-Efficacy	
	toward Their Reading Comprehension	116
CH	HAPTER V CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND	
RE	COMMENDATION	
te Islamic	5.1 Conclusion	118
	5.2 The Implication of the Research	119
	5.3 Recommendation	121
	FERENCES	

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LIST OF TABLES

0		
Ha		
k c	LIST OF TABLES	
Tal	ble 2.1 Influence of Self-Efficacy on Behavior and Cognition	23
Fal	ble 2.2 Example of Recount Text	60
Tal	ble 3.1 Population of the Research	73
	ble 3.2 Total Sample of the Research	74
	ble 3.3 Blueprint of Students' Attitude Questionnaire	77
Tal R	ble 3.4 Classification of Students' Attitude	78
Tal	ble 3.5 Blueprint of Self-Efficacy Questionnaire	78
Tal	ble 3.6 Category of Self-Efficacy	79
Tal	ble 3.7 Classification of the Reliability of Test	80
Tal	ble 3.8 Blueprint of Reading Comprehension Test	80
Tal	ble 3.9 Classification of Students' Score	81
Tal	ble 3.10 Reliability Analysis of Students' Attitude Questionnaire	82
Tal	ble 3.11 Reliability Analysis of Students' Self-Efficacy Questionnaire	83
Stal	ble 3.12 Reliability Analysis of Students' Reading Comprehension Test	83
Tal	ble 3.13 Validity of Students' Attitude Questionnaire	84
Tal	ble 3.14 Validity of Students' Self-Efficacy Questionnaire	86
Fal	ble 3.15 Validity of Students' Reading Comprehension Test	88
Tal	ble 4.1 Significant Value Test (X ₁ , Y)	94
1000	ble 4.2 Simple Regression (X ₁ , Y)	94
Tal	ble 4.3 Result of the First Hypothesis Test	95
Tal	ble 4.4 Descriptive Statistics of Attitude and Reading Comprehension	96
Tal	ble 4.5 Frequency Distribution of Students' Attitude	97

vi



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I	
Pable 4.6 Significant Value Test (X₂, Y)	99
<u><u><u>o</u></u>.</u>	
Table 4.7 Simple Regression Coefficient (X_2, Y)	100
Description Descripti Description Description Description Description Descript	101
Lable 4.8 Result of the Second Hypothesis Test	101
Table 4.9 Descriptive Statistics of Self-Efficacy and Reading Comprehension	102
C	
Table 4.10 Frequency Distribution of Students' Self-Efficacy	102
Pable 4.11 Significant Value Test (X1, X2, Y)	105
ω	105
Table 4.12 The Data Normality Test	106
20	10-
Table 4.13 Multiple Regression (X1, X2, Y)	107
Table 4.14 Determination Coefficient Test Result (R ²)	110
	110
Table 4.15 Frequency Distribution of Reading Comprehension	111
	110
Table 4.16 Descriptive Statistics of Reading Comprehension	112

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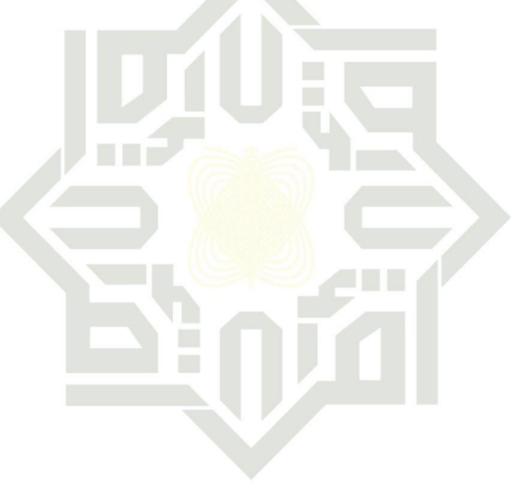
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Riau

LIST OF FIGURES

gure 2.1 Sources of Self-Efficacy	28
gure 2.2 Conceptual Framework	67
gure 3.1 Research Design	72



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LIST OF HISTOGRAM

Hak c	LIST OF HISTOGRAM	
	stogram 4.1	98
ta		
	stogram 4.2	104
	stogram 4.3	113
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ABSTRACT

Rani Aulia Rayusda (2022): The Influence of Students' Attitude and Self-Efficacy toward their Reading Comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu

З Reading is an indispensable tool in the academic world. Despite widespread efforts to prevent reading problems and an abundance of research about best practices in remediating reading skills deficits, reading continues to be exceptionally difficult for many students. Reading is not only influenced by linguistic aspects, but also non-linguistic aspects such as attitude and self-efficacy. Researchers have become interested in investigating the influence of students' attitudes and self-efficacy toward their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.

This study was designed in correlational type using a quantitative method with two independent variables and one dependent variable. The subject of this study was the first-year students at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu consisting of 7 classes with different numbers of students. The total population in this study was 227 students, and 57 students of this number were taken as the sample of this study. This study used a simple random sampling technique to determine the sample. In collecting the data, two kinds of adapted questionnaires and a reading comprehension test were used. The data were analyzed using SPSS 25.0 version Program.

The analysis of the data showed that there was a significant correlation between students' attitude and reading comprehension with significance (p-value) α , 0.013 < 0.05 and Rxy was 0.283. In short, there was a correlation between students' attitude and their reading comprehension. Furthermore, the second finding indicated that there was a significant correlation between students' selfefficacy and reading comprehension with significance (p-value) α , 0,0001 < 0,05 and Rxy was 0,278. The data means that students' self-efficacy and their reading comprehension correlated. Lastly, the result of the analysis showed there was a significant correlation between students' attitude, self-efficacy, and reading comprehension. It was found that significance (p-value) α , 0,000 which was smaller than 0,05, and Rxy was 0,715 which was in the range 0.60 and 0.799. In other words, there was a strong correlation between students' attitude, selfefficacy, and their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu. niv

Keywords: Influence, Attitude, Self-Efficacy, Reading Comprehension



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ABSTRACT

Rani Aulia Rayusda (2022): The Influence of Students' Attitude and Self-Efficacy toward their Reading Comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu

3 Membaca adalah alat yang sangat diperlukan dalam dunia akademik. Meskipun upaya luas untuk mencegah masalah membaca dan banyak penelitian tentang praktik terbaik dalam memulihkan defisit keterampilan membaca, membaca selalu menjadi hal yang sangat sulit bagi banyak siswa. Membaca tak hanya dipengaruhi oleh aspek linguistik, tetapi juga aspek non-linguistik. Peneliti menjadi tertarik untuk meneliti pengaruh sikap siswa dan efikasi diri terhadap pemahaman membaca mereka di SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu

Penelitian ini dirancang dalam bentuk korelasi yang menggunakan metode 2 kuantitatif dengan dua variabel bebas dan satu variabel terikat. Subjek dari penelitian ini merupakan siswa kelas 1 di SMA Negeri 2 Saik hulu yang terdiri dari 7 kelas dengan jumlah siswa yang berbeda. Jumlah populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah 227 siswa, dan 57 siswa dari jumlah tersebut diambil sebagai sampel penelitian menggunakan teknik sampling acak sederhana untuk menentukan sampelnya. Dalam mengumpulkan data, 2 jenis angket yang diadaptasi dan sebuah tes pemahaman membaca digunakan. Data dianalisis menggunakan Program SPPSS versi 25.

Analsis data menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap siswa dan pemahaman membaca dengan signifikansi (p-value) α , 0.013 < 0.05 dan Rxy adalah 0.283. Singkatnya, ada hubungan antara sikap siswa dan pemahaman membaca mereka. Selanjutnya, hasil kedua menunjukkan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara efikasi diri siswa dan pemahaman membaca dengan signifikansi (p-value) α , 0,0001 < 0,05 dan Rxy adalah 0,278. Data ini berarti efikasi diri siswa dan pemahaman membaca mereka memliki hubungan. Terakhir, hasil analisis menunjukkan ada hubungan yang signifikan antara sikap siswa, efikasi diri dan pemahaman membaca. Diketahui, signifikansi (p-value) α, 0,000 yang mana lebih kecil dari 0,05 dan Rxy adalah 0,715 yang mana berada di kisaran 0.60 and 0.799. Dengan kata lain, ada hubungan yang kuat antara sikap siswa, efikasi diri dan pemahaman membaca mereka di SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.

Kata Kunci: Pengaruh, Sikap, Efikasi Diri, Pemahaman Membaca versity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ria

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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Hak cip ملخص رائي اوليا رايسدا ، (٢ ٢ ٢) : تأثير مواقف الطلاب وكفاءتهم الذاتية على فهمهم القرائي في المدر 🕁 mili الثانوية العامة ٢ سيك حولو ~

القراءة هي أداة لا غنى عنها في العالم الأكاديمي. على الرغم من الجهود المكثفة لمنع مشاكل القرآحة والكثير من الأبحاث حول أفضل الممارسات في معالجة أوجه القصور في مهارات القراءة ، كانت القراءة 0⁄3 دائمًا أمرًا صعبًا للغاية للعديد من الطلاب. لا تتأثر القراءة بالجوانب اللغوية فحسب ، بل تتأثر أيضًا بالجوانب غير اللغوية. أصبح الباحثون مهتمين بفحص تأثير اتجاهات الطلاب والكفاءة الذاتية على فهمهم للقراءة في المدرسة الثانوية العامة ٢ سيك حولو. J

B وقد صمم هذا البحث في شكل ارتباط باستخدام الأساليب الكمية مع متغيرين مستقلين ومتغير تابع واحج. كانت موضوعات هذه الدراسة طلاب الصف الأول في المدرسة الثانوية العامة ٢ سيك حولو والتي تتكون من ٧ فصول بأعداد مختلفة من الطلاب. بلغ مجموع السكان في هذه الدراسة ٢٢٧ طالبًا ، وتم أخذ ٥٧ طالبًا من هذا العدد ك<mark>عينات بحث باستخدام ت</mark>قنية بسيطة لأخذ العينات العشوائية لتحديد العينة. في جمع البيانات ، تم استخدام <mark>نوعين من الاستبيانات</mark> المعدلة واختبار الفهم القرائي. تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام برنامج SPPSS الإصدار ٢٥.

أظهر أن هناك علاقة معنوية بين مواقف الطلاب وفهم القراءة مع دلالة p-value) و ۰۵.۰ < < ۰۰.۰ و Rxy باختصار ، هناك علاقة بين مواقف الطلاب وفهمهم للقراءة. علاوة على ذلك ، تظهر النتيجة الثانية Rxy (p-value) α، و Rxy هي ٢٧٨. تعنى هذه البيانات أن الكفاءة الذاتية للطلاق وفهمهم للقراءة لها علاقة. أخيرًا ، تظهر نتائج a (p-value) • • • • وهي أقل من • . • وهي أقلُّ من ٥٠٠٠ و Rxy تساوي ٢٠٥٠ والتي تقع في النطاق ٢٠٠٠ و ٢٩٩٠. بمعنى آخر ، هناك علاقة قوية mic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ria بين مواقف الطلاب والكفاءة الذاتية وفهمهم للقراءة في المدرسة الثانوية العامة ٢ سيك حولو.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Pilik Among four skills in English, reading takes into consideration as the most priority skill than others. In the global era, the ability to read becomes more important. The students will only succeed to get and understand the written information if they have certain skills concerning reading.

R According to Harmer (2001), reading is a receptive skill. Receptive skills a are how people extract meaning from the discourse they see or hear. Moreover, Johnson (2008) defines that "reading is the practice of textual content to create meaning". The ability to derive meaning from the text is associated with whether the reader can activate prior knowledge about the topic of the reading text. Besides, the Arabic language has a term for 'reading', 'qirā'ah, and even one for 'readability', 'ingirā'iyyah, which relates to the ease with which a text can be deciphered and read.

e In the Islamic teaching concept, it is clear that reading is very important. Even Allah's first commandment to the prophet Muhammad SAW through the Angel Gabriel is written in the Surah Al'alaq verse 1 is "read in the name of your Ford who created". Although the prophet is an illiterate person who could not read and write but still Allah ordered him to read. In line with the implementation Curriculum 2013, English teachers must have competencies to be able to exploit reading materials that aimed to build good characters for students according to religious values, Pancasila, and the objectives of National education.



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In EFL (English Foreign Language) context in Indonesia, students are more dominant to reading English than to spoken English because the learners are only exposed to English when they study this subject, outside the English class they rarely get exposed to English. It lines with Dubbin & Bycina's statement as Uted in Hadi (2006), that: "reading is often the chief of learners in countries where English as taught as a foreign language". Furthermore, reading helps facilitate the build-up of ideas in a wide range of topics, strengthen vocabulary and grammar mastery, and provide models to promote the mastery of productive language skills.

Moreover, Yogurtcu in Habibiani and Roslan (2014) points out the main goals of learning reading skills and comprehending the texts is to recognize the words, understand, enrich the vocabulary, interpret and evaluate the reading, increase a vital perspective, transfer the reading content into a part of life, develop thinking skill, gain the capability to see and solve the social problem. Concerning this, the main concept in reading skills is 'comprehension'. It is substantially valued by using students and teachers alike because it will increase the technique and and helps students to read for a distinctive purpose.

According to Gilakjani & Ahmadi (2011), reading comprehension is one the significant elements in language learning because it provides the foundation for a substantial amount of learning in EFL learners. Moreover, Klingner, Vaughn, and Boardman (2007) define that "reading comprehension is the process constructing meaning by coordinating several complex processes that include word reading, word, and world knowledge, and fluency". From both statements, it



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B is clear that reading comprehension is an important thing that we have to review 0 more deeply.

The main goal of reading comprehension is to gain an overall З understanding of the topic or information from the text rather than to obtain meaning from isolated words or sentences. In understanding information in text, children develop representations meaning of the text during the reading process (Woolley, 2011). For this reason, reading comprehension is a benefit gained from students' reading action and it is put at the forefront of personal development.

Despite the crucial role of reading, reality shows the ability to read from Indonesian people is ranked 6th lowest in 2918. This is evidenced by the results of Indonesia's score in The Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) for Indonesia in 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2018 which was announced by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). For reading ability, Indonesia's 2009 score was 402, then it decreased to 396 in 2012, then it was 397 in 2015, and the lowest point with a score of 371 in 2018.

te The portion to study reading is bigger than other skills, about 50% of learning reading from others. Based on Post UN by National Education Standards Board [BNSP] (2019), English has consisted of 50 items, 15 items for listening, and 35 for reading comprehension. In 2021, the National Examination will replace with a minimum competency assessment. According to the minister of education, Nadiem Makarim (the Jakarta post, 2019), the minimum competency assessment referred to a test that would mainly evaluate students' literacy. Literacy is not only tan Syarif Kasim Ria



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B about reading capability, but the ability to analyze reading materials and 0 understand the concepts behind the words.

Referring to Curriculum 2013, the purpose of reading comprehension for З the tenth-grade students of Senior High School is that students should be able to produce the recount text in written form. Practically, in this school, the passing grade (KKM) of reading for the first-year students at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu is co 70 in which students are able to comprehend the recount text sufficiently.

R In addition, based on the interview with an English teacher on March 3rd, a 2020 at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu, it was found various problems faced by students after asking the teacher about her students' reading comprehension and the factors that students might face on teaching and learning process. The teacher also stated that there were some strategies that had been already used to create the students to have positive attitude and high self-efficacy toward reading comprehension by the teacher, such as: using cooperative learning strategies, group discussion, linking lessons to real-world learning, using authentic materials, and so on. But, in fact most of the students still difficulties in comprehending the reading text.

5 One of the factors that influence their reading comprehension is affective C factors. Krashen (1985) describes "the success of second language acquisition can be achieved by considering the affective factors in it". The reading activity requires both cognitive and affective processes. In their reading activity, students are not interested when they find the text does not make sense in their reading activity (Wilso et al., in Lange, 2011). Furthermore, Arnold in Ni (2012)



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etaborated on the importance of affective factors rational, they are language tearning becomes effective and each student could have positive growth inside. So, the students will expand the difficulties in learning the second language if they have a high affective filter.

One of the affective factors that influence reading comprehension is the students' attitude. An Attitude is define by Morgan (1961) in Tunde-Awe (2015) as a tendency to respond positively (favorably) or negatively (unfavorably) to certain objects, persons, or situations. Attitude gives a great influence on reading, language learning, and general academic work. The academics argue if learners have a positive attitude about teachers and work, they will work effectively and succeed in learning.

The attitude is related to reading is defined by Alexander and Filler in Akbari et al., (2017) as "a feeling system in reading which causes the learner to approach or avoid a reading scenario". Similarly, McKenna, Kear, and Ellsworth (1995) claim reading attitude is characteristic learning that constructs students' willingness toward reading activities or otherwise. They also add reading attitude involves three factors; they are beliefs on the outcomes of reading, normative belief, and specific experiences on reading. Understanding the role of readers' attitudes could affect the students' level of ability through engagement and practice. Morgan and Fuchs (2007) mention that good readers tend to have a good reading comprehension level and have positive attitudes towards reading. Therefore, success or failure in reading is affected by reading attitudes. tan Syarif Kasim Ria



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Another factor that influences reading comprehension is self-efficacy. When the students get difficulties and fail to do their tasks, it makes them hypeless and less challenging. So, it is the reason why the students must have beliefs that they can successfully perform a task. Such beliefs can make them the cover more quickly and maintain the commitment to goals. That belief is called self-efficacy. As we know, self-efficacy is a belief in one's capacity in performing tasks, especially in reading.

Pajares and Schunk (2002) argue that self-efficacy refers to perceived capabilities for learning or performing at the designated level. Furthermore, Moskal and Blachowicz (2006) point out that "a reader's sense of oneself and his reading ability contributes to motivating to read". A motivated reader will develop a sense of self-efficacy and high expectations for success. Therefore, it can be inferred that self-efficacy is someone's belief in doing a particular task.

Self-efficacy affects someone's decisions, behaviors, and attempts when facing challenges in language learning. In addition, Bandura (1993) mentioned the higher someone's self-efficacy is, the more they believe capable of accomplishing atask, the lower someone's self-efficacy and the less capable they think they will be. Then, he adds a person with the same knowledge and skills may perform poorly, adequately, or extraordinarily depending on fluctuations in self-efficacy thinking.

Based on the description above, theoretically and practically, it shows that students' attitudes and self-efficacy have the potential to influence the level of students' reading comprehension. However, this is not yet known for teaching



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0 Т B English in SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu and it needs to be explored further. This 0 thesis investigates a study about the influence of students' attitude and selfa efficacy toward their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.

Statement of the Problem

lik UIN Sus Considering the background and explanation above, it could be seen that psychology factors become a prediction of students' reading comprehension. The students had some difficulties in reading comprehension, such as they were not confident in being able to deal with various difficulties in English reading, they had a problem in identifying the topic of the texts and also the main idea of the paragraph. So, this study would be focused on students' attitudes and self-efficacy as determinants as psychological factors of students' reading comprehension. Because of those problems that the students had in reading comprehension, it would be an interesting research to see the influence among students' attitude and self-efficacy in their reading comprehension.

te Yet, it remains a question as to what factors influenced their reading comprehension, attitude and self-efficacy look like in a language classroom, attitude and self-efficacy develop in students. In addition, this suggests that more studies need to be conducted on students' difficulties in reading comprehension and see how both psychological factors affect to realities of teaching in the dassroom.

Sulta Furthermore, based on search results in several journals, there were still few studies that combined these two psychological factor variables to see the



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influences toward reading comprehension. So, this research was expected to fill that gap. Trehearne and Doctorow (2005) in their study proved motivation and affect achievement in reading are influenced by attitudes. The students who see themselves as readers are usually motivated to read for a positive purpose such as for enjoyment, to obtain new information, or to gain an understanding of issues. Besides, students who got good attitude tests tended to get good scores in reading comprehension. Meanwhile, Barkley's research (2005) concluded that efficacy beliefs statistically significantly correlated with reading comprehension scores.

Limitation of the Problem 1.3

Regarding the time, facilities, and funding needed, the writer needed the limitation of this study to be the guide to conducting the research. This study only examined reading comprehension in the aspect of identifying meaning. Therefore, a reading test was provided in multiple choices form. In addition, scope reading comprehension included a lot of texts; they are Description (descriptive text), Procedure (procedural text), Narration (narration text), Recount text, Report text, News item text, Spoof text, and Explanation text. Besides, this research focused on reading comprehension especially in recount text which text has not been used for this research before especially at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.

Furthermore, attitude in this study referred to the behavior of the students a SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu toward reading comprehension based on 3 components of attitude; cognitive, affective, and behavioral. However, this research examined self-efficacy related to the students' belief in their capabilities



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in reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu based on Bandura's theory about self-efficacy.

Research Question

The problem of this research is formulated in the following questions:

- 1. Is there any significant correlation between students' attitudes and their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu?
- 2. Is there any significant correlation between students' self-efficacy toward their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu?
 - 3. Is there any significant influence of students' attitudes and selfefficacy toward their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu?

Purpose and Objectives of the Study 1.5

The purpose of the study is to find out the influence of students' attitude and self-efficacy toward their reading comprehension. Thus, the objectives of the study are:

- 1. To find out a significant correlation between students' attitudes and their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.
- 2. To find out a significant correlation between students' self-efficacy and their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.
- 3. To find out the influence of students' attitude and self-efficacy toward their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.



Significance of the Study

This study was one of attempted to research the influence of students' attitudes and self-efficacy toward their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Stak Hulu. Therefore, this study provided a beneficial launching pad for further research in this location of interest theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this research was expected to add empirical evidence to support the learning theory of reading comprehension was influenced by the students' attitude and self-efficacy. This research might be useful for students to know and understand which attitude is good and not when they want to comprehend English text. Furthermore, it was also given information on how students enhance their beliefs about their capabilities to understand the text.

Practically, it is expected to be valuable information and give a meaningful contribution to teachers, learners, and schools. For teachers, this research is expected to help the teachers concerning non-linguistic aspects of both attitude and self-efficacy and help teachers guide their students in enhancing students' comprehension in reading text. In addition, the researcher also expected this research's result can give positive contributions for all teachers in teaching English reading.

Besides, for the students, the researcher expected that all students can read English text and get information. Furthermore, the researcher fully hopes this research result will be a reference to all the English students to know what is Subtraction of the student of the stude

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B positive impacts practically for the school to solve some problems in teaching reading and to achieve the institutional mission as quickly as possible. a

Rational of the Study

This study was conducted to assess the effects of students' attitudes and self-efficacy toward reading comprehension. The improvement of students' attitudes and self-efficacy toward reading ability is one of the keys to improving the students' comprehension in reading a text. Unfortunately, negative attitudes and low self-efficacy toward English reading comprehension abound. A positive attitude leads to effective learning (Rachmajanti and Musthofiyah, 2017). According to McKenna et al (1995), reading attitude determines the willingness on reading. Students with a positive reading attitude acquire better reading ability, whereas the students with negative reading attitudes tend to leave reading activity before finishing it. Furthermore, students with high self-efficacy are more eager about reading activities because they believe in their competence (Wigfield and Guthrie, 1997).

la Then, the teachers' role as a facilitator in the class should find a way to 3 help the students improve their reading comprehension. In addition, students' reading comprehension is one of the basic factors for being successful in learning English, especially second language learning. It means that when students get high reading comprehension, they will be easier to achieve and gain their goals in learning language, in other words, when the students do not get success in an Syarif Kasim Ria



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B achieving their goal, it means that the students have low ability in reading 0 comprehension activities.

The phenomena about achievement above mean that the teacher should В give the students a chance to have a positive attitude toward reading activities and improve their self-efficacy in accomplishing the reading text. By knowing some students' factors that influence their reading comprehension, it would be very important not only to the students as the object of education but also for teachers and all stakeholders of the school to improve the students' reading comprehension, especially in English reading text.

Definitions of Key Terms 1.8

To avoid misunderstanding in the interpretation of the words used in this study, the researcher gives definitions of the words of terms of this study as follows:

1. Attitude

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Attitude is a feeling system related to reading which causes the learner to approach or avoid a reading situation. (Alexander and Filler, 1976). In this study, attitude referred to the behavior of the students at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu toward reading comprehension.

2. Self-efficacy

Self-efficacy is the belief in one's capabilities to organize and execute courses of action required to produce given attainments. (Bandura,



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1997). In this research, self-efficacy is the students' belief in their capabilities in reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu

3. Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension is a complicated process that requires readers to integrate their knowledge with the information in the text (Meneghetti, Carretti, & De Beni, 2006).

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CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

ta This chapter provides theories related to reading comprehension that В supported the topic of this study. It reviews six areas related to the focus of this study, mainly; Attitude, Self-Efficacy, Reading Comprehension, Relevant Studies, Operational Concepts and Indicators, and Hypotheses. Each of these areas would be discussed in further detail bellows.

B 2-1 Attitude

The word "attitude" is from a Latin origin word "animus" which means "ready to act". Attitude can be explained as the preference of someone to do or not to do something. Viewed primarily from a social psychological perspective, attitude could either be a positive or negative evaluation, feeling, or action of individuals towards people, objects, or things or problems in the environment (Mukherjee, 1979).

tate Based on Krech and Crutchfield in Ahmadi (1991), "attitude is an arrangement from motivation, emotion, perception, or observation in aspect from individual life". Moreover, attitude is a relatively stable evaluation of persons, objects, situations, or issues, along a continuum ranging from positive to negative (Wood, Wood, & Boyd, 2007). Lee and Schallert (2014) add that attitude is a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a selected entity with some extent of favor or disfavor.

tan Allport (1968) defines attitude as emotional and mental readiness or a S The preliminary tendency based on experience, knowledge, emotion, or motivation on 14



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Hany subject, social topic, or event. An attitude is attributed to an individual and it any subject, social topic, or event. An attitude is attributed to an individual and it a tendency that arranges in an orderly manner that individual's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors concerning a psychological object (Smith, 1968). From those definitions, it means an individual's behavior or intention is formed by attitude.

Attitude utilizes a significant influence on reading, language learning, and general academic work (Blair, Jones, and Simpson in Tunde-Awe, 2014). The experts maintain that if learners have a positive attitude about teachers and like schoolwork, they will most likely experience some success and through reinforcement, will work more effectively and achieve more nearly to their capacity. Conversely, a negative attitude usually signifies that their interests and energies are aimed elsewhere.

Furthermore, attitude is evaluative reactions to persons, objects, and events. It consists of peoples' beliefs and positive and negative feelings about the affitude object. Schwarz (2014) add that attitude will guide the experiences and select the effects of experiences on our behaviors. Attitude can be defined as affiting, general evaluations of people, objects, or issues. Attitude is lasting because it persists over time. A momentary feeling does not count as an attitude. Some studies indicate that attitudes facilitate the emergence of behavior related to and Gloopper in Kirmizi, 2011). Schooten and Gloopper (2002) also add that Studie attitudes have been interested in attitudes because of their possible impact on



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a learning, and while attitudes have not been convincingly linked to achievement, they have been long considered an important outcome of education.

21.1 Characteristic of Attitude

Generally, an attitude has several important characteristics. Based on Perloff (2003), the characteristics of attitude are:

1. Attitudes are learned

Basically, people are not born with attitudes. They obtain attitudes throughout socialization in childhood and adolescence.

2. Attitudes are global, typically emotional, evaluations

Having an attitude means that you have classified something and made a decision of its net value or worth. Attitudes consistently comprise effect and emotions. "Attitudes express passions and hate, attractions and repulsions, likes and dislikes", affect usually plays a significant area in how attitudes are established or experienced because some attitudes may grow more intellectually, through absorbing information, while others are obtained through reward and punishment of prior behavior. Attitudes can be assumed as large summary evaluations of issues and people.

3. Attitudes influence thought and action

Attitudes form personal perceptions and affect judgment. Attitudes also influence behavior. They lead our actions and direct us in the direction of doing what we believe.



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× From the discussion above, it can be inferred that there are three characteristics of attitudes. The characteristics are attitudes are learned, attitudes are global, typically emotional, and attitudes influence thought and action.

Z **Component of Attitude**

S Travers, Gagne, and Cronbach in Ahmadi (1991) argue attitude has three Sn components that interact with the object. The explanation is as follow:

1. Cognitive component

This attitude aspect involves the language learners' beliefs about the knowledge that they receive and their understanding of the language learning process. The cognitive attitude can be categorized into four steps connecting the prior knowledge and the new one, creating new knowledge, checking new knowledge, and applying the new knowledge in several situations.

2. Affective component

> The affective component refers to the emotional dimension of attitudes. Feng R. and Chen H. in Gajalakshmi (2013) state the learning process is an emotional process. Different emotional factors affect this process. The teacher and his students engage in various emotional activities in it and varied fruits of emotions are yielded. In other words, learners' perspectives and attitudes are influenced by their inner feelings.



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3. Behavioral component

Behavioral component formulated of predispositions concerning actions toward the object. Component behavior is influenced by the cognitive component. This component relates to the tendency to act so that in some literature and called the action tendency component. Action tendency components can be classified into two types. They are:

- a. Positive attitude; the attitude of the show, accept acknowledge, approve, and implement associated with the object.
- b. Negative attitude; Attitudes that show or showed rejection or disagreement on matters relating to the object.

Besides, Wood et al., (2007) argue that three components of attitude are:

- 1. Cognitive component consisted of thoughts and beliefs about the attitudinal object.
- 2. Emotional component; made up of feelings toward the attitudinal object
- 3. Behavioral component, composed of predispositions concerning actions toward the object

Wood et al., (2007) also mention some attitudes are obtained through firsthand experiences with people, objects, situations, and issues. Others are obtained when children hear parents, family, friends, and teachers express positive of negative attitudes toward certain issues or people.



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B 2.1.3 **Function of Attitude** 0

O A recent study by Katz (1960) concluded that the attitude presented four ta significant functions from the viewpoint of organizational behavior. They are the adjustment function, ego-defensive function, value-expressive function, the knowledge function. The explanation is as follow:

1. The adjustment function

Attitudes often help people to adapt to their work environment. Well-treated employees tend to promote a positive attitude towards their job, management, and the organization in general, whereas berated and ill-treated organizational members develop a negative attitude. In other words, attitudes help employees adjust to their environment and form a basis for future behavior.

The ego-defensive function 2.

Attitudes help people to maintain their dignity and self-image. When a young faculty member who is full of fresh ideas and enthusiasm, joins the organization, the older members might feel somewhat threatened by him. But they tend to disapprove of his creative ideas as "crazy" and "impractical" and dismiss him altogether.

The value-expressive function 3.

Attitudes serve individuals with a basis for expressing their values. For example, a manager who values hard and sincere work will be more vocal against an employee who is having a very casual approach to work.

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Attitudes provide standards and frames of reference that allow people to understand and perceive the world around them. If an individual has a strong negative attitude towards the management, whatever the management does, even employee welfare programmers can be perceived as something "bad" and as actually against them.

2.1.4 **Factors Influencing Attitude**

Attitude is necessary for learning English to assess the English learning objective. Attitude is considered an important factor that influences learning. Azwar (2009) expresses some factors that influence attitude. The factors are explained as follow:

1. Personal experience

It can be the basis for the formation of attitudes personal experiences should leave a powerful impression. Therefore, the attitude will be more easily shaped when personal experience occurs in situations involving emotional factors.

Influence others that are considered important 2.

In general, people tend to have a conformist attitude or direction of the attitude of people who are considered important. This tends among motivated by the desire for affiliation and the desire to avoid conflict with the people who are considered important.



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Influence of culture 3.

Unwittingly steering line culture has instilled our attitude towards various issues. Culture has colored the attitude of members of the community because the pattern is a culture that gives individuals experience public scare.

4. The mass media

In the newspaper and the healthcare radio or other communications media, with supposedly factual news delivered objective likely to be influenced by the attitude of the author, consequently affect the attitudes of the consumer.

Institute of Education and Religious Institutions 5.

Moral concepts and teaching of the educational institution and religious institution determine the belief system it is not surprising that in turn affects the attitude concept.

Emotional Factors 6.

> Sometimes, a form of attitude is a statement that is based on emotion which serves as a sort of channeling frustration or alienation of the ego defense mechanism.

Self-Efficacy

Bandura (1997) has determined that "self-efficacy is the belief in one's capabilities to organize and execute courses of action required to produce given attainments". In another way, Schunk (2001) defines self-efficacy refers to



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capabilities for learning or demonstrating behaviors at designated levels. Based on 0 the definition above, the writer concluded that self-efficacy is the individual's belief in their ability to organize performance and action to achieve a goal where an individual is certain to encounter all of the things and can predict their ability.

Self-efficacy not only affects peoples' behavior but also in the area of 7 academic achievement. According to Pajares and Johnson (1993) argue academic self-efficacy beliefs are connected to and predictive of academic performance. Furthermore, Barkley in Conway (2017) adds that students who have high levels of self-efficacy are more ready to participate; they work harder and longer and have little negative emotional reactions when they struggle in comparison to students with low levels of self-efficacy. Therefore, they organize themselves to challenging goals and retain a strong commitment to them. In this instance, a sense of self-efficacy for learning motivates people to improve their competencies. Hence, it is beneficial for individuals.

Sta In general, self-efficacy can be classified into two categories; high selfefficacy and low self-efficacy. In performing a particular task, students with high self-efficacy prefer to be more involved in the situation, while those who have low self-efficacy tend to avoid and stay away from the task. A study was conducted by Eggen and Kauchak (1997) showed how self-efficacy influences several aspects individuals' behavior and cognition can be seen in the table. Information in the table shows that an individual high in self-efficacy approaches activities willingly spends greater effort and persists even in the face the difficulties.



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Table 2.1

The Influence of Self-Efficacy on Behavior and Cognition

-		
am	High Self-Efficacy Individuals	Low Self-Efficacy Individuals
Task	Accept challenging tasks	Avoid challenging tasks
Corientation		
Effort	Expend high effort when faced	Expend low effort when faced
Su	with challenging tasks	with challenging tasks
Persistence	Persist when goals are not	Give up when goals are not
a	initially reached	initially reached
Ria		
Beliefs	Believe they will successfully	Focus on feelings of
	control stress and anxiety when	incompetence experience
	goals are not met	anxiety and depression when
		goals are not met
Strategy use	Discard unproductive strategies	Persist unproductive strategies
Performance	Perform higher than low	Perform lower than high
	efficacy individuals of equal	efficacy individuals of equal
	ability	ability
S		

2.2.1 Sources of Self-Efficacy

Islam Bandura (1997) in his book states that "self-efficacy can be cultivated by four major influences". They are mastery experiences, vicarious experiences, social persuasion, and physiological and emotional state. Further explanation is as follow:

Mastery Experiences 1.

Mastery experience is the most useful way of establishing a sense of efficacy. Developing a sense of efficacy through mastery experiences



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comprises achieving the cognitive, behavioral, and self-regulatory tools for building and executing suitable courses of action to arrange everchanging life circumstances. People's experience in overcoming difficulties in the process of learning produces a flexible sense of efficacy. It is because some obstacles and setbacks serve a beneficial aim in teaching that success usually requires sustained effort.

On developing a mastery experience, family and school have a great effect. Hoover et al., (1992) describe the parents have a role in creating the similarities home environment to school prime their children to control the challenges served upon in their entry into formal education. The teachers can instill students' self-efficacy by providing kinds of scaffold experiences, designing instruction so the students sense in the enhancing mastery of tasks (Pintrich and Zusho, 2000). In addition, Pajares (2003) noted the strength and effect of the varieties sources as individuals' background factors, such as gender, ethnicity, academic ability, and academic domain also measured as the sources of selfefficacy despite the prior mastery experiences are generally the most necessary source of self-efficacy.

Vicarious Experiences 2.

The second way to affect self-efficacy is through the vicarious experiences served by social models. In this way, a person does the observation from the successes and failures of other people (models) who are similar to one's self. The competent models transmit knowledge and



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teach observers effective skills and techniques for organizing environmental demands through their behavior and ways of thinking (Bandura, 1997). In the learning process, modeling task attainment can develop a vicarious experience. Students' self-efficacy people in a group can increase through watching someone as a model achieve a given task successfully. Whereas, someone's self-efficacy can decrease through watching a model fails to accomplish the task.

An interesting view expressed by Schunk (2003), the effective way of cultivating new skills and behaviors can be through modeling. An individual's level of attention to a model depends on several factors, such as the perceived similarity between the observer and the model and the practical value of the behavior. The observed response of others to the behavior has a significant impact on the likelihood of the behavior being exhibited by the observer.

Concerning models in a classroom setting, students with peer models can experience higher self-efficacy in accomplishing the tasks rather than the teacher models (Schunk, 1987). Students feel can do the same task by observing their peers with similar ability levels perform a task successfully than observing a teacher whose skills are beyond theirs. Besides the skills of the model, similar attributes such as age, gender, and ethnicity of the models can influence the impact of the model, such that more relevant models can have a greater impact on efficacy. In addition, Schunk and Hanson (1985) suggested that having models, even teacher



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models improves students' self-efficacy beliefs than nothing having one at all.

3. Social Persuasion

Social persuasion from parents, teachers, or peers is the third way of strengthening people's beliefs that they have what it takes to succeed. Litt (1988) states the people who are persuaded verbally that they possess the capabilities to master given activities are possible to mobilize bigger effort and sustain it than if they harbor self-doubts and hesitate on personal deficiencies when problems arise. To the extent that persuasive boosts in perceived self-efficacy lead people to try hard enough to succeed, self-affirming beliefs promote the development of skills and a sense of personal efficacy. People who have been persuaded that they lack capabilities tend to avoid challenging activities that can cultivate their potentialities, and they give up quickly in the face of difficulties. Successful efficacy builders encourage individuals to measure their success in terms of self-improvement rather than by triumphs over others.

Social persuasion influences self-efficacy beliefs if within reasonable bounds. If the result fails, overstating another's talent persuasively can have negative consequences. Bandura noted that if a person has little experience with the topic or activity, it is easier to undermine their efficacy rather than enhance it among them. In early, parents and teachers often give positive comments and feedback toward their children's participation and effort only on the quality of their work.



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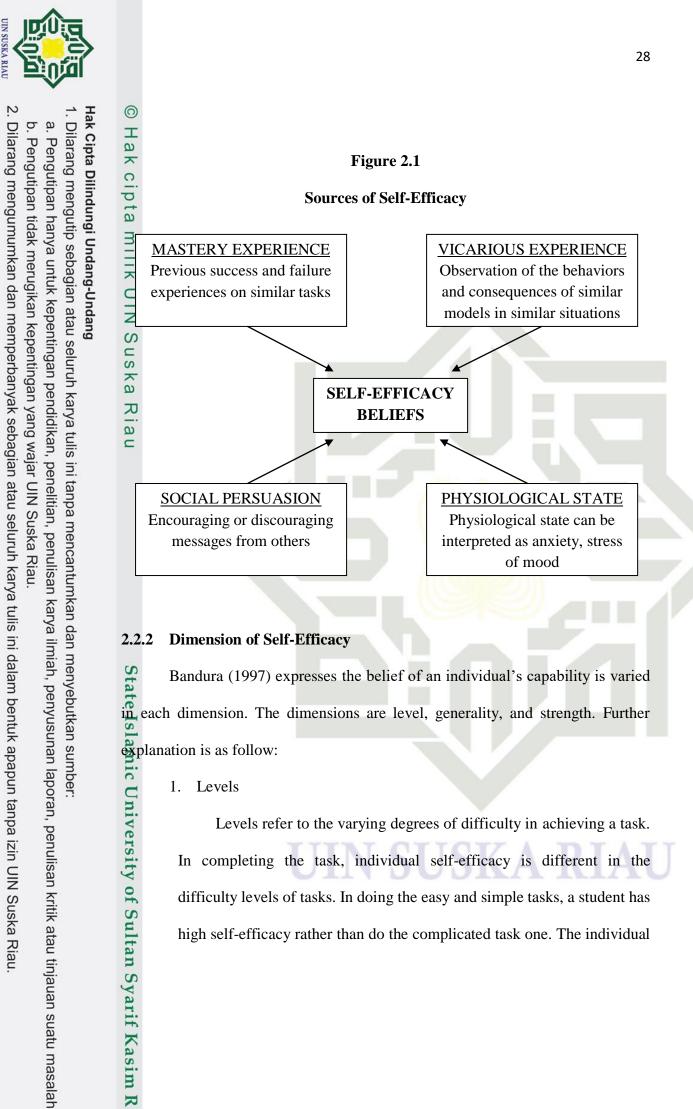
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However, this trend changes when the parent's and the teachers' feedback focused on capabilities and is more critical. Nicholls (1978) and Stipek & MacIver (1989) also add that developmental changes in children's understanding of ability also come into play as capacity limits become more apparent.

4. Physiological and Emotional state

The last source of self-efficacy is a physiological and emotional state. In this case, it can be anxiety, stress, or mood. In Usher and Pajares (2008), people tend to interpret their physiological and emotional state as the component of their capabilities. They interpret their stress reactions and tension as signs of vulnerability to poor performance. People judge their fatigue, aches, and pains as signs of physical debility in activities involving strength (Ewart in Bandura, 1997). Furthermore, the mood also gives an impact on people's judgments of their efficacy which positive mood increases someone's self-efficacy.

In finishing the task, people usually use their internal feelings of anxiety, stress, or fear as an indication of their confidence. In planning the approach to the tasks, people also used physiological feedback. The performance will be hindered if people have a high level of anxiety and stress. Therefore, they tend to assume this situation as a sign that they are incompetent in performing the task.



Dimension of Self-Efficacy 2.2.2

Sta Bandura (1997) expresses the belief of an individual's capability is varied in each dimension. The dimensions are level, generality, and strength. Further explanation is as follow:

1. Levels

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Levels refer to the varying degrees of difficulty in achieving a task. In completing the task, individual self-efficacy is different in the difficulty levels of tasks. In doing the easy and simple tasks, a student has high self-efficacy rather than do the complicated task one. The individual



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who has high self-efficacy tends to decide the difficult task which fits his or her ability.

2. Generality

This dimension refers to individual fluency in certain studies or jobs. In the other words, generality is the level of people's efficacy when evaluating different tasks. The individual can explain that she or he has self-efficacy whether in the wide or limited activities only in certain domain function. Furthermore, the students can handle some factors simultaneously in completing a task if they have high self-efficacy. Besides, the students who have low self-efficacy are only able to handle fewer factors in working on a task.

3. Strength

The strength of perceived efficacy is measured by degrees of certainty that one can perform given tasks. Self-efficacy shows that the individual action will bring the potential result which is expected by that individual. Self-efficacy becomes the background of their theory effort to struggle, even when the obstructions are found.

2.3 Self-Efficacy Process

Bandura (1997) states the psychological process of self-efficacy influencing human function. They are cognitive process, motivational process, affective process, and selection process. Further explanation is as follow:



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1. Cognitive process

Individuals set goals and objectives of behavior in performing academic tasks. Therefore, individuals can construct appropriate actions to achieve those goals. Personal goal setting is influenced by the individual's assessment of his cognitive abilities.

The cognitive function allows an individual to predict the occurrences of daily events that will result in the future. The more attractive the individual's capability in analyzing and expressing their ideas, it will help the individual act appropriately to achieve the goal. It is the assumption that arises in a cognitive aspect. Individuals will predict the events and try to expand ways to control events that affect their performance. The effective cognitive process of various kinds of information is required in this expertise.

2. Motivational process

Self-beliefs of efficacy play a key role in the self-regulation of motivation. Through optimistic thinking from an individual's self to achieve the goal, individual motivation can be arising. Individuals try to motivate themselves by ascertaining confidence in the actions to be taken, planning the actions to be realized. There are several kinds of cognitive motivation constructed from several theories of causal attribution derived from the theory of attribution and the expectation of the results formed from the theory of value-hope.



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Self-efficacy affects attribution of causes, where individuals with high academic self-efficacy assess failure in academic tasks due to lack of effort, whereas individuals with low self-efficacy assess failure due to lack of ability. The expectation-value theory considers that motivation is governed by the outcome expectation and the outcome value. Outcome expectation is an estimate that certain behaviors or actions will cause specific consequences for the individual. It contains beliefs about the extent to which certain behaviors will cause certain consequences. Outcome value is the value that has the meaning of the consequences that occur when a behavior is done. Individuals should have a high outcome value to support outcome expectations.

3. Affective process

Affection plays a role in establishing the emotional experience intensity and occurs naturally within the individual. Affection is directed by controlling anxiety and depressive feelings that hinder the right mindset to achieve goals. The process of affection is linked to the capability to cope with emotions that arise in themselves. In facing difficulties or obstacles in tasks, individuals trust their ability to affect the stress level and depression experienced. Furthermore, the individuals who trust that they can control a threat will not arouse an intrusive mindset. Besides, individuals who do not believe in their capabilities will experience the anxiety of not being able to manage the threat.



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4. Selection process

The selection process gets involved with the individual's capability to decide appropriate behaviors and environments, to achieve the expected objectives. In facing difficult problems or situations, the individual's incompetence to perform behavioral selection caused the individual unconfident, confused, and they tend to give up. Through activity and environment type selections, self-efficacy can be designed in individuals' lives. In addition, individuals will be able to enforce challenging activities and select the situations that they are believed to be able to handle. Individuals will maintain competence, interest, social relationships over the prescribed choice.

2.3 Reading Comprehension

Many experts have provided different definitions for reading. Tarigan (1979) defines "reading as a process that is carried and used by readers to get the message, which was about to be submitted by the author through the medium of orders or written language". The discussion of reading skills means the quality of understanding the content of the text. Nunan (2003) adds information that reading a fluent process of readers combining information from a text and their background knowledge to build the meaning. Moreover, the major goal of reading the senior high school is comprehension. The students are expected not only to the but also to comprehend what they read. In other words, to understand the



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Furthermore, Mc. Whorter (2005) describes reading is approached as the thinking process of infracting with textual material and sorting, evaluating, and cating to its organization and context. So, reading is a process of communication between a writer and reader to a reader understand what the writer means in their riting. For example, a writer has a message or ideas in her mind and the writer wants to share the message in word or printed verbal symbols. When the messages enter the reader's mind, it means that communication goes on.

Palmer, et al., (2008) explains the process of reading comprehension is viewed as the reader's ability to restate the text. So the reader tries to comprehend the text being read, he attempts to use his/her knowledge to conclude his reading. Besides, Snow (2002) defines reading comprehension as the process of simultaneously extracting and constructing meaning through interaction and involvement with written language. In addition, Nunan (2005) points out "reading comprehension refers to reading for meaning, understanding, and entertaining". It involves high-order thinking skills and is much more complex than merely decoding specific words. In conclusion, when a person reads with higher-order thinking skills he will get the purpose of his reading.

To comprehend the text they read they must have some important aspects, such as filtering, interpreting, organizing, and reflecting that incoming information. Interpreting the text there are some points readers should have, generally skills of word combination, prior knowledge of new information, the



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 Ω strategies used such as how to locate main ideas, make the connection, question, Ω infer and predict.

Based on Mc. Ardle et al., in Reynold & Turek (2012), comprehension processes draw on many cognitive and linguistic abilities; most notably, with a solution of the solution o

The incapability of reading comprehension might cause the students to disengage from the task of interpreting the texts. Effective readers can put information together, make the connection, remember and retell the fact, evaluate what they read, and substantiate their opinion, conclusion, and prediction. A recent study by Ricketts, et al. in Westwood (2008) found weak readers are unable connect ideas as they read, and they remember very little of the details after they have read a passage. Weak readers also do not think deeply about what they are reading, do not interact cognitively with the information, and do not monitor their level of understanding.

Based on the definition of reading comprehension, in short, it can say that comprehension is thinking deeply about passages that relate to the experience and background knowledge of the reader. Reading without understanding cannot be called reading comprehension.



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2.3.1 Reading Comprehension at Senior High School

Reading English is an important skill that students need to learn. In reality, students reading a text at school often have difficulties understanding and comprehending its meaning. So, teachers of reading must have good techniques to teach reading to students to help them get good results. In teaching reading, the teachers not only have to get the students to read the text but also, have to think about how the students can comprehend all the aspects of English in it. According the English language and the Indonesian language are very different in terms of spelling, sounds, pronunciation, vocabulary, and culture.

The demand of the 2013 curriculum insists on the creativity and the ability of the teachers to implement the theory of curriculum into the classroom particularly in the teaching and learning process. The reading comprehension activity in Curriculum 2013 is expected to make reading the students' habit and make the students able to understand the text meaning and represent what they have read in their language. In the other words, the teaching of reading teaching reading itself.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Education and Culture (2013) emphasizes that Curriculum 2013 requires the students to have the competency to comprehend various texts in the form of a short text. These short texts are descriptive, recount, and narrative texts. Therefore, through the curriculum, the tenth-grade students of senior high school should be able to produce the language in oral and written



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B form. Besides, this research focused on the use of recount text in reading 0 comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.

The passing grade (KKM) of the score for English subject is 70 points on З the first-year students at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu. Based on Curriculum 2013, there are three standard competencies in the syllabus of recount text at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu as follows:

- To comprehend social function, text structures, and linguistic 3.7 elements of several oral and written recount texts by giving asking for information related to historical events appropriate with the context use.
- 4.7.1 To arrest the contextual meaning related to a social function, text structures, and linguistic elements of spoken and written recount texts related to historical events.
- To arrange oral and written recount text, shortest and simple, 4.7.2 related to historical events, give pay attention to a social function, text structures, and linguistic elements, appropriate with the context use.

Principles of Teaching Reading

State Islamic University To make the process of teaching successful and becomes a great challenging act for teacher teaches reading, the teacher must decide what kinds of method they will use and what kinds of reading text they give. Neil Anderson



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(2003) expresses some key principles of teaching reading. The principles are

1. Exploiting the reader's background knowledge

A reader's background knowledge has an important role in reading comprehension. Background knowledge includes all of the experiences that a reader brings to a text: life experience, educational experience, knowledge of how texts can be organized rhetorically, knowledge of how one's first language works, knowledge of how the second language works, and cultural background and knowledge. Reading comprehension can be significantly enhanced if background knowledge can be active by setting goals, asking a question, making a prediction, teaching text structure, and so on. If students are reading on a familiar topic, you may need to begin the reading process by building up background knowledge.

2. Building a strong vocabulary base

Recent research emphasized the importance of vocabulary to successful reading. Basic vocabularies should be explicitly taught and L2 readers should be taught to use the context to effectively guess the meanings of less frequent vocabulary. Special terminology is easier for the reader of academic texts to cope with than general vocabulary. They stress the great need for a teaching program that builds general, basic vocabulary.



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3. Teaching for comprehension

In many reading instruction programs, more emphasis and time may be placed on testing reading comprehension than on teaching readers how to comprehend. Monitoring comprehension is an essential part of a successful reading. Part of the monitoring process includes verifying that the predictions being made are correct and checking the reader is making the necessary adjustments when the meaning is not obtained. Cognition can be defined as thinking. While metacognitive can be defined as thinking about our thinking. To teach for comprehension, the reader must monitor their comprehension process and be able to discuss with the teacher and /or fellow readers what strategies they use to comprehend. By doing this, the readers use both their cognitive and metacognitive skills.

4. Work in increasing reading rate

One great difficulty in second language reading classrooms is that even when language learners can read, much of their reading is not fluent. Often, in our effort to assist students in increasing their reading rate, the teacher overemphasizes accuracy which inhibits fluency. The teacher must work towards finding a balance between assisting students to improve their reading rate and developing reading comprehension skills. It is very important to understand that the focus is not to develop a speed reader as one who reads at a rate of 200 words per minute with at least 70% comprehension. One focus here is to teach readers to reduce their dependence on a dictionary.



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5. Teaching reading strategies

Strategies are the tools for active, self-directed involvement that is necessary for developing communicative ability. Strategies are not a single event, but rather a creative sequence of events that learners actively use. This definition underscores the active role that readers take in strategic reading. To achieve the desired results, students need to learn how to use a range of reading strategies that match their purposes for reading. Teaching how to use the strategy should be a prime consideration in the reading classroom. Strategic reading means not only knowing what strategy to use

6. Encourage readers to transform strategies into skills

but also knowing how to use and integrate a range of strategies.

Strategies can be defined as conscious actions that learners take to achieve desired goals or objectives, while a skill is a strategy that has become automatic. This characterization underscores the active role that readers play in strategic reading. As learners consciously learn and practice specific reading strategies, the strategies move from conscious to the unconscious; from strategy to skill.

7. Build assessment and evaluation into your teaching

Assessing growth and development in reading skills from both a formal and an informal perspective requires time and training. Both quantitative and qualitative assessment activities should be included in the reading classroom. Quantitative assessment will include information from reading comprehension tests as well as reading rate data. Qualitative



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information can include reading journal responses, reading interest surveys, and responses to the reading strategy checklist.

8. Strive for continuous improvement as a reading teacher

The quality of the individual teacher is integral to the success of the second or foreign language readers. Reading teachers need to be passionate about their work. They should view themselves as facilitators, helping each reader discovers what works best. Integrating the key principles discussed above can lead to more effective reading instruction in the second language classroom. A good reading teacher actively teaches students what to do. To succeed, you need more than classroom tips and techniques: you need to understand the nature of the reading process. The development of reading skills mostly occurs in this stage (Grellet, 1999). To be effective readers, the pupils should be able to (1) scan; (2) skim; (3) read between the lines; (4) read intensively; and (5) reduce meaning from the context.

.3 Level of Reading Comprehension

Barrett (as cited in Brassell & Rasinski, 2008) suggests three-level taxonomy of reading comprehension. They are literal reading, inferential reading, and critical reading.

1. Literal reading

This level of comprehension is related to the text; it means that it is dependent on the presence of the text itself. It involves acquiring



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information that is directly stated in a selection and is also a prerequisite for higher levels of understanding. The literal reading requires the ability to locate specific facts, identify happening that are described directly, find answers to questions based on given facts, and summarize the details expressed in a selection

2. Inferential reading

At this level, the reader's understanding is related to the text, depending on his/her prior knowledge to infer the meaning. It is the process of deriving ideas that are implied rather than directly stated. Skills for inferential reading include finding implied meanings, anticipating outcomes, making a generalization, detecting the author's purpose, and drawing the conclusion

3. Critical reading

Critical reading is evaluating written material, comparing the ideas discovered with known standards, accuracy and appropriateness. The reader, questioning, searching for he or she has considered all of the Besides, Richard, John, and Hei Semprehension have several types. They are: discovered with known standards, and drawing conclusions about their accuracy and appropriateness. The critical reader must be an active reader, questioning, searching for facts, and suspending judgment until he or she has considered all of the material.

Besides, Richard, John, and Heidi (1990) also express reading

1. Literal Comprehension; Reading to understand and remember the explicit information in the passage.



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- 2. Inferential Comprehension; Reading to find implicit information in the passage used readers' experience and intuition.
- 3. Critical/Evaluative Comprehension; Reading is to compare information in the passage with readers' own knowledge and value.
- 4. Appreciative Comprehension; Reading is to gain emotional or other value responses from the passage.

2.3.4 **The Process in Reading Comprehension**

Reading comprehension involves more than readers' responses to the text. Reading comprehension is a multi-component, highly complex process that involves many interactions between readers and what they bring to read related to their interest and prior knowledge. According to Irwin in Janette Klingner (2007), five basic comprehension processes that work together with one another are; micro-processes, integrative processes, macro processes, elaborative processes, and metacognitive processes. Further explanation is as follow: ate

1. Micro processes

Micro-processing refers to grouping words into phrases or clusters of words that carry meaning and requires an understanding of syntax as well as vocabulary. It means that the reader's first task is to drive meaning from the individual's idea units in each sentence and to decide on these ideas to remember. This field needs individual ability to group words into meaningful phrases and abilities to select what idea units to remember.



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Integrative Process 2.

The integrative process is individuals understanding and inferring the relationships among clauses. Sub-skills involved in integrative processing include being able to identify and understand pronoun referents and being able to infer causation or sequence. In their own words, readers can recall what they read-only if the individual's ideas are connected into a coherent whole. It means that the relationship between clauses and between sentences must also be comprehended. The process of understanding and inferring the relationship between an individual clause or sentence is called integrative processing.

Macro Precesses 3.

Ideas are better understood and more easily remembered when the reader is able to organize them coherently. The reader does this by summarizing the key ideas read. They select the most important information to remember and delete relatively less important details. In short, the process of synthesizing and organizing an individual's idea unit into a summary or organized series of related general ideas can be called macro processing.

4. **Elaborative Process**

When people read, they tap into our prior knowledge and make inferences beyond points described explicitly in the text. This elaborative process is related to making inferences not necessarily intended by the author. For instance, people may take a prediction about what might



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happen, or they may think about how the information related to something similar they have experienced.

Metacognitive Process 5.

Metacognition is the reader's conscious awareness of the control cognitive process. The metacognitive of the reader involves monitoring understanding, selecting what to remember, and regulating the strategies used when reading. The metacognitive strategies the reader uses include rehearsing, reviewing, understanding, underlining, note-taking, and checking to understand. It means that the metacognitive process is defined as conscious awareness and control of one's cognitive process. This involves knowing when to understand or not about something, and knowing how to go about achieving a goal for successful comprehension.

Those processes occur while readers are reading a text. Some readers do not notice that those processes happen while they are reading, but some of them do. Readers who know the theory of this reading process will realize that some processes happen while they are reading.

Islamic^{23.5} The Technique of Reading Comprehension

nive Nuttal (1982) describes there are four techniques of reading comprehension. They are scanning, skimming, intensive, and extensive reading. The techniques will be described as follows: Sultan Syarif Kasim Ria



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1. Scanning

Scanning means glancing rapidly through a text either to search for a specific piece of information or to get an initial impression of whether the text is suitable for a given purpose. It means that scanning is fast reading to get the information without reading another sentence.

2. Skimming

Skimming involves allowing the eyes to move quickly across and to do the page, not reading every group of words or even every line. It means skimming is a technique of reading with high speed to look for the important things in the text.

3. Intensive reading

Intensive reading involves approaching the text under the close guidance of the teacher. It means that in intensive reading, the reader should be given the text following the wishes. The text will be able to increase their motivation for reading. It is also intended that they show a deeper curiosity in finding information in the text because the text is read, and the topic is things that they like and know.

4. Extensive reading

It means must be developed by the use of longer texts, including complete books stated. It means that the reader should be given the appropriate text with their language skills. This text is too hard for the reader will make them struggle with the meaning, so the information becomes not incomprehensible. Therefore, in extensive reading, the

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reading material should be chosen for the stratified according to their language skills.

23.6 **Components of Reading Comprehension**

U N Some scholars described some techniques to measure students' reading comprehension. According to Burns et al., (1984), there are some questioning techniques to measure the comprehension skill namely: Main idea, Detail, Cocabulary, Sequence, and Inference.

- Main idea; the students are asked to identify the central theme of the 1. selection.
- 2. Detail; the students are asked for bits of information conveyed by the material.
- Vocabulary; the students are asked for the meaning of words used in 3. the selection.
- State Islamic University
 4. Sequence; the students and the order of occurrence.
 5. Inference; the students a not directly stated in the reading texts. They are: Sequence; the students are asked for required knowledge of events of
 - Inference; the students are asked for information that is implied but not directly stated in the materials.

Moreover, based on King and Stanley (1989), reading has five components

1. Finding Factual Information

Factual information requires readers to scan the specific details from the text. The factual information questions are generally prepared



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for students and those which appear with the WH question word. There are several types of questions, reason, purpose, result, time, comparison, and so on in which the answer can be found in the text.

2. Finding Main Ideas

Recognition of the main idea of a paragraph is very important because it helps you not only to understand the paragraph on the first reading, and can also help to remember the content. The main idea of a paragraph is information that helps the paragraph develop. An efficient reader understands not only the ideas but also their relative significance, as expressed by the author, in other words, some of the ideas as superordinate while the others subordinate.

3. Finding the Meaning of Vocabulary in Context

It means that the reader could develop his or her guessing ability to the word which is not familiar with him or her, by relating the close meaning of unfamiliar words to the text and the topic of the text that is read. The words have nearly equivalent meaning when it has it or nearly him the same meaning as another word.

4. Identifying References

In English, as in other languages, it would be clumsy and boring to have and repeat the same word or phrase every time you used it. Instead of repeating the same word or phrase several times, after it has been used we can usually refer to it then repeat it. For this purpose, we use reference words. Recognizing reference words and being able to identify



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the word to which they refer to will help the reader understand the reading passage. Reference words are usually short and very frequently pronouns such as; she, he, it, they, this, etc.

milik UNN **Factors Affecting Comprehension Skill**

Sus Some factors influence the students in their reading as the result of the reading process. Several factors affecting comprehension skills have been identified by experts. It may impact second language reading because Spratt., et al $(\overline{2}011)$ states if learners know how to read in their language, they can transfer their reading skills to reading in English. According to Dawson and Bamman (1967), there are five factors affected students' comprehension, they are:

Firstly, Intelligence; the number of ideas that students understand the depth of their understanding will be largely dependent upon their capacity to learn because students have different bits of intelligence.

Sta Secondly, Experience; students may have difficulty in comprehending many of the ideas and activities if they have limited experience. It is different from other students who are familiar with it. Thirdly, is the Mechanics of reading; if the students mastered the skill of word meaning, and they have learned to handle material books properly, the comprehension will be easier for them. Obviously, there must be a fine balance somewhat in each student between careful attention to word attack skills and comprehension skills.

ulta Next, Interest and interest span; It is I truism that students all respond quickly to what the readers read if the readers are interested in the topic or at least



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B familiar with it. The interest span is related to personality factors, a disturbed 0 student who has encountered many unfortunate experiences at home or in the school may be unable to preserve when required for comprehending reading passages.

Lastly, Skills of comprehending: Another obvious factor, which influences z the depth and amount of comprehension, is the skill, which the students have developed for that purpose. Like all reading skills, the ability to comprehend what the readers read develops gradually from a simple to complex skills.

2.4 **Reading Attitude**

Attitude toward reading is an important educational outcome and evaluative criteria due to its relationship to reading behavior and the refinement of reading skills. Attitude, as it relates to reading, is a feeling system related to reading which causes the learner to approach or avoid a reading situation (Alexander and Filler, 1976). Moreover, Smith (2001) defines reading attitude as a state of mind, accompanied by feelings and emotions that influence reading more or less probable. In addition, many researchers have tried hard to find a way to enhance students' reading attitudes appropriately. They are highly related to interests but, tend to be thought of as broader more generalized feelings, and most certainly affecting individual behavior. Besides, reading is a necessary attitude that students need to have. It facilitates teachers in helping students to learn better. S

ulta Attitudes are emphasized heavily in studies of reading. Sainsbury (2004) stresses reading education has two fundamental objectives: developing reading



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B skills and positive attitudes toward reading. Studies of reading should emphasize attitude since attitude towards reading is a variable that predicts academic achievement (Hood, Creed, & Neumann, 2012; House & Prion, 1998). Reading attitude is an important factor that affects students' reading achievement and inclass reading activities, and determines whether they will become independent readers or not (Logan & Johnston, 2009).

ka Most of the researches presented that the attitude toward reading correlated to the students' success in reading skills (Guthrie and Wigfield, 2000; \overline{W} igfield and Asher, 2002; Morgan and Fuchs, 2007). In this case, it can be concluded that students' attitudes towards reading are the most powerful factor that affects reading performances directly. While Kush and Watkins in Gokhan BAS (2012) said that someone's positive attitude toward reading improves their academic success. Furthermore, Pramuji (2015) in his research showed students' attitudes toward English give a positive necessary correlation to their reading comprehension achievement and the correlation was medium or sufficient. It means that the students who got good in attitude tests tended to get good scores in reading comprehension. Meanwhile, the students who got low scores in attitude tests tended to get low scores in reading comprehension.

Bastug (2014) expresses that those who read a lot will be more faithful in reading, which means they have a positive reading attitude. Rather Lawal in Funde (2014) said that they must have a positive and balanced attitude. However, most learners, specifically those at junior and senior high school levels, have negative attitudes towards reading behaviors. The majority of them focus on



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B intensive reading, which is carried out mainly for examination purposes. Hence, 0 the generality of learners is read-only for the achievement of the desired objects, 9 such as the success in examination or job procurement. In short, the learner who has a good reading attitude also has good comprehension because logically they may be familiar with English text even though it is their second language.

S McKenna Model of Reading Attitude Acquisition (1995) claims an S individual's reading attitude develops due to three factors. They are:

- 1. Normative belief (how one's friends view reading).
 - 2. Beliefs about outcomes of reading (whether reading is likely to be pleasurable, useful, frustrating, or boring) and beliefs about outcomes of competing activities.
 - 3. Specific reading experiences. Then, he added that kinds of reading to be performed and the purposes of reading determine the degree of attitudes, positive or negative (Annamalai, 2013).

Sta A study by Walberg and Tsai in Partin & Gillespie (2002) concluded that a positive attitude toward reading is one of the strongest correlates of reading achievement. Furthermore, Martinez, Aricak, and Jewell (2008) investigated the relationship between reading attitude, reading ability, and reading achievement. It was among 76 American elementary children. The findings showed that both reading ability and reading attitudes significantly predicted reading achievement. Moreover, Kush, Watkins, and Brookhart (2005) found that poor readers with positive attitudes kept their positive attitudes despite experiencing challenges with

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Reading Self-Efficacy

Freedman in Achour (2015) asserts the readers' beliefs about themselves readers often impact their literacy development. In other words, reading selffficacy shows what learners believe about their capabilities to understand a text, their choices in strategy use, their interest and stance toward a text, and the purpose for their reading. It means that reading self-efficacy is learners' perception of their reading abilities to perform various reading tasks, such as understanding the main idea, guessing the meaning of an unknown word, and inferring the authors' attitudes toward their own written text as well as the use of reading comprehension strategies.

Concerning the definition, reading self-efficacy is regarded as the sudents' beliefs in their capability to read successfully. Several studies conducted reading self-efficacy have documented positive correlations between selfefficacy and reading achievement. Waleff (2010), using intermediate (Grades 4–6) learners in America, found a positive correlation between students' self-efficacy reading and reading achievement. He found that students' self-efficacy for reading and reading achievement. He found that students' self-efficacy for responded with their grade-level reading. In addition, Schunk and Rice (1991) found the using self-efficacy strategies such as providing students with clear goals for reading tasks and giving feedback on students' progress in reading increased reading self-efficacy. Mills, Pajares, and Herron (2007) also found the University



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students' self-efficacy in French was positively related to their reading proficiency.

From those facts, students with high self-efficacy know how to enhance their reading comprehension because their teacher is self-efficacious and guides them on how to use reading comprehension strategies effectively.

2.6 Recount Text

Ministry of Education and Culture (2013) emphasizes the school-based curriculum requires the students to be able to implement various texts in the form of a short text. These short texts are descriptive, recount, procedure, analytical exposition, and narrative texts. Therefore, based on the syllabus on the curriculum, this research will be focused on recount text.

There are some experts tried to define the meaning of recount text. Mark and Kathy Anderson (1997) express the recount text is a text that retells events that happened in the past. In other words, recount text tells a series of events based someone's experiences in the past.

Then, a recount text recreates past events at the time in which they occurred (Mark and Kathy Anderson, 1997). It means, in detail, there are some aspects included in the recount text. Recount text can include what happened, who was involved, where it took place when it happened, and why it happened. We have already known that recount text has a sequence of events that should be a concern. Therefore, we are supposed to see common action verbs and temporal connectives in the recount text.



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B × From various definitions above, we can conclude that the recount text tells 0 something that has already happened. Something that has already happened in it 9 can be an experience or events in chronological order.

Blake (2011) adds the purpose of recount text is to remind and recreate C events, experiences, and achievements from the past chronologically. The other purpose of recount text is to tell or amuse the reader or audience. In short, the purpose of the recount text is to inform and entertain the readers.

52.6.1 **Types of Recount Text**

Based on the purpose of recount text, there are five types of recount text based on the Department for Education and Child Development of South Australia (2012). They are personal recount, factual recount, imaginative recount, procedural recount, literacy recount. Further explanation is as follows:

Personal Recount 1.

The personal recount is retelling the writers' activity personally due to build a good relationship among the writers and readers or audience. Examples of personal recounts are personal letters, a diary, journal, biography, or autobiography.

Factual Recount 2.

A Factual recount has recorded the details of an event by reconstructing some factual events or information. The purpose of a factual recount is to tell factual information from the event. Examples of



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these types are a historical recount, a science experiment, a terrific report, a sports report, eyewitness, and speech.

3. **Imaginative Recount**

The Imaginative recount is a kind of recount that tells an imaginative story related to real life. It creates imaginary details by applying factual knowledge or situation to interpret the recount event or educate the reader. So, the mindset plays a significant role here.

Procedural Recount 4.

> A Procedural recount is the findings of an investigation or experiment that is recorded as the basis of its information.

Literacy Recount 5.

This kind of recount is existed due to entertainment based on the sequences of events in a story.

2.6.2 **Schematic Structure of Recount Text**

According to Mark and Kathy Anderson in Autila (2017), the generic structure of recount text consists of three parts, namely orientation, events, and reorientation.

Orientation 1.

The Orientation of recount text delivers the information about participants and the setting of the story through the use of the 5W question (who, what, when, where, why). The writer or speaker needs to give information about what happened, who or what was involved, when



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and where the events happen, and why. An awareness of the audience and purpose will assist the author in selecting the amount of detail needed.

2. Series of events

It delivers the occasions of the story chronologically, which contain the evaluation or comments from the writer itself. This is where the narrator tells how the characters react to the complication. It includes their feelings and what they do. The events can be told in chronological order (the order in which they happen) using conjunction or connective such as: first, next, then, finally, and so on. The audience is given the narrators' point of view.

Re-orientation 3.

This final selection concludes the recount by summarizing outcomes or results, evaluating the topic's importance, or offering personal comments or opinions. In other words, it is the end of the story that involves the writers' comments. Then, re-orientation refers back to some information in the orientation paragraph.

In sum up, the recount text consists of orientation that explains the time and place of the story, the sequence of event that explains the chronological of the event of the story, and re-orientation that conclude the story.



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O Mark and Anderson (2003) described the language features of recount text. ta They are as follows:

- 1. Use the proper noun and pronouns to identify those involved in the text.
- Descriptive words to give details about who, what, what, when, 2. where, and how.
- The use of the past tense to retell the events. 3.
- Words that show the order of the events. 4.

In addition, Pardiyono (2007) added the explanation more detail about the language features are used in recount text. The detail of language features of recount text is as follows:

1. Active and Passive

The decision of whether to use active or passive is much influenced by the writer's orientation in expressing the idea. Example: Yogyakarta is well known as "The city of students". Using passive verbs is more appropriate to be used than using "The city of the student is Yogyakarta".

Past Tense 2.

Past form is very appropriate to tell past activities or what happened like in recount text. The events in the recount text are reported in sequence with the use of several conjunction and sequence maker.



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Example:	Present Tense	Past Tense
	Teach	Taught
	Play	Played
	Drink	Drank

3. Past Continuous Tense

This tense is to show the activity is in the progress in the past time.

Example: I went to the class where the teacher was waiting for me.

4. The use of Adverb

The use of adverbs is to give and enhance clarity in the sentence.

The students can use the adverb in phrase form or clause.

Example:

- a. Adverbial phrase of time: last year, yesterday, early morning, etc.
- b. Adverbial clause of time: soon after the exam was over before finally, we decided to back to Solo, etc.
- c. Adverbial clause of reason: before we thought that place was nice, and the people were friendly.
- 5. Verbs of "being" and "having"

Verb being is always followed by a noun, adjective, or adverb, and they are usually in the form of a phrase.

It was a terrible day.

Example of a verb being: - It was a very nice view.

Example of verb having: She had no money at all.



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Verb Patterns There are several verb patterns to recognize that will help us write better:

6.

a. Verb + to verb

If a verb is followed by another verb, the latter should be with "toinfinitive". Example: John decided to go with her mom yesterday.

b. Adjective + to a verb

If an adjective is followed by a verb, the verb takes the form of "toinfinitive". Example: He was very nice to help.

Intransitive verb + adjective c.

> An Intransitive verb is very common to be followed by an adjective, besides an adverb. Example: She felt very sad.

7. Connecting Words and Conjunction

The connecting words are used to sequence the event that happened. Then, the conjunction in recount text is used for combine's clauses.

Example of connecting words: first, second, then, last, finally, etc.

Example of conjunction: when, then, and, but.

8. The use of Reported Speech

Example: Mr. Thomson said that the accident was causing traffic This is the example of recount text:



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Hak cip	Table 2.2
D	Example of Recount Text
р Ц	Visiting Uncle's House
Orientation	During the last semester vacation, my father gave me a
i k	surprise. I was very happy and excited to visit my uncle who
	had not met for two years.
Events	I had prepared everything needed to go on vacation. After
0	that, we went to the terminal because we did leave at 05.00
	pm. The trip that must be taken to Berastagi was around 16
	hours. Along the way, I saw such an amazing view from the
=	bus window. The next day, we arrived at 08.00 am. On the
	day, I take a rest to freshen my body. On the second day
	there, I did take by my uncle to go to the garden to harvest
	oranges. The location was not far from Uncle's house,
	arriving there, I was happy to be able to pick oranges directly
	from the tree. The oranges that had been picked were sold
	and some were for souvenirs. On the third day, I and uncle
	went to the river to take a bath. I did amaze to see the water
Ctat	was so clear and cold. I enjoyed.
Re-orientation	Finally, the holiday was over and I had to go back to
	Pekanbaru. Although it was a short vacation, it was a
nic I	memorable holiday for me, I got a lot of experience there
7 Review of	Related Studies

ity of This section provides several related studies already carried out. Those studies are taken from some researches to ensure the relationship and influence being existed in students' attitudes, self-efficacy, and reading comprehension.



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× Firstly, Sri Rachmajanti & Uning Musthofiyah (2017) examined the 0 relationship among reading attitude, reading self-efficacy, and reading 9 comprehension of EFL tertiary students based on gender difference. It was a correlational study employing a multi-group path analysis. Convenient sampling was used to draw data from 208 respondents ranging from the age of 19 to 24 wears old using questionnaires and a reading comprehension test. The result of the study showed it has significant impacts on EFL reading comprehension by showing prediction of EFL reading comprehension achievement from reading self-efficacy and reading attitude based on gender difference.

The next is the research by Yung Soo Lee and Melissa Jonson-Reid (2016) published in Child Adolescent's Social Work Journal, 33:79-89. This research examined the role of self-efficacy in the reading achievement of young children in urban schools. A sample of 881 first through third-grade students at risk for reading failure from a large randomized field trial study of the Experience Corps tutoring program was utilized in this study. A total of 23 schools that utilized the EC program in Boston, Massachusetts, New York City, and Port Arthur, Texas participated in the study during the 2006–2007 school year (for Boston and New York Schools), and the 2007–2008 school year (for Port Arthur Schools). Findings from random effect multi-level modeling showed that children in primary grades can differentiate between self-efficacy and self-concept, and it was task-specific self-efficacy that significantly influenced reading achievement.

Sulta The third is a study conducted by Naomi A.N.Y. Boakye (2015) from the University of Pretoria that investigates the relationship between self-efficacy and



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areading proficiency among first-year students. Two groups of first-year students consisting of 1816 students in a South African tertiary institution participated in the study. This study used a questionnaire to measure students' self-efficacy level, and a Test of Academic Literacy Levels (TALL) to assess their reading proficiency. An analysis of variance showed a robust relationship between reading self-efficacy and reading proficiency for this cohort of students. Regression analysis conducted with other affective factors showed self-efficacy as the best predictor of students' reading proficiency.

A study by Bola Margaret Tunde-Awe (2014) published in American Research Institute for Policy Development, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 203-215 examined relationship between reading attitudes and reading comprehension the performance of secondary school students in Kwara State, Nigeria. It was a correlational type and used 800 Senior Secondary School II students sampled from 28 co-educational public secondary schools located in the three Senatorial Districts of the state as the participants. Two researcher-designed instruments were used: Reading Attitudes Questionnaire (RATQ), which measured learners' attitudes to three types of reading behavior; and Reading Comprehension Performance Tests (RCPT), made up of two comprehension passages with 10 multiple-choice tests, each. This research found that negative attitudes to extensive reading could lead to students' poor performance in reading comprehension, which could, in turn, lead to poor performance in the English language.



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B × The next is research by Muhammet Bastug (2014) published in 0 International Journal Social, Science & Education, Vol.4, and Issue 4. This 8 research was to determine the extent to which academic achievement was influenced by attitudes toward reading and reading comprehension. The study was conducted using the survey method and tested with structural equation modeling and the population consisted of 1028 fourth and fifth-grade students were schools in the city of Nigde, Turkey. Their attitudes toward reading were determined using the "Reading Attitude Scale for Secondary Level Students", while the comprehension skill tested with open-ended questions, multiple-choice questions, and cloze tests based on narrative and expository texts. Furthermore, grade point averages for Turkish, Mathematics, Science and Social Sciences for the 2012-2013 academic years were used to assess their academic achievement. The result confirmed reading attitude and reading comprehension significantly predicted academic achievement, and reading attitude was found to be a significant predictor of reading comprehension.

The sixth is Gokhan BAS (2012) conducted research published International by International Journal on New Trends in Education and Their Implications, Vol.3, Issue 2, Article 04. This research was to determine the reading attitudes of high school ninth and twelfth-grade students based on some variables. The researcher used a general survey method in the study. Totally, 426 Students from six public high schools as the participant were chosen by random sempling. The findings showed that high school students had a moderate level of reading attitudes. It was also understood in the study that high school students'



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Teading attitudes differed significantly according to gender, grade level, school Spe, father's and mother's educational level, and the financial income of the family variables.

The next is Michael C. McKenna, Kristin Conradi, Camille Lawrence, Bong Gee Jang, and J. Patrick Meyer (2012) examined the current state of reading affitudes among middle school students in the United States. It was a survey that was administered to 4,491 students in 23 states plus the District of Columbia. The Pastrument comprised four subscales measuring attitudes toward recreational reading in print settings, recreational reading in digital settings, academic reading in print settings, and academic reading in digital settings. Analyses of variance subsequently confirmed a pattern for the recreational digital subscale that differed from that of the others. For academic digital, recreational print, and academic print, the attitudes of females were more positive than those of males; however, for attitudes toward recreational reading in digital settings, the pattern was reversed.

Mahdieh Naseri and Elaheh Zaferanieh (2012) conducted a correlational study that explored the relationship between reading self-efficacy beliefs, reading strategies use, and reading comprehension level of Iranian EFL learners. Totally students were drawn from the pool of college Senior & Junior English–major students participating in classes during the second semester of the 2011 academic year at Sistan & Balouchestan University for Literature and Translation as participants in this study. The result of the study found: a) there was a significant strong positive correlation between reading self-efficacy beliefs and reading



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comprehension and also between reading self-efficacy beliefs and reading strategies use, b) the most frequent use of reading strategy was found to be the cognitive strategy, followed by testing strategy, meta-cognitive strategy, and finally compensatory strategy, c) regarding the gender, the relationship between Reading Self-efficacy and Reading Strategies used by Iranian EFL senior and junior students made no difference.

The next is a study by Kadir Yogurtcu (2012) published in Procedia -Social and Behavioral Sciences 70 (2012) 375 – 386. This study investigated the contribution of reading comprehension efficacy belief to the Foreign Language Academic Achievement and brought up suggestions for increasing academic achievement. The participants were 556 preparatory class students of High School of Foreign Languages of Kyrgyzstan-Turkey Manas University registered in the 2011-2012 academic year. The findings showed that the readiness of a students' self-efficacy is an important factor that affects his academic success.

Lastly, research conducted by Oddny Judith Solheim (2011) was published Reading Psychology, 32:1–27, 2011. His study was to examine whether perceived reading self-efficacy and reading task value uniquely predicted reading comprehension scores in two different item formats in a sample of fifth-grade detection of the participants were 217 fifth graders aged 10–11 (51.2% girls and 48.8% boys) from 12 classes at five Norwegian primary schools. This study used a questionnaire adapted from the Motivation for Reading Questionnaire by by the expectancy-value theory presented in Anmarkrud and Braten. Results



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the showed that after controlling for variance associated with word reading ability, regression analysis, reading self-efficacy was a significant positive predictor of reading comprehension scores.

Various studies had demonstrated that reading attitude had significantly Z influenced students' reading comprehension and their reading achievement (Sri Rachmajanti and Uning Muthofiyah, 2017; Bola Margaret Tunde-Awe, 2014; Muhammaet Bastug, 2014; Gokhan BAS, 2012; Michael C. McKenna, Kristin Conradi, Camille Lawrence, Bong Gee Jang, and J. Patrick Meyer, 2012). Other studies had indicated that students' self-efficacy is an important factor that affects their comprehension in reading activities (Yung Soo Lee and Melissa Jonson-Reid, 2016; Naomi A.N.Y. Boakye, 2015; Mahdieh Naseri and Elaheh Zaferanieh, 2012; Kadir Yogurtcu, 2012; Oddny Judith Solheim, 2011). However, none of those studies had investigated the influence of these effective factors in the tenth grade of senior high school level. In addition, explanatory and descriptive were commonly used in several studies; meanwhile, this study will be used recount text to examine their reading comprehension. Besides, there is no correlational research related to students' attitude and self-efficacy at the senior high school level. That is why this research fills in the gaps of the studies. This study aims to find out the influence of students' attitudes and self-efficacy on their reading comprehension.



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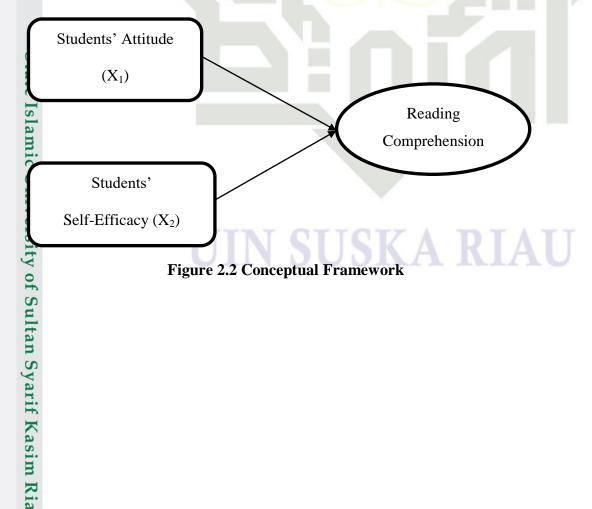
Operational Concept and Indicators

2.8.1 Operational Concept

The operational concept is a concept as the guidance used to avoid resources and the interpreted into a particular word to make it easy be measured. Generally, the operational concept is used to clarify the theorist used in the research. Importantly, this research is correlational research to investigate the influence of students' attitudes and self-efficacy toward their reading comprehension. Therefore, in analyzing the problem of this research, three variables are used. They are:

- 1. Students' attitude as the independent variable (X_1)
- 2. Students' self-efficacy as the independent variable (X_2)
- 3. Reading comprehension as the dependent variable (Y)

The operational concept in this research can be seen in the figure below:





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2.8.2 Indicators of Students' Attitude (Variable X₁)

σ Variable X₁ is also called an independent variable. In this research, ta variable X_1 is the students' attitude. The indicators of attitude according to Travers, Gagne, and Cronbach in Ahmadi (1991) are:

- 1. Cognitive Component
 - The students' perception or concept about reading. a.
 - b. The students' beliefs to receive knowledge and understanding in the learning process.
- 2. Affective Component
 - The students' express like or dislike about reading. a.
 - b. The students' feelings for reading.
 - **Behavioral Component** 3.
 - The students respond to the object in a particular situation. a.
 - The students' activity to do something. b.

2.8.3 **Indicators of Self-Efficacy (Variable X₂)**

Variable X₂ is also called an independent variable. In this research, variable X₂ is self-efficacy. Based on Bandura (1997), the indicators of selfefficacy are:

- 1. Progress: Students' fluency in reading comprehension.
- 2. Observational Comparison: Students' comparison with environment situation.
- 3. Social Feedback: Students' environment perception.

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Physiological State: Students' feelings toward their reading activities. 4.

2.8.4 **Indicators of Reading Comprehension (Variable Y)**

Variable Y is a dependent variable. In this research, variable Y is the C students' reading comprehension. The indicators of reading comprehension based King and Stanley (1989) are: S

- 1. Ability to find the main idea.
- Ability to find factual information 2.
 - Ability to find the meaning of vocabulary in context. 3.
 - Ability to identify the references 4.
 - Ability to make the inference. 5.

2.9 **Assumption and Hypotheses**

2.9.1 Assumption

- In general, the assumptions of this study can be exposed as follows:
- 1. Students' comprehension in reading is various.
 - 2. The response of students' reading attitudes is various.
- 3. Students' self-efficacy in reading comprehension is different from each other.
- Students' attitudes and self-efficacy related to their reading 4. are comprehension.



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2.9.2 Hypotheses

Hypothesis states researchers' anticipation which concerns the relationship between two variables in the research problem. There are two kinds of hypotheses; Alternative hypothesis and Null hypothesis. The Hypothesis of this research is as follows:

- H_01 = There is no significant correlation between students' attitudes and their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.
- $H_a 1$ = There is a significant correlation between students' attitudes and their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.
 - $H_02 =$ There is no significant correlation between students' self-efficacy and their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.
- $H_a 2$ = There is a significant correlation between students' self-efficacy and their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.
- $H_03 =$ There is no significant influence on students' attitudes and selfefficacy toward their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.
- $H_a 3$ = There is a significant influence on students' attitudes and selfefficacy toward their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research design, including how the sample was В taken and how data were gathered. Each of the areas is discussed in further detail bellows.

33 **Research Design**

Ka Research design is the backbone of the entire research process. Creswell (2012) defines "correlation is a statistical test to establish the orientation or design among variables or two sets of data to vary constantly". This research was quantitative research using a correlational research design. In this term of quantitative data, statistical analysis was used to calculate the numeral data gathered and to analyze them by using correlation analysis. Furthermore, this study was an explanatory research design in which the researcher was interested in the extent to which two variables (or more) co-vary, that is, where changes in one variable are reflected in changes in the other.

te The research aimed to find out the influence of students' attitudes and selfefficacy toward their reading comprehension. In this research, there were two kinds of variables: independent and dependent. The Independent variables were those the investigators choose to study (and often manipulate) to assess their possible effects on one or more variables. An independent variable was presumed to have an effect on, to influence somehow, another variable. In this research, students' attitude and self-efficacy were independent variables $(X_1 \text{ and } X_2)$, whereas reading comprehension was a dependent variable (Y).



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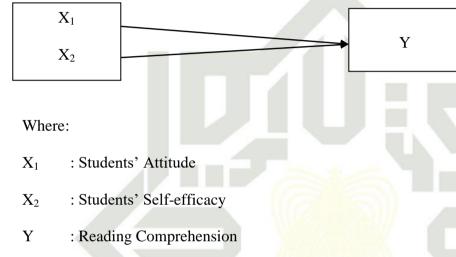
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Hatch and Farhady (1982) illustrated the relationship among the variables. Pis illustrated in the following figure:

Figure 3.1 Research Design



3.2 **Time and Location of the Research**

This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu which was S located at Kubang Raya Street No. 2, Kubang Jaya, Siak Hulu Sub-district, Kampar Regency, Riau. Many achievements had been obtained by this school and the students. The students in this school often got trophies of various types; from sports, arts, martial art, and education. Furthermore, the research was conducted from April 2021-July 2021. Sity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ria USKA RI



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Population and Sample of the Research

3.3.1 **Population**

a The population of this study was the first-year students of SMAN 2 Siak З Hulu in the academic year 2020/2021. There were seven classes which consisted of Mathematics and Natural Science (MIPA) and Social (IPS). The population of the first-year students of SMAN 2 Siak Hulu could be shown in Table 3.1 as in S the followings:

Table 3.1

Population of the Research

[No	Class	Number of Students
ľ	1	X MIPA 1	32
	2	X MIPA 2	33
-	3	X MIPA 3	34
ľ	4	X MIPA 4	32
	5	X IPS 1	33
Stat	6	X IPS 2	31
e Is	7	X IPS 3	32
slai		Total	227
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a%3.2 cipta mi	Sample	Table 3.2Total Sample of the Research	
millik N o.	Classes	Number of Students or Population (N)	Sample size (S)
d	X MIPA 1	32	8
N-Suska Riana	X MIPA 2	33	8
3	X MIPA 3	34	9
₽	X MIPA 4	32	8
ang	X IPS 1	33	8
6	X IPS 2	31	8
7	X IPS 3	32	8
ТОТ	TAL	227	57

The total population was 227 students. The population was large to be taken as the sample of the research. Siregar (2013) describes the sample is the part of the representative of the researcher population to be used to find the characters from the population. To select the sample, the writer used the simple random sampling technique. According to Singh (2006), a simple random sampling technique is a technique of taking a sample by random due to all the populations having the same objective and independent chance to be selected. The organization in doing the random sampling technique was to choose individuals to be sampled who were representative of the population.

S Creswell (2012) describes any individual has the same probability to be a participant. So, the writer selected the students from each class in this research. Then, Gay (2000) stated that the minimum percentage of selecting a sample in



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random sampling is 10% of the population. Moreover, if the subject was less than 0 100 people should all be taken, if the subject was large or more than 100 people 0 can be taken 10-15% or 20-25% or more. In line, table 3.2 showed that the population was 227 and the sample was 57 which means the writer took 25% of students in each class as the sample.

Subject and Object of the Research

R The subject of the research is the first year's students of SMAN 2 Siak a Hulu. Meanwhile, the object of the research is the influence of students' attitude and self-efficacy toward their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.

3.5 **Pilot Study**

Tryout: a.

Several procedures in this research were used by the writer. Firstly, the writer prepared for a tryout of the instruments in March 2021. The instruments were given to 20 students' tenth grade randomly at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu. This tryout was used as the guide to check the reliability and validity of the questionnaires and reading comprehension test.

b. Research:

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versity Secondly, the writer prepared to take the data from students' attitude Restionnaires first in April 2021 after trying out the instruments. Next, the writer also collected the data from the students' self-efficacy questionnaire at the next meeting. The data were taken alternately. Then, after collecting the data from the



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I questionnaires, the writer prepared for a reading comprehension test at the next meeting. The writer asked the students to do a reading test in the classroom based on the material given by the writer. Next, the writer collected the result of the reading test.

C The last, the writer collected the students' scores by calculating the scores Z from the questionnaires and reading comprehension tests and analyzed them using SPSS 25.0 program.

5.6 **Data Collection Technique**

The technique in collecting the data in this study were given the set questionnaires and a reading test to the tenth-grade students of SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.

Questionnaires 3.6.1

Johnson and Christensen (2012) define "a questionnaire is a self-report data-collection instrument that each research participant fills out as part of a research study". In the questionnaire, the subjects responded to the question by writing or marking an answer sheet commonly. According to Fraenkel, Wallen, and Hyun (2012), through the questionnaire, they can be mailed or given to large members of people at the same time. The statement of how much they agreed or disagreed will be rated by Likert scale with five-point (1 = strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 = undecided, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree).

ulta Students' attitude was measured by a questionnaire adapted from Lee and Schallert (2014). It consisted of 20 items focused on English reading attitude.



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		Table 3.3		
	Bluep	rint of Students' Attitu	ude	Questionnaire
No	Indicators	Number of Items		Activities
1	Cognitive	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	-	The students' perception or
				concept about reading.
5			<u>.</u>	The students' beliefs to
				receive knowledge and
Ctata Talamia				understanding in the learning
				process.
2	Affective	8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,	-	The students' express like or
		14 1111 01	T	dislike about reading.
		UIN D	μ	The students' feelings for
2				reading.
3	Behavioral	15, 16, 17, 18, 19,	-	The students respond to the
		20		object in a particular
				situation.

Meanwhile, Self-efficacy was measured by a questionnaire adapted from Reader

Self-Perception Scale 2 (RSPS) for adolescents by Henk, Marinak, and Melnick

(2012). The self-efficacy questionnaire consisted of 30 items. The indicators of

this questionnaire were embedded in Bandura's theory about self-efficacy. In

addition, this research used a closed questionnaire, which means the students had

closed, open, and closed-open questionnaires. In short, this research used the

closed questionnaire to take the data of students' attitude and self-efficacy. Here

According to Muri (2005), there are two types of questionnaires. They are

to fill a list with questions that have been provided by the writer.

are the blueprints for each questionnaire:



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The students' activity to do something.

(Adapted from Juhee Lee and Schallert, 2014)

NID Meanwhile, the results of the students' attitude categories are presented in the following table:

Table 3.4

10 3.4		
Classification of Students' Attitude		
Score		
0-49		
50-69		
70-80 above		

b. Questionnaire of Self-Efficacy

State	Table 3.5 Blueprint of Self-Efficacy Questionnaire				
e Kla	Indicators	Number of Items	Activities		
mic Univ	Progress	2, 6, 13, 14, 16, 20, 24, 26, 28, 30	Students' fluency in reading comprehension		
versity of Su	Observational Comparison	4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 21, 29	Students' comparison with environment situation		
ulfan Syari	Social Feedback	3, 9, 19, 22, 27	Students' environment perception		



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Т a ×4 Physiological 1, 5, 12, 17, 18, 23, 25 Students' feelings cipta State toward their reading milik (Adapted from Henk, Marinak, and Melnick, 2012)

Meanwhile, the results of the students' self-efficacy categories are presented in the following table:

Table 3.6

Category of Self-Efficacy		
The Score Level	Category	
81-100	Very strong	
61-80	Strong	
41-60	Medium	
21-40	Weak	

The data obtained from the questionnaire was analyzed by using percentage analysis. The formula is shown in the following:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \ge 100$$

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Percentage student's choice

total student's choice

N: total maximal score

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3.6.2 **Reading Comprehension Test**

0 p A reading comprehension test was used in this research to know the ta students' reading comprehension. Before the test was given to students, a try-out was distributed to know the reliability and validity of the test.

Table 3.7 **Classification of Reliability of the Test**

Reliability	Classification
0.71-1.00	Very High
0.41-0.70	High
0.21-0.40	Sufficient
0-0.20	Low
	(Tinamh

Thus, the blueprint of these tests could be seen as follow:

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Blueprint of Reading Comprehension Tests

I	
The Classification of Items	Items' Number
Finding the main idea	2, 4, 7, 17, 19, 24
Finding the factual information	1, 5, 6, 8, 13, 18, 22, 23
Finding the meaning of vocabulary in	9, 14, 20, 21, 25
context	SUSKA RIAU
Identifying references	10, 11, 16
Making inferences	3, 12, 15



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Т B × Meanwhile, to know the students' real score, the writer has used the 0 formula as follow: a Students' correct answer milik Score = x 100 Total number of the item Ī S SD In addition, the classification of the students' scores for reading comprehension tests is shown below:

Table 3.9			
Classification	of Students'	Sc	

The score of Reading Comprehension	Categories	
90-100	Excellent	
80-89	Good	
70-79	Adequate	
60-69	Inadequate	
Bellow 60	Fail	
-	90-100 80-89 70-79 60-69	

Reliability and Validity of Questionnaires and Test

2 To obtain the data from the respondents, the writer made the try-out questionnaires and reading test to determine the validity and reliability of the instruments. Those questionnaires and a reading comprehension test were tried out to 20 students in March 2021. Then, the analysis of reliability and validity was used SPSS 25.0 program.



3.7.1 Reliability

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Brown (2004) has stated that reliability has to do with the accuracy of the measurement. This kind of accuracy is reflected in obtaining similar results when the measurement is repeated on different occasions or with different instruments by different persons. Furthermore, Brown has added additional information that the characteristic of reliability is sometimes termed consistency.

To find out whether the questionnaires of students' attitudes that were distributed to the students were reliable or not, the SPSS 25.0 program was used to calculate the result to obtain the degree of reliability. The result is presented in the following table:

Table 3.10

Reliability Analysis of Students' Attitudes Questionnaire

	Reliab	ility Stat <mark>istics</mark>	
	Cronbach's Alpha		N of Items
Sta		0,882	22
tat			

Table 3.10 shows the value of Cronbach alpha is 0,882 which indicates the reliability of students' attitudes questionnaires that distributed to the students are highly reliable because the value is in the range of < 0.80 which means the questionnaire is reliable and acceptable to be used as the instrument of data collection.

Meanwhile, to find out whether the questionnaires of students' selfficacy that were distributed to the students were reliable or not, the SPSS 25.0

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0 I a program was used to calculate the result to obtain the degree of reliability. The 0 result is presented in the following table: B **Table 3.11** milik

Reliability Analysis of Students' Self-Efficacy Questionnaire

UIN	Reliability Statistics				
u S I	Cronbach's Alpha		N of Items	s	
ska		,939		31	
Ria					

Table 3.11 shows the value of Cronbach alpha is 0,939 which indicates the reliability of students' self-efficacy questionnaires that were distributed to the students are highly reliable because the value is in the range of < 0.80 which mean the questionnaire is reliable and acceptable to be used as the instrument of data collection.

Besides, to find out whether the test of students' reading comprehension that was distributed to the students was reliable or not, the SPSS program was used to calculate the result to obtain the degree of reliability. The result is presented in the following table:

Table 3.12

Reliability Analysis of Students' Reading Comprehension Test

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,883	30



B

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

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B × Table 3.12 shows the value of Cronbach alpha is 0.883 which indicates the 0 reliability of students' reading comprehension test distributed to the students are highly reliable because the value is in the range of < 0.80 which means the test is reliable and acceptable to be used as the instrument of data collection.

3.7.2 Validity

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ka Creswell (2012) defines validity as the individual's scores from an nstrument that makes sense, meaningful, enables you, as the researcher, to draw good conclusions from the sample you are studying to the population. It means that validity is the extent to which inferences made from assessment results are appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment.

To analyze the validity of data, the writer was analyzed by using inter-item validity used SPSS 25.0 program. To find out whether the questionnaires of students' attitudes that were distributed to the students were valid or not, the SPSS program was used to calculate the result to obtain the degree of validity. The result of validity from the students' attitude questionnaire is presented in the following table:

Table 3.13 Validity of Students' Attitude Questionnaire

No Item	Pearson	Sig (2	R table	Interpretation
ty o	correlation	failed)	JURA	MIA
of S1	(r count)			
Item 1	0,486*	0,030	0,444	Valid
E Item 2	0,693**	0,001	0,444	Valid



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Them 3	0,594**	0,006	0,444	Valid
Ttem 4	0,691**	0,001	0,444	Valid
Item 5	0,586**	0,007	0,444	Valid
Item 6	0,625**	0,003	0,444	Valid
CItem 7	0,614**	0,004	0,444	Valid
ZItem 8	0,590**	0,006	0,444	Valid
Litem 9	0,457*	0,043	0,444	Valid
Ttem 10	0,634**	0,003	0,444	Valid
ZItem 11	0,552*	0,012	0,444	Valid
⊂Item 12	0,506*	0,023	0,444	Valid
Item 13	0,460*	0,042	0,444	Valid
Item 14	0,577**	0,008	0,444	Valid
Item 15	0,573**	0,008	0,444	Valid
Item 16	0,687**	0,001	0,444	Valid
Item 17	0,507*	0,023	0,444	Valid
Item 18	0,569**	0,009	0,444	Valid
^{Item 19}	00,33	0,156	0,444	Invalid
Litem 20	0,601**	0,005	0,444	Valid
Ttem 21	0,506*	0,023	0,444	Valid
Item 22	00,048	0,842	0,444	Invalid
	•	·		•

Based on the table above, it shows that the students' attitude questionnaire consisted of 22 items that were tried out to 20 students. The validity of the destionnaire was analyzed by using SPSS 25.0 program version. The items are valid if r-obtained is smaller than α (r-obtained<0.05). Table 3.13 shows that robtained some items of the questionnaire is smaller than α =0.05 but for the items



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- Ъ . Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

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B 19 and 22 are invalid. Thus, the invalid items (19 and 22) were not used and were C deleted.

Furthermore, the result of validity from students' self-efficacy З questionnaire is presented in the following table:

Table 3.14 Validity of Students' Self-Efficacy Questionnaire

No Item	Pearson correlation (r count)	Sig (2 failed)	R table	Interpretation
Item 1	0,583**	0,007	0,444	Valid
Item 2	0,672**	0,001	0,444	Valid
Item 3	0,685**	0,001	0,444	Valid
Item 4	0,637**	0,003	0,444	Valid
Item 5	0,703**	0,001	0,444	Valid
Item 6	0,592**	0,006	0,444	Valid
Item 7	0,611**	0,004	0,444	Valid
Item 8	0,709**	0,000	0,444	Valid
Item 9	0,549*	0,012	0,444	Valid
Item 10	0,531*	0,016	0,444	Valid
Item 11	0,511*	0,021	0,444	Valid
Item 12	0,478*	0,033	0,444	Valid
Item 13	0,562**	0,010	0,444	Valid
Item 14	0,656**	0,002	0,444	Valid
Item 15	0,445*	0,049	0,444	Valid
Item 16	0,648**	0,002	0,444	Valid
Item 17	0,596**	0,006	0,444	Valid
Item 18	0,520*	0,019	0,444	Valid
Item 19	0,636**	0,003	0,444	Valid



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0,483*	0,031	0,444	Valid
	0,000	0,444	Valid
0,773**	0,000	0,444	Valid
0,585**	0,007	0,444	Valid
0,627**	0,003	0,444	Valid
0,091	0,702	0,444	Invalid
	0,004	0,444	Valid
	0,000	0,444	Valid
0,549*	0,012	0,444	Valid
0,531*	0,016	0,444	Valid
0,511*	0,021	0,444	Valid
0,478*	0,033	0,444	Valid
	0,832** 0,773** 0,585** 0,627** 0,091 0,611** 0,709** 0,549* 0,531* 0,511*	0,832** 0,000 0,773** 0,000 0,585** 0,007 0,627** 0,003 0,091 0,702 0,611** 0,004 0,709** 0,000 0,549* 0,012 0,531** 0,021	$0,832^{**}$ $0,000$ $0,444$ $0,773^{**}$ $0,000$ $0,444$ $0,585^{**}$ $0,007$ $0,444$ $0,627^{**}$ $0,003$ $0,444$ $0,091$ $0,702$ $0,444$ $0,611^{**}$ $0,004$ $0,444$ $0,709^{**}$ $0,000$ $0,444$ $0,549^{*}$ $0,012$ $0,444$ $0,531^{*}$ $0,016$ $0,444$ $0,511^{**}$ $0,021$ $0,444$

Based on the table above, it shows the students' self-efficacy questionnaire consisting of 31 items was tried out to 20 students. The validity of the questionnaire was analyzed by using SPSS 25.0 program version. The items are valid if r-obtained is smaller than α (r-obtained < 0.05). Table 3.11 showed that r-S obtained some items of the questionnaire are smaller than α =0.05 but for item 25 are invalid. Thus, the invalid items were not used and were deleted.

lamic In addition, the SPSS program was also used to calculate the result to obtain the degree of validity from the students' reading comprehension tests that were distributed to students. The result of validity of students' reading comprehension test is presented in the following table:



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





Table 3.15

Hak cipt No Item	_	~ ~ ~		
	Pearson	Sig (2	R table	Interpretation
milik	correlation	failed)		
	(r count)			
Z Item 1	0,548*	0,012	0,444	Valid
Item 2	0,482*	0,031	0,444	Valid
Item 3	0,582**	0,007	0,444	Valid
Item 4	0,647**	0,002	0,444	Valid
Item 5	0,451*	0,046	0,444	Valid
Litem 6	0,567**	0,009	0,444	Valid
Item 7	0,507*	0,023	0,444	Valid
Item 8	0,689**	0,001	0,444	Valid
Item 9	0,474*	0,035	0,444	Valid
Item 10	0,503*	0,024	0,444	Valid
Item 11	0,449*	0,047	0,444	Valid
Item 12	0,510*	0,021	0,444	Valid
Item 13	0,531*	0,016	0,444	Valid
F Item 14	0,506*	0,023	0,444	Valid
Item 15	0,426	0,061	0,444	Invalid
Item 16	0,272	0,247	0,444	Invalid
Item 17	0,366	0,112	0,444	Invalid
Ltem 18	0,515*	0,020	0,444	Valid
Ttem 19	0,515*	0,020	0,444	Valid
Item 20	0,503*	0,024	0,444	Valid
Item 21	0,071	0,766	0,444	Invalid
Item 22	0,121	0,611	0,444	Invalid
Item 23	0,498*	0,025	0,444	Valid
Item 24	0,696**	0,001	0,444	Valid
Ttem 25	0,474*	0,035	0,444	Valid



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Titem 26	0,507*	0,023	0,444	Valid
Ttem 27	0,458*	0,042	0,444	Valid
Item 28	0,526*	0,017	0,444	Valid
2. Item 29	0,474*	0,035	0,444	Valid
Them 30	0,565**	0,009	0,444	Valid

Based on the table above, it shows the students' reading comprehension test consisted of 30 items was tried out to 20 students. The validity of the test was analyzed by using SPSS 25.0 program version. The items are valid if r-obtained is smaller than α (r-obtained<0.05). Table 3.15 show that r-obtained some items of the test is smaller than α =0.05 but for item 15, 16, 17, 21, and 22 are invalid. Thus, the invalid items (15, 16, 17, 21, 22) were not used and were deleted.

3.8 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is a device to determine the result of collected data. Creswell (2012) has determined the standard deviations and range score for the independent variable and for the dependent variable, where the independent variables are fudents' attitude and self-efficacy, whereas the dependent variable is students' reading comprehension. The data were analyzed by employing descriptive and inferential statistics, which is Regression Analysis, and all data were analyzed by using SPSS 25.0 program.

1. Descriptive Statistics

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Descriptive statistics were used to analyze percentage (%), mean scores (M), and standard deviation (SD).



2. Inferential Statistics

Inferential statistics were used to test the hypothesis of this study. Simple and multiple regressions can be used in this study.

a. Simple Regression

Simple regression was used to answer the first and the second research questions:

- To investigate the significant correlation between students' attitude and their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.
- To investigate the significant correlation between students' selfefficacy and their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.

If the result shows p < 0.05, it means there is a significant influence of students' attitude toward reading comprehension, and also there is a significant influence of self-efficacy toward reading comprehension. If the result shows p > 0.05, it means there is no significant influence of students' attitude toward reading comprehension, and also there is no significant influence of self-efficacy toward reading comprehension.

b. Multiple Regression

According to Creswell (2012), multiple regressions are statistical procedures for examining the combined relationship of multiple independent variables on a single dependent variable. Multiple regressions will be used to analyze the last research question, namely; to

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b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau



investigate the significant influence of students' attitudes and self-

efficacy toward their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.

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- Iniv Secondly, the students' reading comprehension was also influenced by self-efficacy. The strongest students' self-efficacy would be the higher students' reading comprehension. Besides, the worse students' self-efficacy, they would get the lower score in reading comprehension. In the other words, the increase of students' self-efficacy would increase their reading comprehension. Syarif Kasim So, we can conclude that when students have good attitudes as well as

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND RECOMMENDATION

ta The final chapter provides the conclusion based on the data presentation В and analysis in the previous chapter. The implication of the findings of the study is also given followed by recommendations based on the conclusion.

51 Conclusion

S This study investigated the influence of students' attitude and self-efficacy ka toward their reading comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu Based on the B data analysis from data collection using two kinds of questionnaires and reading comprehension test that represented in chapter IV, it was shown that there was a significant influence of students' attitude and self-efficacy toward reading comprehension at the tenth-grade students at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu. From the findings, some conclusions can be drawn:

Firstly, reading comprehension was influenced by students' reading attitude. The better students' attitude toward reading, they would get the higher score in reading comprehension. Meanwhile, the worse students' reading attitude, they would get a lower score in reading comprehension. In short, the increase of students' attitude would increase their reading comprehension.



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σ 2 Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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strong self-efficacy, they were positively affected in students' reading comprehension.

The Implication of the Research

The implications of the findings are one of the necessary things the students and teachers should recognize themselves; know their strengths and weaknesses in the teaching and learning process. The findings of this study found that there was a significant influence of students' attitude and self-efficacy positively affected toward students' reading comprehension. It means that those factors cannot be ignored and tend to need noticeable attention. Regarding many theories mentioned in chapter two, and it is proved that students' attitude and selfefficacy have assisted toward reading comprehension that we could see from the reading test.

This finding was similar to Gardney's theory (in Dörnyei, 2003) that stated the students' attitude toward the target language group would influence the students' success in language learning. Thus, the role of attitude is proven able to change the students' behavior. Positive attitudes would reflect the positive performance of students in foreign language learning. On the other hand, negative attitudes will give an impact on negative performance in the learning process. In short, students' achievement is depending on their performance. So, the student's attitude can influence their reading comprehension.

ulta In addition, the influence of self-efficacy toward students' reading comprehension findings is supported by Habibian and Roslan (2014). They stated



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that there is a positive significance between self-efficacy and reading comprehension. The self-efficacious students can perform the task better than those who are not. Hence, the teachers must take more attention to the students who have weak self-efficacy levels, and then they must be able to maintain and prove self-efficacy levels by applying a suitable teaching strategy in the learning process.

As a facilitator in learning, teachers are required to be concerned with students' attitude and self-efficacy that contributed affected in the English learning process. As we know, every student has their own characters' ability in language learning. Some students are fast and easy to understand learning material and also some students are quite slow to understand the material. Consequently, the teachers are required to establish a learning conducive atmosphere that students are comfortable expressing their ideas or asking question in the learning process. With an enjoyable learning process, students feel motivated in learning, and it can encourage them to be confident in learning.

Furthermore, the students are also expected to more practice reading material to enhance their comprehension of reading. The teachers are required to prepare good reading material for students' levels. Moreover, the teacher should have good knowledge about reading as one of the skills in English language learning. Attitude and self-efficacy can be obtained when students always think positively about themselves.



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Recommendation

O Dealing with the conclusion of the research, it would like to give some recommendations that are presented as follows:

1. The English Teachers

The English Foreign Language teachers are recommended to establish an enjoyable atmosphere in learning to promote students' positive attitude toward English. Teachers should focus on students' attitude before teaching English. The teachers are required to change the way students' opinions about English lessons. Therefore, it is recommended that they keep developing to improve their professionalism as a teacher. The teachers can also give more students more assignments dealing with reading comprehension.

2. The Students

> Based on the result of the research, the students should maintain the way of learning English. They can improve their reading attitude and self-efficacy as an important factor in increasing students' reading comprehension. The students also should increase their ability in English by trying to enrich knowledge related to English, practice their English, and enlarge reading an English book.

3. The School Policy-Marker

The school policymaker is one of the people who are involved to improve students' reading comprehension. They need to establish a good way to support students' reading comprehension skills, such as

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collaboratively designing the school program with English teachers. This way can stimulate students to practice their skills in English. In addition, the facilities that can help to teach and learn also should be provided.

Further Researchers 4.

> Hopefully, this thesis provided a meaningful reference for further researchers and those who are reading this thesis and interested in conducting the same research. It suggested to the next researcher to investigate whether attitude and self-efficacy can also influence other subjects.

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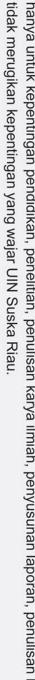
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QUESTIONNAIRE OF READING ATTITUDE Adapted from Juhee Lee and Schallert (2014)

This questionnaire is for the purpose of research only that is to investigate the students' attitude toward reading and nothing to do with your grade. The questionnaire consists of 21 questions and statements in the form of close-ended items. Choose the alternative which you think based on Likert-scale:

- (SD) Strongly Disagree,
- (D) Disagree,
- (Undecided,
- (A) Agree
- (SA) Strongly Agree
- Name: Class:
- Gender:

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No	Reading Attitude	SD	D	U	A	SA
	Items	(Strongly Disagree)	(Disagree)	(Undecided)	(Agree)	(Strongly Agree)
1.	I can develop my					
	English reading ability					
State	if I read English.					
2.	I can improve my					
sla	sensitivity to the					
mic	English language if I					
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3 .	I can acquire broad					
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5.	I can become more					
-	knowledgeable if I					
	read English.					
6.	I can acquire English					
-	vocabulary if I read					
6. 7.	English.					
7.	I get to know different					
	values if I read					
	English.					
8.	I want to avoid reading					
	in English as much as					
	possible.					
9.	Reading is enjoyable					
10.	I feel anxious if I don't					
	know all the words in					
	reading passages.					
1.	Reading is my hobby.					
<u>]</u> 2.	If I do not understand					
	content in reading, I					
	skip the part.					
2	I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I					
13.	When I read in					
	English, I find it					
-	difficult to					
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Appendix 2 **OUESTIONNAIRE OF READING SELF-EFFICACY** Adapted from Henk, Marinak, and Melnick (2012)

This questionnaire is for the purpose of research only that is to investigate the students' self-efficacy toward reading and nothing to do with your grade. The questionnaire consists of 30 questions and statements in the form of close-ended items. Choose the alternative which you think based on Likert-scale:

(SD) Strongly Disagree, (D) Disagree, (1) Undecided, (A) Agree (SA) Strongly Agree

Name: Class: Gender:

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No	Reading Self-Efficacy Items	SD (Strongly Disagree)	D (Disagree)	U (Undecided)	A (Agree)	SA (Strongly Agree)
1.	Reading is a pleasant activity for me.					
State Isla	I can handle more challenging reading materials than I could before.			Y		
1 3.	I need less help than other students when I read.					
4 Hvers	I feel comfortable when I read.		TOT		TAT	ſΤ
ersity of Sulta	When I read, I don't have to try as hard to understand as I used to do.		0.21		IA	J
an Svar	I am getting better at reading.					

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Т					
م	When I read, I can figure				
~	out words better than				
<u>C</u> .	other students.				
O	other students.				
2 8.	My teachers think I am a				
,⊐°.					
1	good reader.				
	I read better than other				
29.					
5	students in my class.		i		
2 10.					
S ⁰ .	My reading				
	comprehension level is				
sk	higher than other students.				
0					
ઝ 1.	I feel calm when I read.				
2 12.	My teacher think that I try				
	my best when I read.				
13.	Reading tends to make me				
	feel calm.				
14.	I understand what I read		SUN/ 1		
	better than I could before.				
15.	I can understand difficult				
	reading materials better		\sim		
	than before.				
	than before.				
(1 6.	When I read, I can handle				
ta	difficult ideas better than				
Ite					
Is	my classmates.				
517	When I read, I recognize				
lami					
lic	more words than before.				
4 8.	I enjoy how I feel when I				
p ⁴ 0.					
iv	read.				
nivers 19.	I feel proud inside when I	 2202		× 1 ×	
jament a					
ty	think about how well I		VU U		
of	read.				
	I have immediated				
2 0.	I have improved on				
lta	assignments and tests that				
In	involve reading.				
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a21.	When I read, my					
	understanding of					
cip	important vocabulary					
-	words is better than other					
B	students.					
В						
-22.	My classmates think my					
×	reading comprehension is					
\subset	fine.					
Z	line.					
	Deading malrag ma faal					
3 3.	Reading makes me feel					
sn	good.					
<u>0</u> 24.	T C' (1 1					
24.	I can figure out hard					
R	words better than I could					
a	before.					
u						
25.	I think reading can be					
	relaxing.					
	C					
26.	When I read, I need less		1000			
	help than I used to.		11102233			
	holp than I about to t					
27.	My teacher thinks that I		1/12/02/54-1	22890 V		
	do a good job of		111888			-11 /
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	interpreting what I read.					
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S	difficult reading materials					
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	my reading than other					
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3 0.	Vocabulary words are					
Jn	easier for me to					
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Т Appendix 3 READING COMPREHENSION TEST

Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), (**D**), or (E).

The following text is for question 1 to 3.

Picasso was one of the most outstanding and important artists of the 1900's. He was best known for his paintings. Almost every style in modern art is represented in Picasso's works. Picasso was born in 1881 in Malaga, Spain as the son of an art teacher. He studied painting from his father and his college level course of study at the academy of arts in Madrid.

From about 1895 to 1901, he painted realistic works in a traditional style. He, then, entered what was called the Blue Period. During this time, he only used shades of blue in his paintings to show the poverty he saw in Barvelona. After 1908, he entered into the style of cubism. Among his well-known cubist paintings are "Three Musicians" and "Man with a Guitar".

Picasso died in Moughins, France in 1973. He was really great artist.

Source: englishadmin.com

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- State Based on the text, why did Picasso become so popular? Because 1.
 - A. He was the most outstanding artist of the 1990's.
 - B. He was known for his great paintings.
 - C. He painted in traditional style.
 - D. He was son of an art teacher.
 - E. He studied in art school.
 - 2. What is the topic of the passage?
 - A. Picasso died in Spain 1973.
 - B. Picasso was born in Malaga, Italy.
 - C. Picasso was famous for his painting style.
 - D. Picasso had a father who worked as an art teacher.
 - E. Picasso finished his study at the academy of Arts in Madrid.

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- What can be inferred from the text? 3.
 - A. Picasso's father was not good at art.
 - B. Picasso passed away at the age of 92.
 - C. Picasso was unpopular artist of 1990's.
 - D. Blue period shows the prosperity in Barcelona.
 - E. For 8 years, Picasso painted realistic works in a traditional style.

The following text is for question 4 to 6.

On Wednesday, my students and I went to Yogyakarta. We stayed at Dirgahayu Hotel which is not far from Malioboro.

On Thursday, we visited the temples in Prambanan. There are three big temples, the Brahmana, Syiwa and Wisnu temples. They are really amazing. We visited only Brahmana and Syiwa temples, because Wisnu temple is being renovated.

On Friday morning, we went to Yogya Kraton. We spent about two hours there. We were lucky because we were led by a smart and friendly guide. Then we continued our journey to Borobudur. We arrived there at four p.m. at 5 p.m, we heard the announcement that Borobudur gate would be closed.

In the evening we left for Jakarta by bus.

Source: sekolahbahasainggris.co.id

- State The text above mainly discusses about 4.
 - A. The writer's trip to Yogyakarta.
 - B. The writer's first visit to Prambanan.
 - C. The writer's impression about the guide.
 - D. The writer's experience at Yogya Kraton.
 - E. The writer's impression about Borobudur.
- **Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau** 5. What are the big temples in Prambanan?
 - A. Angkor wat, Syiwa, and Sudra Temples
 - B. Paria, Brahmana, and Temples.
 - C. Brahmana, Syiwa, and Wisnu Temples.
 - D. Wisnu, Syiwa, and Borobudur Temples.
 - E. Borobudur, Syiwa, and Brahmana Temples.

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- 6. Why did they just visit Brahmana and Syiwa temples?
 - A. Because there was no Wisnu Temple.
 - B. Because Wisnu Temple was amazing.
 - C. Because Wisnu Temple was too small.
 - D. Because Wisnu Temple was being repaired.
 - E. Because Wisnu Temple was being destroyed.

The following text is for question 7 to 11.

A brief history of Singapore

According to Legend, Singapore was a founded country ago when a prince from Sumatra landed on the island and saw a lion. He took it as a good omen and founded a city called Singapura, which means Lion City. The legend may or may not be true. In fact the name of Singapura was not recorded until the 16th century and Singapore was really only a trading post with a small population, not a city.

Modern Singapore was founded in 1819 by Sir Stamford Raffles (1781-1826). Raffles became a clerk for the British East India Company in 1795. He rose rapidly in the company. In 1805 he was sent to Penang and in 1811 he was made Lieutenant Governor of Java.

In 1818, Raffles was made governor of Bencoolen on the island of Sumatra. Raffles believed the British should establish a base on the Straits of Malacca and in 1819 he landed on the island of Singapore. The island consisted of swamps and jungle with a small population but Raffles realized it could be made into a useful port.

At the time, two men were vying to become Sultan of the Empire of Johor, which controlled Singapore. In 1812 the Sultan died and his two sons quarreled over the succession. Raffles supported the older brother Hussein and recognized him as Sultan. Raffles made a deal with him. The British East India Company was given Singapore in return for and annual payment. In 1824, the Company was given the island in return for a lump sum of money.

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The British established a new trading post at Singapore and it grew very rapidly. As well as Europeans, Malays, Chinese, Indians, and Arabs came to live and work there. By 1824 the population had risen to 10.000.

In 1826, Singapore was joined with Melaka and Penang to form the Straits Settlements. In 1867, Singapore became a Crown Colony ruled directly by the British government rather than the East India Company. By 1870 the population of Singapore had risen to 100.000. Many grand buildings were erected in Singapore in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Among them was the Victoria Theatre & Concert Hall, which was built in 1862.

Several temples were built at the time, including Thian hock Keng Temple, which was built in 1842. The Sri Marimman Temple was first built in 1823, but it was rebuilt in 1843. The Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple was built in 1855. The Leong San See Temple was built in 1917. The Sakya Muni Buddha Gaya Temple was built in 1927.

When Suez Canal was built in 1869, Singapore became even more important as a 'gateway' between Europe and Eastern Asia – By Tim Lambert

Source: http://www.localhistories.org/Singapore.html

- 7. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - A. Singapore was a trading post.
 - B. Singapore was founded by Sir Stamford Raffles.
 - C. Singapore was named after the prince's name.
 - D. Singapore was founded by a prince form Sumatra.
 - E. Singapore was founded in 1819.
- State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau What is TRUE about Sir Stamford Raffles?
 - A. He was born in Bencoolen.
 - KA RIAL B. He founded the Straits of Malacca.
 - C. He was the founder of Modern Singapore.
 - D. He founded the British East India Company.
 - E. He invited people from Europe, Arabia, India, to Singapore.



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- Т a 9. At the time two men were vying to become Sultan of the Empire of Johor × C (Paragraph 4). The underlined word is closest in meaning to ipta A. Collaborating D. Competing milik B. Cooperating E. Joining C. Contributing 10. "Many grand buildings were erected in Singapore in the 19th and early 20th UIN centuries. Among them was the Victoria Theatre and Concert Hall, which Sus was built in 1862." (Paragraph 6). The word "them" refers to ka A. Temples D. Grand buildings R B. Centuries E. Victoria theatres 2 C. Concert halls 11. "Raffles supported the older brother Hussein and recognized him as Sultan". (Paragraph 4) The word "him" refers to D. Raffles A. Sultan
 - B. Prince Sumatra
 - C. Governor

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The following text is for question 12-16.

Word War II in the Pacific ended after the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings. The Empire of Japan surrendered to the Allies aboard USS Missouri in the 194. It inspired the East Indies (Indonesia) nationalist to proclaim independence, which the Japanese had promised. Soon, the leaders of the Indonesian nationalist movement insisted that Soekarno, a son of a school-teacher and theosophist, and Hatta, a Sumatra economist, proclaim Indonesian independence on the August 17th, 1945. They were also appointed president and vice-president of the new nation.

E. Hussein

After Japanese fled from the East Indies, the Dutch came back to recover the territory. They realized that the East Indies was very important for the Dutch economy. Armed with Japanese weapons, the Dutch were able to make significant headway in Sumatra and Java.



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both sides reached an agreement by which the Dutch recognized the sovereignty of the United States of Indonesia, with Queen Juliana as the titular head of an Indonesian-Dutch union. Adapted from: http://www.historytoday.com/Richard-cavendish/independenceindonesia

The Dutch aggression came under much criticism from the United Nations.

They proposed a negotiation between the Dutch and the Indonesian nationalist

movement and both sides agreed to negotiate. Eventually, a conference of 120

delegates was held in The Hague (Dutch: Den Haag) in 1949. The Indonesian

nationalist delegates were led by Mohammad Hatta. After tem weeks of meetings,

- R 12. From the passage, we can infer that a
 - A. Indonesian nationalists were inspired to proclaim independence when the Empire of Japan surrendered to the Allies.
 - B. The Indonesian nationalist insisted on proclaiming independence as the Japanese had promised.
 - C. Queen Juliana was the one who proclaimed independence.
 - D. Independence was proclaimed as the Dutch had promised.
 - E. Independence was proclaimed by Mohammad Hatta.
 - 13. Why were the Dutch able make to good headway in Java and Sumatra?
 - A. They were helped by the Japanese.
 - B. They had more skillful soldiers.
 - C. They had better strategies.
 - D. They used better weapons.
 - E. The negotiated better.
 - 14. "Eventually, a conference of 120 delegates as held in The Hague in 1949".
 - (Paragraph 3)
 - The underlined word is closest in meaning to
 - D. Reduced A. Conducted
 - B. Eliminated E. Deleted
 - C. Abolished

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- 15. In paragraph 2, we can infer that
 - A. The return of the Dutch was rejected by the nationalist.
 - B. The United Nations supported the Dutch aggression.
 - C. The Dutch were armed with Japanese weapons.
 - D. The Japanese had promised independence.
 - E. The Dutch declared war on the Japanese.
- z 16. "They proposed a negotiation between the Dutch and the Indonesian S nationalist movement." (Paragraph 3) Sn
 - The underlined word refers to
 - A. The Allies
 - B. The Dutch
- C. The Japanese D. The Nationalist
- E. The United Nations
- 8

The following text is for question 17 to 20.

Marion Barber

Marion Barber was born on June 9, 1983, and growing up in Minnesota. He attended Wayzata High School in Minnesota, and excelled in football, baseball, and track. Then, he attended the University of Minnesota, where he majored in Business Marketing. In his college football career, Marion Barber would earn myriad honors and broke numerous records to boot. Marion Barber's 3.276 yards and 14.100-yard rushing games ranked third in Minnesota Golden Gophers history.

Marion Barber hit the big time when the Dallas Cowboys selected him as the fourth round of the 2005 NFL Draft. Fans with Dallas Cowboys ticket watched Marion Barber emerge as a starter, rushing for 95 yards against the Seattle Seahawks and 127 yards against the Arizona Cardinals, which was the first 100-yards rushing the game of the season for the Dallas Cowboys.

He and the Dallas Cowboys agreed to a six-year contract extension worth \$45 million. His stats would continue to improve and impress his teammates, coaches, and fans with Dallas Cowboys tickets.

Source: carakerjapro.blogspot.com

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a ×	17. What is the topic of the text?
2.	A. A famous hockey player
	B. A famous football player
З	C. A famous handball player
	D. Rounders player
	E. Softball player
z	18. What kind of program majored by Barber during in Minnesota?
5	A. Literature D. Medic
N N	17. What is the topic of the text? A. A famous hockey player B. A famous football player C. A famous handball player D. Rounders player E. Softball player 18. What kind of program majord by Barber during in Minnesota? A. Literature D. Medic B. Business Marketing E. Accountancy C. Neurology 19. What is the main idea of paragraph 2? A. Marion Barber growing in Minnesota
D D	C. Neurology
2	19. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
-	A. Marion Barber growing up in Minnesota
	B. Marion Barber being famous when the Dallas Cowboys selected him.
	C. Marion Barber had a lot of fans.
	D. Marion Barber extended six-year contract with Dallas Cowboys.
	E. Marion Barber studied in University of Minnesota.
	20. Marion Barber hit the big time when the Dallas Cowboys selected him.
	(Paragraph 2)
	The synonym of the underlined words above is
Sta	A. Famous D. Poor
t p	B. Pity E. Happy
State Islami	C. Rich
3	
ri.	a following toxt is for quantian 21 to 25

Ehe following text is for question 21 to 25.

The Cultivation System in Java

To overcome bankruptcy, the Dutch colonial government implemented The Cultivation System or *cultuurstelsel* (Duth) in Java in the mid of the 19th century. By the system, the Dutch government planned to monopolize the cultivation of export crops on Java. As a result, much of Java became Dutch plantations.

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The system obliged the villagers to devote 20% of their cultivation fields to export crops that were decided by the Dutch. Among the crops were tobacco, sugarcane, rubber, and cocoa. Villagers had to work on the Dutch plantation for 60 days each a year. To make sure, people did not run away from the Dutch Government restricted human mobility. People were not allowed to travel freely without permission. Those who broke the rule were arrested and imprisoned.

To handle and control the process, the Dutch set up a network of local middlemen who profited greatly from the system. The Dutch gave a lot of bonuses when their residency gave more crops than before. This led the local people to suffer severe oppression.

The Cultivation System was very successful. The Dutch earned a lot of money to run their colonial government. Between 1832 and 1852, 19% of total Dutch income was from their Javanese colony. The figure increased to 33% between 1860 and 1866.

For the local people, the system was horrible. They suffered a lot because of their worsened living standards. They worked hard to plant the crops but they got little money, because the Dutch Government applied fixed prices.

Source: Mandiri: English on Target for SMA/MA Grade X book

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21. "To overcome bankruptcy, the Dutch colonial government implemented S The Cultivation System or *cultuurstelsel* (Dutch) in Java in the mid of the **Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau** 19th century."

The underlined word is closest in meaning to

A. Reach

tate

- B. Perform
- C. Achieve
- D. Conduct
- E. Cope with

22. How was the Cultivation System implemented?

- A. By giving a lot of bonuses to the villagers
- B. By obliging people to plant export crops.
- C. By increasing living standards.



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D. By applying fixed prices.

E. By arresting people.

23. What is NOT true about the cultivation system in Java?

- A. The villagers had to work on the Dutch plantation for 60 days each year.
- B. The villagers had to devote 20% of their field to grow export plants.
- C. People who broke the rules were arrested and imprisoned.
- D. People were allowed to travel freely.
- E. Human mobility was restricted.

ka 24. What is the main idea of paragraph 4? J

- A. The Dutch income form Javanese colony was 33%
- B. The local people got a lot of money.
- C. The local people suffered severe oppression.
- D. The Dutch arrested and imprisoned many people.
- E. The cultivation system was successful by the Dutch

25., the Dutch government restricted human mobility. (Paragraph 2) The underlined word is closest in meaning to

	1	A. Liı	nited		D. Re	leased
State	I	B. Re	lieved		E. Rei	moved
	(C. De	livered			
s a						
Če	y An	swer				
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ive	2. 0	2 7	7. D	12. A	17. B	22. B
rsitv	2. C 3. I	5 6	3. A	13. D	18. B	23. D SKA RIAU
of	4. <i>A</i>	4 9). D	14. A	19. B	24. E
	5. (C 1	10. D	15. C	20. A	25. A

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Appendix 4 Program dang Appendix 4 Program kepe

No.	Students							<u></u>		<u></u>	Read	ing Atti	tude Ite	em		<u>.</u>	<u>.</u>							RA
140.	Students	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	NA
1	Student 1	/ang wa < sebagi	ya¹l	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	2	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	1	5	5	1	87
2	Student 2	wa wa		5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	5	4	1	4	2	2	79
3	Student 3	jars jan	in ₄	4	5	5	3	4	3	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	1	3	5	3	92
4	Student 4	U⊮ ata	tañ	3	3	4	4	2	1	3	3	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	61
5	Student 5	n Se N Se	oa	3	5	5	3	2	4	1	4	2	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	63
6	Student 6	u Suska u Selun	men	4	5	4	4	4	5	2	4	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	76
7	Student 7			5	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	3	2	5	3	4	5	5	5	3	2	2	1	76
8	Student 8	ia u . kary	ntűmka	3	2	2	3	2	1	5	2	1	3	5	3	1	3	5	2	2	2	3	1	58
9	Student 9	/a ti	nka	5	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	3	4	1	83
10	Student 10	ya tulis	n G	3	5	4	4	4	5	2	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	5	2	3	4	2	79
11	Student 11	n I	an r	3	3	4	3	4	1	1	2	3	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	1	3	5	2	72
12	Student 12	i dalam	hen ⁴	4	4	3	4	4	1	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	2	3	3	1	73
13	Student 13	n be	rebt	3	5	4	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	2	3	4	1	88
14	Student 14	bentuk	ıtkâh	3 5	4	4	2	4	2	2	3	2	4	2	3	5	5	4	5	1	3	4	2	69
15	Student 15	k ap	Us I	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	3	5	2	94
16	Student 16	apapun	mbe	4	4	4	5	4	2	2	3	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	2	3	4	2	80
17	Student 17	aporali, 3 pun tanp	4	3	3	4	4	3	1	4	4	5	5	3	4	3	3	3	5	1	3	5	1	74
18	Student 18	npa izi	3	3 TYPETS	4	5	5	5	TT	2	4	2	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	1	3	4	1	78
		an, perunsan kituk atau injau 3 4 tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.	licon kritik atou tiniou	ity of Sultan Sy					U				3.	K	A	K	LA							

No Students	in hanya untuk kepent in tidak merugikan k e p ngumumkan dan men	n atau ²			5	6	7	8	R 9	eading A	<u>sttitude I</u> 11	tem	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	RA
19 Student	nper pead	selt	5 6	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	2	98
20 Student 20 20	tingan p pe¤ting∉ nperban	seโuruĥ	5 0	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	1	101
СА	82	67	76	84	83	82	76	59	66	74	68	77	73	80	76	80	81	89	37	62	77	32	1581
Validity	0.486	0.693	0.594	0.691	0.586	0.625	0.614	0.590	0.457	0.634	0.552	0.506	0.460	0.577	0.573	0.687	0.507	0.569	0.330	0.601	0.506	0.048	
Ket	v	v	v	V	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	v	D	v	v	D	
Variance of each item (σ_b^2)	0.69	1.03	0.66	0.76	0.63	0.79	0.76	2.35	1.71	0.81	1.54	1.03	1.13	0.60	1.26	0.90	1.15	0.85	0.53	0.49	1.03	0.34	21.02
$ \begin{array}{c} \textbf{Total varians} \\ (\sigma_t^{\ 2}) \end{array} $	132.5475	anpa									6												
Reliability (r ₁₁)	an, p Sussk selu	manabi	e)									11/23											
	an, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjau Su g ka Riau. seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.	ncantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:	State Islamic University of Sultan Sy	•				U	IN			S	K	A	R	ΙΑ	U						

ta milik U ngutip sebagian untuk ku ngumumkan darrya ku Appendix 5 Prme

	ne	an	~													
No	Students	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Student H	iن	g)	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	3
2	Studenta	ηų	(d)	4	3	5	4	4	5	3	3	5	3	4	4	3
3	Student 3	kaħ	30	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	3	4	5
4	Student 🖁 🗧	a4	1 Ta	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4
5	Student		Ъ	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	5
6	Stutent 6	່ ທ ₄	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	3
7	Student 2	inî't	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	2	4	5	3
8	Student &		4	3	3	3	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	4	3	2
9	Student 19	<u>a</u> 4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4
10		n Menic	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	2	5	4	4
11	Student D	nõ	4	4	3	2	3	4	5	3	3	3	2	4	3	4
12	Student 12.	antūmka	5	5	5	5	2	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	3
13 14	Student 13 Student 14		5	5	5	5	3	5	5	2	5	5	3	5	5	5
15	Student 14	Kañ	5	5 2	3	5 3	3	5	5	3	5	1 3	23	5	5	5 3
15		n dî														
17	Student 17	dan nt	5	5	2	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
18	Student 17	i nten	4	3	3	2 5	2 5	5	5	4	5	3	3	4 5	3	4 4
10	Student 19		5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5
20	Student 20	уу рост	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	3
	CA	75	92	86	80	90	75	91	94	79	87	81	71	88	81	77
	Validity	0.583	0.672	0.685	0.637	0.703	0.592	0.611	0.709	0.549	0.531	0.511	0.478	0.562	0.656	0.445
	Ket	0.585 V		0.005 V	0.037 V					0.549 V	0.551 V	V.511	0.478 V	0.302 V		
Var	riance of each	v	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	v	V	V	V	V
	item (σ_b^2)	0.89	0.34	0.71	1.00	1.05	0.99	0.45	0.51	1.05	0.73	1.65	1.45	0.74	0.65	0.83
Tota	al varians (σ_t^2)	282.11	iv													
Re	liability (T11)	0.93	(highly re	liable)			111	T	TT	OT		TO T	AT	T		
			ity	mubic)						NK	A		A]
		מ	У							U L	LY R		XX			
	S N	<u>.</u>	of													
	JSK	Ē.	1S													
	UIN Suska Riau		Sultan													
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JIN Suska Riau.

dungi Undang-ngutip sebagia ta milik

ngutip sebagiai in hanya untuk in tidak merugil ngumumkan da	ta milik (dungi Undang-l	1															
		-				Re	eading Se	elf-Effica	cy Item								
No Students	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	RSE
1 potudent le	5 ⊆	5	3	5	3	5	5	4	4	1	5	5	5	5	5	3	135
1 perba	4 🔨	- 4	5	5	2	5	5	5	4	2	4	5	3	3	5	3	123
3 7 Student 3	5 D	4	3	4	2	4	5	5	4	2	5	5	5	5	5	2	133
4 at Student ary	5 7	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	4	5	5	5	143
4 karya tulis 4 sebagii 6 gita	5 D	4	3	3	5	5	5	3	5	1	5	5	4	3	5	5	134
6 ag with the si	5	3	3	5	5	4	5	3	5	3	4	5	5	4	4	5	132
7 9 9tudent 2	5	4	4	5	2	4	4	3	5	1	5	4	3	5	5	2	123
8 atau s	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	84
10 O Student 100	5	4	4 3	5	1	5	5 5	4	5	2	5 5	5	4 5	4	5	4 2	137 123
	4	4	3	5	3	3	5	4	4	3	4	5	3	3	3	2	108
	3	2	2	3	2	5	3	4	3	2	4	4	5	5	5	5	122
11 U Studient 10 12 1 Studient 10 12 1 Studient 10 13 1 Studien	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	2	5	5	3	135
14 a Student 14	2	4	2	4	2	4	5	5	5	2	5	5	3	5	1	2	116
15 Student 15	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	3	4	3	3	3	3	81
	4	3	2	4	3	4	4	5	3	2	3	5	5	5	5	4	127
	2 🗸	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	3	2	5	5	4	5	3	3	117
18 5tudent 18 19 0 Student 18 20 0 Student 20	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	140
19 Student 18	5	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	4	5	141
20 Studient 26	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	140
СА	84	75	64	84	61	82	90	81	84	39	91	94	79	87	81	71	2494
Validity	0.648	0.596	0.520	0.636	0.483	0.832	0.773	0.585	0.627	0.091	0.611	0.709	0.549	0.531	0.511	0.478	
Ket	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	D	V	V	v	V	V	V	
Variance of each item (σ_b^2)	1.06	0.89	1.16	0.96	1.45	0.89	0.75	0.95	0.66	0.55	0.45	0.51	1.05	0.73	1.65	1.45	28.16
oen a iz	er											-					
ulis	ersity of					IN		SU.					A				
JIN	уо					-	1										
kriti Su:	Ŧ	2															
k af ska	u																
penulisan kritik atau tin a izin UIN Suska Riau.	ta	•															
penulisan kritik atau tinjau a izin UIN Suska Riau.	Sultan S																
au	бу	,															· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

ta milik Ugu ngutip sebagiang-Ugu n tidak merugikan da tau Appendix 6 Program

ne	ani								1							
No	Students							Ν	umber o	f Item						
110		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1 m	ngan Stadent 1 Stadent 2	k-8	1	1	1	0	1	-1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
2 a	Sedent 2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
3 2	a Sade 3	Pa Pa	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
4 ba	< Student 4	нe	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	-1	1	1	0	1	0
5 g .	Student 5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6 🖥	Sindent 6	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
7 ata	Suden 7	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
8 व	Sinder 8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9 elt	Stildent 9	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
10	Staten 10	1 0	1	0	0	1 0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
115		0		1	1	0	1		0	100000		1		0	1	0
12	auStatlen∰12	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
13	Strater 13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	Student 14	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	-1	1	1	0
15	Studen 15	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
16	Student 16	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
17 a 18 a	Studen 17	3 1 6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
190	Student 18	ate	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
20	Student 20	<u>G</u>	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
	CA	14	14	16	14	9	11	16	12	13	12	14	17	14	13	6
	Validity	0.548	0.482	0.582	0.647	0.451	0.567	0.507	0.689	0.474	0.503	0.449	0.510	0.531	0.506	0.426
	Ket	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	D
Va	riance of each															
	item (σ_b^2)	0.21	0.21	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.25	0.16	0.24	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.13	0.21	0.23	0.21
Tot	al varians (σ_t^2)	43.71														
Ř	eliabitatio (cr) eliabitatio (cr) luisan kritik atau tinjau	0.88	(highly r	eliable)	1	TT	TA	OT	TO	17		T	AT	T.		
5	ullis	ity	(inginy i	chable)						K A			AL			
Z	an	У					1			T.T.Y						
S	Kri.	of														
usk	ti	S														
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Ric	n	faj														
Ę.	tinj	Sultan S														
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dungi Undang-ngutip sebagia in hanya untul in tidak merug ngumumkan c ta milik

	1g-L giai tuk tuk	2															
							N	umber of	Item								
No	Students	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	RC
		Ч	1	1	1	1	1	_1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	26
2 D	n Stedentes 2 gan Stedentes 3	s ra	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
3 y a	Stordense 3		0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	13
4 7	a Stadenze 4	7	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	21
5 CD	G Stadents 5	ae	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0		0	0	1	0	11
6 9	W Studen & 6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	13
7	Suddents 7	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	16
⁸ la		1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	28
9 U	Seeden 9	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
¹⁰ G	- Studente 10 A Studente 10 A Studente 11 A Studente 11	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	14
11 S	A Stillenge 11	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	17
12 A	Student 12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	10
13	Sturden 13	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	- 1	1	1	1	29
14	Staten 14	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	19
¹⁵	Staden 515	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	21
16	Students 16	-1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	21
17 <u>a</u>	Students 17	-St	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	10
18	Stoplen 818	ৰ	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
19 C	Studen 19	X	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
20 5		D	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	15
	CA	12	14	15	14	12	12	10	14	13	13	16	13	16	13	12	394
	Validity	0.272	0.366	0.515	0.515	0.503	0.071	0.121	0.498	0.696	0.474	0.507	0.458	0.526	0.474	0.565	
	Ket	D	D	V	V	V	D	D	V	v	V	V	V	V	V	V	
	Variance of each item (σ_b^2)	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.21	0.23	0.23	0.16	0.23	0.16	0.23	0.24	6.40
1 IZIN	eni	ersi				TTT	T	OT	TO	17 A		T 7		Ŧ			
	- llis	it					N 1			ΚА		A					
	an	ty					1						-				
<u>v</u>	e Kri	f															
NSK	. F	St															
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IN SUSKA KIAU.		an															
	enulisan kritik atau tinjau	of Sultan Sy															
	iu:	У															

	C	ın tidak merugi ngumumkan da	ngutip seba ın hanya un	dungi Undang	ta milik																			
A	ppendix 7 ^v 1. Stude	dapaliki Paliki	untuk kepen∰i	EReli	⊂ ability	y Test maire	: Resu	ilts																
		erbanva	luruh gan p	1	ıska						Correla Aitem 1		Aitem1	Aitem1	Aitem1	Aitem1/	Aitem1	Aitem1	Aitem1	Aitem1	Aitem2	Aitem2	Aitem 2	
		R ×	Atem2	Aitem3	Aitem4	Aitem5	Aitem6	Aitem7	Aitem8		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	Total
Aitem1	Pearson Correlation	yang	dfika f?			,509 [*]			,475	0,341	0,375	0,107	0,255	0,210	0,389	0,021	0,000	0,275	-0,255	0,108	0,413	0,255	0,186	,486
	Sig. (2-tailed)2 a	-0,408	0,284	C 0,043	0,022	0,273	0,685	0,034	0,142	0,104	0,654	0,277	0,375	0,090	0,928	1,000	0,240	0,278	0,651	0,071	0,277	0,433	0,030
A : 1 O	N	3 920	P ⊒ 0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aitem2	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed	0,190	i <mark>∾</mark> i tanpa penelitiai	0,389	0,317	0,184	,627	0,249	0,301	,637 ^{°°}	0,334	0,405	0,343	,671	0,318	0,105	0,364	0,260	0,421	0,411	0,373	0,343	-0,271	,693
	Sig. (2-tailed	0,408	ba l	0,090	0,173	0,438		1	0,197		1	0,076	0,139	0,001		0,658		1	0,065	0,072	î	0,139	i	
Aitem3	IN	0,232	r <u></u> ∡∪	20 1	20 0 339	20 0,202	20 0,443	20 0,367	20 514	20 ,480	20 0,328	20 0 377	20 -0,158	20 0,267	20	20 0,230	20 ,454	20 ,471	20 0,187	20 ,458	20 0 278	20 -0,158	20 -0,063	20 ,594
	Correlation	<u>л</u> т	nca																					
	Sig. (2-tailed)0,264		20	0,144	0,393 20	0,050	0,111 20	0,020	0,032	0,158	0,101	0,506	0,256	0,312	0,329	0,044	0,036 20	0,429	0,042	0,092	0,506	0,791 20	0,006 20
Aitem4	Pearson	,456	Q,37	0,339	1	,608	0,361	,447	,794	0,035	,714	0,203	0,317	0,184	0,148	,552	0,363	-0,011	0,262	0,284	0,377	0,317	0,256	,691
	Correlation Sig. (2-tailed	T	a a	0,144		0,004	0,117	0,048	0,000	0,883	0,000	0 300	0,173	0 438	0.533	0,012	0 1 1 6	0.964	0,265	0,224	0,101	0,173	0,276	0,001
	N	5 20	≝ 3 0	20	20		20	1 1	20	20	20	20		20		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aitem5	Pearson Correlation	2,509	191e Mah	0,202	10000	1	0,334	0,261	,459	-0,188	,624	0,397	,526	-0,116	,570	0,427	0,133	-0,068	0,250	0,039	0,334	,526	0,346	,586
	Sig. (2-tailed),022		0,393	S ,004		0,150	0,267	0,042	0,427	0,003	0,083	0,017	0,627	0,009	0,060	0,576	0,777	0,287	0,870	0,151	0,017	0,135	0,007
A : (N	- 20	en go	20	* 20	20 0,334	20		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aitem6	Correlation	0,207	tka yus	0,443	S			0,413	0,334	0,361	0,350	,462	0,128	0,355	0,430	0,120	0,350	0,152	0,312	0,411	,466	0,128	-0,405	,625**
	Sig. (2-tailed)0,273	19,0 0 3 ar	0,050		0,150		0,070	0,150					0,125		0,613	0,124	1	0,181	0,072		0,592	1	
Aitem7	Pearson	0,097		20 0,367	-	20 0,261	20 0,413		0,255	20 0,053	20 0,306	20 0,259	20 0,136	20 0,248	20 0,370	,674	,725	20 0,439	,673	-0,126	20 0,442	20 0,136	20 -0,059	.614
	Correlation		Riber Riber				0.070		-											0.500	0.054			,
	N	20	20	0,111 20	0,048	0,267	0,070	20	0,279 20		0,190 20	0,271		0,291	0,108	0,001 20	0,000 20	0,053	0,001 20	0,596 20	0,051	0,568	0,805 20	0,004
Aitem8	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed N Pearson Correlation	3,475	0,301 9	,514	794	,459	0,334	0,255	1		,606	0,195	0,156	0,143	0,000	0,198	0,241	0,032	-0,019	0,443		0,156		,590
	Correlation Sig. (2-tailed	<u>;</u>)0.034	୍ୟ ସ୍ତ.197	0.020	1 .000	0.042	0.150	0.279	T	0.578	0.005	0.411	0.511	0.548	1.000	0,403	0.306	0.894	0.935	0.051	0.154	0.511	0.394	0.006
			Isan			0,012	0,.00	0,2.0			5,656	D				[0, 100]				0,00.	0,.0.	0,011		
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	wem4Aitem5Aitem6Ait	tem7Aitem8Aitem9	0 1 2	2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9	0 1 2 Total
N $\langle \mathfrak{P} 0 \rangle = \mathfrak{P} 0$ 20	C 20 20 20	20 20 20		20 20 20 20 20	20 20 20 20 20	20 20 20 20
Aitem9 Pearson 9,391 637 ,480 Correlation	2,035 -0,188 0,361 0	0,053 0,132 1	0,204 0,265 -0,0	004 ,544 0,049 -0,129	0,282 ,560 0,054 0,311	0,404 -0,004 -0,367 ,457
Sig. (2-tailed) 0, 142 00,062 0,032	0,883 0,427 0,117 0	0,826 0,578	0,388 0,259 0,9	987 0,013 0,836 0,587	0,228 0,010 0,821 0,183	0,077 0,987 0,111 0,043
	7 20 20 20	20 20 20		20 20 20 20	20 20 20 20	20 20 20 20
Aitem10 Pearson 0,355 9,384 0,328 Correlation 7 9 5 2	a 14 ,624 0,350 0	0,306 ,606 0,204	1 ,510 0,2	280 0,047 0,287 0,386	0,117 -0,088 0,223 0,084	,444 0,280 0,152 ,634**
Sig. (2-tailed) 0, 100 0,158	0,000 0,003 0,130 0),190 0,005 0,388	0,021 0,2	233 0,844 0,220 0,093	0,623 0,712 0,344 0,724	0,050 0,233 0,521 0,003
N 2 20 20	20 20 20	20 20 20	20 20	20 20 20 20	20 20 20 20	20 20 20 20
N 200 20 20 Aitem11 Pearson 0,107 0,405 0,377 Correlation 5 5 0 Sig. (2-tailed) 0,654 0,056 0,101	0,203 0,397 ,462 0),259 0,195 0,265	,510 1 0,1	167 -0,008 0,416 0,201	0,297 0,060 ,499 0,233	0,299 0,167 0,014 ,552
Sig. (2-tailed) 0,654 00,086 0,101	0,390 0,083 0,040 0			482 0,975 0,068 0,395		
N ≥ 20 20 Aitem12 Pearson 0,255	20 20 20 0,317 ,526 0,128 0	20 20 20 0,136 0,156 -0,004	20 20 0,280 0,167	20 20 20 20 20 1 0,183 ,446 0,281	20 20 20 20 0,260 0,237 0,287 -0,166	20 20 20 20 20 0,303 1,000 0,068 ,506
Aitem12 Pearson 0,35 0,393 -0,158 Correlation	0,017 ,020 0,120 0	,130 0,130 -0,004	0,200 0,107	1 0,105 ,440 0,201	0,200 0,237 0,207 -0,100	0,303 1,000 0,000 ,300
Correlation A <th< th=""><th>0,173 0,017 0,592 0</th><th>0,568 0,511 0,987</th><th>0,233 0,482</th><th>0,439 0,049 0,230</th><th>0,268 0,314 0,220 0,483</th><th></th></th<>	0,173 0,017 0,592 0	0,568 0,511 0,987	0,233 0,482	0,439 0,049 0,230	0,268 0,314 0,220 0,483	
N 3 20 20 20 Aitem13 Pearson 0,210 67 0,267	20 20 20 0,184 -0,116 0,355 0	20 20 20),248 0,143 ,544	20 20 0,047 -0,008 0,1	20 20 20 20 20 183 1 0,122 0,025 0,025	20 20 20 20 20 0,397 ,499 0,161 0,386	20 20 20 20 -0,087 0,183 -0,307 ,460
Aitem13 Pearson 0,210 674 0,267 Correlation 2 674 0,267						
	0,438 0,627 0,125 0	1 1 1	0,844 0,975 0,4			
N <u>5</u> 20 <u>≕</u> 20 20 Aitem14 Pearson ⊉,389 <u>⊒</u> ,3 <u>3</u> 8 0,238	20 20 20 0,148 ,570 0,436 0	20 20 20 0,370 0,000 0,049		20 20 20 20 20 146 0,122 1 ,460 1 ,460 1	20 20 20 20 0,272 0,301 0,421 -0,089	20 20 20 20 ,461 ,446 0,221 ,577 ^{**}
Correlation 2 🔍 🗃	S				0,212 0,001 0,121 0,000	,101 ,110 0,221 ,011
Sig. (2-tailed) 0,090 0,121 0,312	0,009 0,055 0		1 1	- i i i i i	0,246 0,197 0,065 0,709	
N 20 0 20 Aitem15 Pearson 0,021 20,195 0,230	20 20 20 552 0,427 0,120 ,6	20 20 20 674 0,198 -0,129		20 20 20 20 20 281 0,025 ,460 1	20 20 20 20 20 ,657 0,258 ,716 0,025	20 20 20 20 0,280 0,281 0,336 ,573
Correlation 2 5	ls					
Sig. (2-tailed) 0,928 9,698 0,329	0,012 0,060 0,613 0	0,001 0,403 0,587	0,093 0,395 0,2	230 0,916 0,041	0,002 0,272 0,000 0,918	
Aitem16 Pearson 0,000 0,384 ,454		20 20 20 725 0 241 0 282	0 117 0 297 0 2	20 20 20 20 20	20 20 20 20 1 ,689 ,687 0,290	20 20 20 20 0,301 0,260 -0,090 ,687 ^{**}
Correlation			0,111 0,201 0,2		,000 ,001 0,200	
Sig. (2-tailed) 1,000 9,175 0,044	9,116 0,576 0,124 0	0,000 0,306 0,228	0,623 0,203 0,2	268 0,083 0,246 0,002	0,001 0,001 0,214	
Aitem17 Pearson 0,275-0,260,471		20 20 20	-0.088.0.060.0.2	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	20 20 20 20 ,689 1 0,281 0,074	20 20 20 20 0,327 0,237 -0,128 ,507
Correlation . D	er 0,000 0,102 0	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0,000 0,000 0,2		,000 1 0,201 0,011	
Sig. (2-tailed) 0,240 0,268 0,036	0,964 0,777 0,522 0	0,053 0,894 0,010	0,712 0,801 0,3	314 0,025 0,197 0,272	0,001 0,229 0,757	0,160 0,314 0,590 0,023
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	N 3 Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N 9 Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed) N N 9 Pearson	gikan ker	n ataug	2 Stem?	AGA m4	Aitem5	Aitem6	Aitem7	Aitem8	Aitem ⁰	Aitem1	Aitem1	Aitem1	Aitem1 3	Aitem1	Aitem1 5	Aitem1 6	Aitem1	Aitem1 8	Aitem1 9	Aitem2	Aitem2	Aitem2 2	Total
	N	<u>}</u>	s Pl	0 20	<u> </u>	20	20	20	20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	20	20	20
Aitem18	B Pearson	ting	a),42	1 0,187	9 ,262	0,250	0,312	,673	-0,019	0,054	0,223	,499	0,287	0,161	0,421	,716	,687	0,281	1	0,026	0,318	0,287	0,056	,569
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,233	ດ (ຫຼັງ (ຫຼັງ	5 0,429	0,265	0,287	0,181	0,001	0,935	0,821	0,344	0.025	0,220	0,497	0,065	0,000	0,001	0,229		0,913	0,172	0,220	0.815	0,009
	N	- 30	ndi	0 20	70 20			20	i i	20	1	20	20	20	20		20	20	20			20	20	20
Aitem19	Pearson	0,78	€ ,4 <u>2</u>	1,458	0,284	0,039	0,411	-0,126	0,443	0,311	0,084	0,233	-0,166	0,386	-0,089	0,025	0,290	0,074	0,026	1	-0,167	-0,166	-0,142	0,330
	Correlation Sig (2-tailed)) ≤ 1) #\$1		2 0,042		0.870	0,072	0 596	0.051	0,183	0 724	0,323	0.483	0,093	0 709	0,918	0 214	0,757	0,913		0,481	0,483	0,551	0,156
	N	5 <u>1</u>		0 20	20	20	í i	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		20	20	20	1		20	20	20
Aitem20	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	₽, 4 43	ab, 33	3 0,278	0,377	0,334	,466	0,442	0,331	0,404	,444	0,299	0,303	-0,087	,461	0,280	0,301	0,327	0,318	-0,167	1	0,303	-0,024	,601
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,0001	111 p	5 0,092	0,101	0,151	0,038	0,051	0,154	0,077	0,050	0,200	0,194	0,714	0,041	0,232	0,197	0,160	0,172	0,481		0,194	0,918	0,005
111 01	N	- 720	, D	0 20		20		20	20			20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		-	20	20	20
Aitem21	Pearson Correlation	0, 26 5	h, penu	3 -0,158	0,317	,526	0,128	0,136	0,156	-0,004	0,280	0,167	1,000	0,183	,446	0,281	0,260	0,237	0,287	-0,166	0,303	1	0,068	,506 [*]
	Sig. (2-tailed) N 2 Pearson	0,207	X , 13	9 0,506	1	0,017	0,592	0,568	0,511	0,987	0,233	0,482		0,439	0,049	0,230	0,268	0,314	0,220	0,483	0,194		0,777	
Aitom 22	N 2 Pearson	20 h 186		0 20 1 -0,063		20	20 -0,405	20	20	20 -0,367	20	20	20	20 -0,307	20 0,221	20	20	20 -0,128	20	20	20 -0,024	20 0,068	20	20 0,048
Altemzz	Conelation	-	2 2	8								_				0,000	-0,030	-0,120	0,000	-0,142	-0,024	0,000		· ·
	Sig. (2-tailed) N	0,433	ado,24	8 0,791	0,276		0,076		0,394	0,111	0,521					0,147	0,705			i	0,918			0,842
Total	Pearson	 486		<u>0</u> 20	.691	20 ,586	,625	20 ,614	,590	,457	,634	20 ,552	20 ,506	20 ,460	20 ,577	20 ,573	,687	20 ,507	20 ,569	20 0,330	,601	20 ,506	20 0,048	20
	Correlation	3,486	ah,		S	-																		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,030 7 20	Den Ven	1 0,006 0 20			0,003						0,023	0,042 20			0,001 20		0,009 20		0,005 20	0,023	0,842 20	20
	lation is signifi		the D	05 leve	l (2-taile	ed).	1 29	20			1 20	20	20			20	20			1 20	20	20	20	
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Reliability Statistics

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Item-Total Statistics

			131103	
	Scale Mean if Item	Scale Variance if	Corrected Item-	Cronbach's Alpha
	Deleted	Item Deleted	Total Correlation	if Item Deleted
Aitem1	74,95	130,471	,428	,878,
Aitem2	75,70	123,589	,642	,871
Aitem3	75,25	128,513	,546	,875
Aitem4	74,85	125,713	,649	,872
Aitem5	74,90	128,937	,538	,875
Aitem6	74,95	126,892	,574	,874
Aitem7	75,25	127,355	,563	,874
Aitem8	76,10	120,095	,492	,878,
Aitem9	75,75	126,829	,361	,882
Aitem10	75,35	126,555	,583	,874
Aitem11	75,65	124,555	,470	,877
Aitem12	75,20	128,168	,436	,878
Aitem13	75,40		,382	,879
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ngutip sebagiai dungi Undang-L ta miik L Item-Total Statistics

ngumumkan da ın tidak merugil in hanya untuk

			01100	
	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item- Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Aitem14	75,05	129,313	,530	,875
Aitem15	75,25	125,250	,502	,876
Aitem16	75,05	124,682	,639	,872
Aitem17	75,00	127,579	,432	,878
Aitem18	74,60	127,726	,511	,875
Aitem19	77,20	134,274	,272	,881
Aitem20	75,95	129,839	,560	,875
Aitem21	75,20	128,168	,436	,878,
Aitem22	77,45	139,208	-,003	,886

UIN Suska Riau. nelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjau tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

State Islamic University of Sultan Sy

UIN SUSKA RIAU

atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

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A 11	Deserves	Aitem			Aitem/	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem 8	Aitem 9	Aitem 10	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem 16	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem 20	Aitem 21	Aitem	Aitem 23	Aitem	Aitem/ 25	Aitem 26	Aitem	Aitem 28	Aitem2	Aitem 7 30	Aitem 31	Total
Aite 1	m Pearson Correlation	10	Bya	a 039	୦, ୨ ୮୦ ନ	0,337	0,404	,536	,557	0,350	0,233	0,052	0,210	0,185	0,082	0,073	0,412	0,437	,591	,488	0,364	0,422	,582	J,395	0,392	0,197	,536	,557	0,350	0,233	0,052	0,210	,583
∧ it c	Sig. (2-tailed N m Pearson	20 0,091	0, 70 3		- 020	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0,375 20 0,100	20
2	Correlation Sig. (2-tailed		bagia			,009	0,343	,304	0,312	0,093	,004	0,227	0,100	0.019	,709	,432	,400	,433	0,040	0,313	0,029	,527	,493	,470 2.034	0,380	- 0,162 0,494	,504	0,312	0,383	,004		0,100	<u> </u>
Aite	N m Pearson	20	_20 .895	r 200 ⊂ 74	-20	20	20	20	20 0,399	20	20	20	20	20 ,455	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 .654	20 ,548	20 ,469	20 .497	20	20	20	20 0,249	20	20	20 0,084	20
3	Correlation Sig. (2-tailed		ំ <u>ធ</u> ្ល៍ ០, ត្ត្ ០០	IN S	n p							. /					Ľ.				0,015					0,056 0,814						0,725	
Aite	N m Pearson	20 0,372			20	20 ,488	20 0,151	20 ,598	20 0,210	20 0,293	20 0,293	20 ,545	20 ,457	20 0,174	20 0,311	20 0,110	20 ,583	20 0,265	20 0,186	20 0,204	20 0,249	20 ,583	20 0,346	20 0,103	20 ,492	20	20 ,598	20 0,210	20 0,293	20 0,293	20 ,545	20 ,457	20 ,637
4	Correlation Sig. (2-tailed	d) 0,107	1	ero3#	0		0,525	0,005	0,374	0,210	0,210	0,013	0,043	0,462	0,182	0,645	0,007	0,258			0,289	0,007	0,135			0,135 0,570			0,210	0,210		0,043	
Aite	N m Pearson Correlation	0,337	,669 ,669	⋶ 2 % ;695	,488	20 1	,614 ^{°°}	0,328	20 0,342	20 0,405	20 0,429	20 0,399	20 0,345	,454	,758	20 0,241	,569	20 0,129	20 0,091		20 0,183	,621	20 ,451	20 0,276	20 ,541	20	20 0,328	1	20 0,405	20 0,429	20 0,399	20 0,345	20 ,703
J	Sig. (2-tailed	d) 0,147 20	0, 0 1	0,00 20	- K 0,039 20	20					0,059 20	0,081 20	0,137 20	0,044	0,000	0,305	0,009		0,704 20		0,441	0,003	0,046 20),239 20	0,014	0,678 20	0,158 20	0,140 20	0,076 20	0,059	0,081 20	0,137 20	0,001 20
Aite	mPearson	0,414	0, 34 5	0,38 8		,614		0,207			-	0,284	0,115	0,175	,453	0,346	,684				0,220),220	0,434		 0,207	,528	,479 [°]	0,162		0,115	
6	Correlation Sig. (2-tailed	d) 0,070 (b	0,56	0 0,09 0	0,525	0,004	S	0,382 20				0,225	0,629	0,459	0,045		0,001	0,280		0,186	0,352			0,352	0,056	0,017 0,943	0,382	0,017	0,032	0,494	0,225 20	0,629	
Aite 7	m Pearson Correlation	,536	,5 6 4	0,41 9	,5 ⊕ u	20 0,328	0,207		20 0,345	20 0,113	20 ,451	20 0,026	20 0.003	0,313	0,413	20 0,300	0,348	,774	20 ,541	0,442	0,214	,467	20 ,647	20),342	,626	- 0.045	20 1,000	20 0,345	0,113	,451	0,026	-0,003	20 ,611
ĺ	Sig. (2-tailed	20	720	20	20	20	20	20	20	0,635 20	0,046 20	0,913 20	0,990 20	0,179	0,070 20	0,199 20	0,132 20	0,000 20	0,014 20	0,051 20	0,364 20	0,038 20	0,002 20	0,140 20	0,003 20	0,849 20	0,000 20	0,136 20	0,635 20	0,046 20	0,913 20	0,990 20	
Aite 8	m Pearson Correlation		õ		0,220				1	,458	0,337	0,125	0,134	0,277	0,374	,623	0,354	,483	0,403	,657	0,367	,564	,728 ^{**}	,669	,448	0,161	0,345	1,000	,458 [*]	0,337	0,125	0,134	,709
	Sig. (2-tailed N	d) 0,011 20 0,350	0, 9 80 3 20	0,08 <mark>2</mark> 2 8	0, 35 4 몇0	0,140 20	0,017	0,136 20	20	0,042 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0,574 20	20
Aite 9	m Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed	0,350	0, 36 5	0,24	0,293	0,405	,479	0,113	,458	1							0,342		0,082	100			0,254		0,048	0,069			1,000		0,154		
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Alle	ann earson	0,200	UN	isan	0,233	0,423	u, i ty	,431	0,007	,470	<u> </u>	0,000	0,007	10,200	,557	0,520	10,140	0,550	0,007	0,555	0,052	0,523	0,237	,501	0,113	U	,401	0,557	,470	1,000	0,000	0,007	,001
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N 20 </th <th></th>	
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Aitem Pearson 0.2100.0000084.467 0.3450.145 -0.1340.4280.007 468 1.512 0.023 -0.234 -0.069637 .524 0.0	
12 Correlation 0 1 0,003 0,016 0,099 0,051 Sig. (2-tailed) 0,3750, 676, 7250, 0430, 1370, 6290, 9900, 5740, 0600, 9760, 038 0,0210, 9230, 9470, 3200, 6770, 7710, 8310, 0030, 0180, 7 0,016 0,099 0,051 N 20	
Aitem Pearson 0,185 , 3 3 5 5 0, 24 ,454 0,175 0,313 0,277 0,193 0,286 0,027 ,512 1 ,477 0,332 0,192 0,247 0,237 0,261 0,415 0,444 ,4	
13 Correlation Correlation <th< th=""><th>037 0.150 0.042 0.136 0.179 0.238 0.415 0.221 0.909 0.021 0.010 20</th></th<>	037 0.150 0.042 0.136 0.179 0.238 0.415 0.221 0.909 0.021 0.010 20
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Sig. (2-tailed) 0,7300,000,000,000,000,0450,0700,1040,4340,0110,1470,9230,034 0,1280,0720,0710,3530,0270,8200,0070,0	014 0,050 0,019 0,986 0,070 0,104 0,434 0,011 0,147 0,923 0,002 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
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Sig. (2-tailed) 0,7600, 450, 0,040, 0,0450, 3050, 1350, 1990, 0030, 5190, 1610, 9790, 9470, 1520, 128 0,5590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 73200, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 5450, 4170, 0,05590, 1890, 7320, 2720, 54500, 4170, 0,05590, 1800, 1800, 7320, 2720, 54500, 4170, 0,05590, 1800, 7320, 2720, 54500, 4170, 0,05500, 1800, 1800, 73200, 27200, 54500, 41700, 0,05500, 180000, 180000, 18000, 18000, 180000, 180000, 180000, 180000, 1800000, 180	034 0.003 0.999 0.963 0.199 0.003 0.519 0.161 0.979 0.947 0.049 20
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	010 0,867 0,012 0,826 0,132 0,126 0,140 0,533 0,030 0,320 0,002 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
Aitem Pearson 0,437 ,435 0,407 0,225 0,129 0,254 ,774 ,483 0,091 0,358 0,093 -0,247 0,412 0,306 0,309 1,690 ,704 0,232 ,478 ,76	
	000 0,010 0,043 0,940 0,000 0,031 0,704 0,121 0,696 0,677 0,006 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2
	36 0,420 0,411 0,201 ,541 0,403 0,087 0,354 0,069 ,520 0,082
Sig. (2-tailed) 0.0060.2110.51 40.4330.7040.2330.0140.0780.7320.7150.1250.7710.3130.3530.7320.3200.001 0.0010.4340.0180.0	015 0.065 0.071 0.396 0.014 0.078 0.732 0.715 0.125 0.771 0.019 20
Aitem Pearson ,488 0,515 0,412 0,204 0,199 0,399 0,442 ,657 0,160 0,395 0,231 0,051 0,261 ,495 0,258 0,406 ,704 ,673 10,119 ,465 ,70	7,619,515,0,152,0,442,657,0,160,0,395,0,231,-0,051,636
	000 0,004 0,020 0,523 0,051 0,002 0,502 0,085 0,328 0,831 0,003 20
	408 -0,348 0,227 0,214 0,367 0,367 0,032 0,128 ,637 ,483
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20	Correlation			đ	6 015	se	@ 5	S C		8	9	10	11	12	13	14 0,054	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		23 0,002	24	25	26	27	28	9	30		Total
A '1 -	Sig. (2-taile N		20	20		20	0,441	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0,124	20	20	20	20	0,193	20	20	20	20	20	0,112	20	0,895	20	0,003	20
Alte 21	m Pearson Correlation	Í		ayak		i a	,621					0,329			0,444			0,340	,478 [°]	,522 [°]	,465 [°]	1	1	,551		0,431				0,419	0,329	,615		,832
A '1 -	Sig. (2-taile N		20	Se l	548) 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0,143 20	20	20	20	20	20	0,012	20	20	20	20	0,010	20	0,156	20	20	0,000
Alte 22	m Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-taile	,58		bagi	,04%	0,300						0,237				1	,476			,536		0,408	,551	1		,711 ["]				0,254	0,237		0,072	Ĺ
A '1 -	N		20	-20	_ 20	1 20) 20	20	20) 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0,074 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0,000	20	0,315	20	0,763	20
Alte 23	m Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-taile	· ·		a	Z 2	Ē		0,220			0,253			0,023		0,444				0,420		0,002							,669		,581 0,007	0,118		
A it o	Ν) 20	20	20	î.	20	20	20	20	0,150 20 ,458	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		20			0,007 20 0,115	20	0,922	20
24	m Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-taile			_		1 11		0,434			0,048						0,379	,550 [°] 0,012	,457		,515 0,020	0,348		<u></u>	0,177				,448, 0,048	0,048	0,628		0,194 0,412	Ĺ
∆ it c	N M Pearson		20 197					1			20	20	20	20	0,042 20 0,346	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0,943 20	20			0,028 20 -0,051	20	20	
25	Correlation Sig. (2-taile		0	,162	0,05 6	0,135	50,099	0,017	0,045	5	0,069	0,051	0,103					0,053										0,045	1	0,069	0,829	,	0,897	
Δite	N m Pearson		20	v20	20 0 41 2	595	0,070 2(20	20	20	0,771 20 0,113	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0,020 20 0,442	20	20,467	20	0,343 20 0,342	20	20	20	0,430 20 0,345	20	20	20	20	20
26	Correlation Sig. (2-taile	,-		0	Ξ	1. ⊐				*				0,003						1							0,045 0 849		0,136		0,046		0,990	·
Aite	N m Pearson		20 57 [°] 0	P20	20 0,39	3	0,100 20 0,342	20	20) 20 51,000	20	20 0,337	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 0,403	20	20 0,367	20	20	20 ,669	20	20	20 0,345	20		20 0,337	20	20 0,134	20
27	Correlation Sig. (2-taile	1-		0	_					*	•							0,126										0,136			0,147		0,574	
Aite	N m Pearson		20	£20	20	₽\$0) 20) 2 (,4 79)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 0,342	20	20	20 0,160	20	20	20	20	-	20	20 0.113	20		20	20	20 0,428	20
28	Correlation Sig. (2-taile			đ	Ξ	Ë		3										0,140		0,082	0,502			0,280		0,048 0.840		0,635				0,516		
Aite	N m Pearson			20	20	i 🕷) 20 30,429	0 20	20 .451	0.337	20	0,033 20 1,000	20 0,030	20 0,007	20 0,286	20 .557	20 0,325	20 0,148	20 0,358	20 0,087	20 0,395	20 0,032	20 0,329	20 0,237	20 ,581	20 0,115	20		20 0,337		20 1	20 0,030	20 0,007	
29	Correlation	d) 0 (b	2830		0.032	HT .		_																			0 051					0,901		
Aite	Sig. (2-taile N m Pearson	0,0	20)520		20 ,448	20 ,545	0,399	0,284	20 0,026) 20 60,125) 20 0,154	20 0,030	20 1,000	20 ,468	20 0,027	20 0,336	20 0,006	20 ,484	20 0,093	20 0,354	20 0,231	20 0,128	20 ,615	20 0,112	20 0,118	20 0,182	20	20 0,026	20 0,125	20 0,154	20 0,030	20 1	20 ,468	20 ,511
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Jungi Undang-Undang ngutip sebagian atau n hanya untuk kepen n tidak merugikan kepen ngumumkan dan mem Reliability Reliability	ta mil
ngi Undang-Und lutip sebagian at hanya untuk kep tidak merugikan lumumkan dan r Reliability n	milik UIN
Scale: ALL VARIABLES	N Sus
Case Processing Su	

		Ν	%
Cases	Valid	20	100,0
	Excluded ^a	0	,0
	Total	20	100,0
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a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha N of Items

,930 31

Item-Total Statistics

		item-iotai Stati	31103			
	Scale Mean if Item	Scale Variance if	Corrected Item-	Cronbach's Alpha		
	Deleted	Item Deleted	Total Correlation	if Item Deleted		
Aitem1	120,95	278,471	,544	,928		
Aitem2	120,10	283,463	,652	,928		
Aitem3	120,40	277,305	,657	,927		
Aitem4	120,70	275,484	,600	,927		
Aitem5	120,20	272,589	,670	,926		
Aitem6	120,95	277,208	,551	,928		
Aitem7	120,15	282,976	,585	,928		
Aitem8	120,00	279,579	,687	,927		
Aitem9	120,75	278,197	,504	,928		
Aitem10	120,35	281,713	,493	,928		
Aitem11	120,65	275,503	,451	,930		
Aitem12	121,15	278,134	,420	,930		
Aitem13	120,30	280,642	,525	,928		
Aitem14	120,65	278,976	,627	,927		
Aitem15	120,85	283,503	,400	,930		
Aitem16	120,50	274,474	,611	,927		
	lisan 1 UIN	ity	U	111 21	12	

isan kritik atau tinjau UIN Suska Riau.

of Sultan S

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ngutip sebagia dungi Undangta milik l

	Jungi Undang-L ngutip sebagiai in hanya untuk in tidak merugil ngumumkan da	ta milik L		
Aitem17	120,95	278,050	,558	,928
Aitem18	121,50	278,368	,471	,929
Aitem19	120,50	275,947	,599	,927
Aitem20	121,65	277,924	,425	,930
Aitem21	120,60	270,147	,813	,925
Aitem22	120,20	274,063	,751	,926
Aitem23	120,65	277,818	,545	,928
Aitem24	120,50	279,632	,597	,927
Aitem25	122,75	295,145	,047	,933
Aitem26	120,15	282,976	,585	,928
Aitem27	120,00	279,579	,687	,927
Aitem28	120,75	278,197	,504	,928
Aitem29	120,35	281,713	,493	,928
Aitem30	120,65	275,503	,451	,930
Aitem31	121,15	278,134	,420	,930

UIN SUSKA RIAU

State Islamic University of Sultan Sy

nencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjau

iska Riau.

luruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

ta milik Undang-Undang-Undang-Undang-Undang-Undang-Undang-Undang-Undang-Undang-Undang-Undang in tidak merugiken kepentingaken damempentingaken kepentingaken kepentingaken

Correlations

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			Alem	Aiter	Aiten	nAiter	Aitom	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem	Aitem2	Aitem	1
		Aitem1		<u>5'3</u>	5 2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	9		Total
Aite	m Pearson	1	0,048	Ø,2t	8,524	10,37	3 ,50 4	- 1	,579	-	0,134	0,286	0,031	0,286	0,206	0,429	0,134	,524	0,378	0,286	-	0,134	0,000	0,048	0,206	0,206	,491	0,435	0,218	0,206	0,356	,548
1	Correlation		No.	<u> </u>	in in			0,055		0,252											0,089											
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,842	0,35	50,01	80,10	50,020	80,819	0,007	0,285	0,574	0,222	0,898	0,222	0,384	0,059	0,574	0,018	0,100	0,222	0,709	0,574	1,000	0,842	0,384	0,384	0,028	0,055	0,355	0,384	0,123	0,012
	N	20	set		a t	0 2	0 30	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aite	mPearson	0,048			20, 2 8	60,15	40,285	0,218	0,356	0,206	0,356	0,286	0,336	-	0,435	-	-	0,286	-	,524	0,134	0,134	0,000	0,286	0,435	0,206	,491	0,206	0,218	,663	0,134	,482
2	Correlation		g:	0 ,05	5 0									0,190		0,048	- / -		0,126				1.1									L
	Sig. (2-tailed	0,842	ian	0 ,8 5	90,22	20,51	80,223	0,355	0,123	0,384	0,123	0,222	0,147	0,421	0,055	0,842	0,181	0,222	0,597	0,018	0,574	0,574	1,000	0,222	0,055	0,384	0,028	0,384	0,355	0,001	0,574	0,031
	Ν	20	م20	- 2		0 2	0 20) 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aite	m Pearson	0,218	ta			ľ	- ,553	0,375	,612	0,419	0,357	- (0,140	,764	0,419	0,327	0,357	-	0,289	-	,612	-	0,000	0,218	0,419	0,419	0,063	0,157	,688	-0,105	0,357	,582
3	Correlation		0,055			0,05	-					0,055	15					0,055		0,055		0,408										
	Sig. (2-tailed	0,355	0%319	Ë,	0,02	80,83	30,011	0,103	0,004	0,066	0,122	0,819	0,556	0,000	0,066	0,159	0,122	0,819	0,217	0,819	0,004	0,074	1,000	0,355	0,066	0,066	0,794	0,508	0,001	0,660	0,122	0,007
	N	20	Ē20	<u>v</u> 2	9 72	0 2	0 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aite	mPearson	,524	0,286	b),499	P D	1	- ,724	0,218	,579	0,206	0,134	0,286	0,336	0,286	0,206	0,429	0,134	,524	0,126	0,286	0,134	-	0,000	0,286	0,435	0,435	0,218	-	,764	0,206	0,356	,647
4	Correlation		7		= òí	0,06												14.5				0,089					1	0,023				1
	Sig. (2-tailed	0,018	0,222	0 ,0 2		0,78	30,000	0,355	0,007	0,384	0,574	0,222	0,147	0,222	0,384	0,059	0,574	0,018	0,597	0,222	0,574	0,709	1,000	0,222	0,055	0,055	0,355	0,924	0,000	0,384	0,123	0,002
	N	20	520	- 2	\$ ≒2	0 2	0 20) 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aite	mPearson	0,373	00154	-		-	10,010	0,201	0,123	0,242	0,123	,592	0,099	0,154	0,242	0,285	0,123	0,154	0,290	0,154	0,123	0,123	0,101	0,373	0,242	0,032	0,201	,664	-	0,242	0,328	,451
5	Correlation		ŧ		00,006	6																	-		1		×		0,302			
	Sig. (2-tailed	0,105		0,83	30,78	3	0,966	0,395	0,605	0,303	0,605	0,006	0,679	0,518	0,303	0,223	0,605	0,518	0,215	0,518	0,605	0,605	0,673	0,105	0,303	0,895	0,395	0,001	0,196	0,303	0,158	0,046
	N	20	_20	2	0 02	0 2	0 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aite	mPearson	,504	0,285	,55	724	0,01	0 1	0,050	,492	0,179	0,082	0.285	0,183	0.285	0,390	0.373	0.082	.504	0,174	0.066	0,082		-	0,285	0,390	0,179	0.302	-	,553	0,179	0.287	.567
6	Correlation		0		=	1	1000	1	1						- N							0,123		1	· ·			0,032				1
	Sig. (2-tailed	0,023	0223	0,01	10,00	00,96	6 Ϋ	0,833	0,027	0,450	0,731	0,223	0,440	0,223	0,089	0,105	0,731	0,023	0,463	0,783	0,731	0,605	0,673	0,223	0,089	0,450	0,196	0,895	0,011	0,450	0,220	0,009
	N	20	320	2	ค < ว	0 2	0 020	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aite	mPearson	-0,055	0.218	0.32	5021	80,20	10.050) 1	0,102	.681	0,102	,491	,490	0.218	0,419	0.055	0,102	-	0,000	0,218	.612	7	0.000	,491	0,157	0,419	0.063	0.157	0.375	0,157	.612	,507
7	Correlation		Ð	ÿ	~ 두					·	1							0,327			1	0,153		<u> </u>	· ·						ĺ.	1
	Sig. (2-tailed	0,819	0,355	0,10	30,35	50,39	50,883	3	0,669	0,001	0,669	0,028	0,028	0,355	0,066	0,819	0,669	0,159	1,000	0,355	0,004	0,519	1,000	0,028	0,508	0,066	0,794	0,508	0,103	0,508	0,004	0,023
	N	20	₹20	2	€ ⊃2	0 2	0 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aite	mPearson	,579	0856	,61	529	0,12	3 , 49 2	0,102	1	0.043	.583	-	-	.579	0,257	.535	-	0.356	0.236	0.356	0,375	-	0.000	-	,471	.685	0.357	,471	.612	0,257	0,167	.689
8	Correlation		⁽ⁱ⁾			1	2	1				0.089	0,057		ĺ.		0.042					0,042		0.089	·	- -		·	·			1
	Sig. (2-tailed	0,007	0923	0.00	40.00	70,60	50, 02 7	0.669		0.858	0,007	0,709	0,811	0,007	0,274	0.015	0.862	0,123	0,317	0,123	0,103	0.862	1,000	0,709	0.036	0,001	0,122	0.036	0.004	0,274	0,482	0,001
	N	20	0923	2	0 92	0 2	0 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	1	20	20	20
Aite	mPearson	-0,252	0.206	0.41	90.20	60.24	20.179	.681	0.043	1	0.043	0.435	0.279	0.435	0.341	0.023		-	0.061	0,206		-	-	.663	0.121	0.341		-	0.419	0.341	0.257	
9	Correlation			Œ	2		junt e		- /		.,	-,	-,•	,	-,	-,•	- / -	0,023	.,	,		0,171	0,105	,	-,-=.		0,105	0,099	- / -		- ,==•	,
	Sig. (2-tailed	0,285	0 384	0,06	60,38	40,30	30,450	0,001	0,858		0,858	0,055	0,234	0,055	0,142	0,924	0,274	0,924	0,800	0,384	0,036	0,471	0,660	0,001	0,612	0,142	0,660	0,678	0,066	0,142	0,274	0,035
	N	20	_20	2	2	0 2	0 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aite	mPearson	0,134	0,356	0.35	70,13	40,12	30.082	0,102	.583	0,043	1	-(0,229	0,356	0.043	0,312		0,134	,471	0.356	0,375	0,167	0.000	-	,471	,471	0.357	,471	0.357	0,257		.503
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10	Correlation Sig. (2-taile	d) 0,574	ю <mark>9</mark> 23		е 0 <u>6</u> 74	0,605	0,731	0,669	0,007	0,858		0,312 0,181	0,332	0,123	0,858	0,181	0,042 0,862	0,574	0,036	0,123	0,103),482		0,089 0,709	0,036	0,036	0,122	0,036	0,122	0 0,274 0	,042 ,862 0,	,024
Aite	N mPearson	20 0,286) ရ <mark>ိ20</mark>		<u>–</u> 20	20 ,592	-20	20	20		20		20 0,336	20	20 0,435				20 0.126	20 0,048	20 0.134	20	20 0,218	20 .524	20 0.206	20	20 0,218	20 0.206	20	20 0,206 ,	20 579 ^{°°} 4	20 449 [*]
11	Correlation Sig. (2-taile		a'	0 055	조				0 089		0,312			0,190		0,048	- 1			0,842	(0,089				0,023			0,055 0 819	0,3840	Ĺ	047
∧ it c	N mPearson	20	0 620		020 0220	0,006 20 0,099	20	20	20	20	20	20 0,336	20	20 0,031	20	20	20	20	20	20 0,336	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 0,140	20	20 0,140	20 0,279	20	20
12	Correlation			an,	lis	0,033	0,200	,490	0,057	0,279	0,229	0,330				0,031										0,015		0,015				
	Sig. (2-taile N	20	-20	r \$	20	0,879	0,440 20	20	20	0,234 20	0,332 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0,147 20	20	J,332 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Aite 13	m Pearson Correlation		0,790	i € litia 174N	Б	0,154				0,435		0,190	0,031							0,286	(- 0,089	0,218		0,206		0,055	0,206		0,2060		
	Sig. (2-taile N	20		20	320	0,518 20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	0,384 20		0,123 20	<u> </u>	0,100 20	0,222 20	0,123 20	0,709 20	0,355 20	0,222 20	1	0,055 20	0,819 20	0,384 20	0,028 20	0,384 0 20	,574 0, 20	,016 20
Aite 14	m Pearson Correlation		07435	120 F	Q	0,242					S. 1				1	۔ 0,206	0,257	- 0,023	0,061	0,206		- 0,385		0,435		- 0,099	0,419	0,341	0,157	0,341,	471,	506
	Sig. (2-taile N	d) 0,384		(0,0 € 20	0,384	0,303			0,274 20		0,858 20	0,055 20	0,234 20	0,384 20	20	0,384 20	0,274 20			0,384 20	0,274 20	0,094 20	0,660 20	0,055 20		0,678 20	0,066 20	0,142 20	0,508 20	0,142 0 20	,036 0, 20	,023 20
Aite 15	m Pearson Correlation	0,429		0,327		0,285	0,373	0,055	,535	0,023	0,312	۔ 0.048	- 0.031	0,429	۔ 0,206	1	- 0,134	0,190	0,126	0,190	0,312	0,089		- 0.048	0,252	,480	0,055	0,252	0,327	0,0230	,0890,	426
	Sig. (2-taile N	d) 0,059	0,048	0,1 59		0,223 20			0,015 20		0,181 20	0,842 20	0,898 20	0,059 20	0,384 20	20		1 1	0,597 20	1 1	0,181 20	0,709 20	1,000 20	0,842 20	0,285 20	0,032 20	0,819 20	0,285 20	0,159 20	0,924 0 20	,709 0, 20	,061 20
Aite	mPearson	0,134	ini o	0,357	a a					0,257	-	0,134				_	1		,471		0,167		0,204	0,356					0,102	-0,1710		
16	Correlation Sig. (2-taile	d) 0,574		<u>බ</u> 0,122	0,5074	0,123	0,731	0,669	0,042 0,862		0,042 0,862	0,574	0,332	0,123		0,134 0,574		0,089 0,709		0,089 0,709),042),862	0,388	0,123		0,171 0,471	0,669	0,858	0,669	0,4710	,4820,	,247
Aite	N m Pearson	20 ,524		20	≥ 20	20 0,154	P2 0	20	20 0,356	20	20 0,134	20 0,286	20 0,031	20 0,048	20	20 0,190	20		20 0,378	20 0,286	20 - (20 0,134	20 0,000	20 0,048	20 0,206	20 0,206	20 0,218	20	20 0,218	20 0,435	20 -0,	20 366
17	Correlation Sig. (2-taile	d) 0,018	_	0,0 55 0,8 79	H	0,518	_	0,327 0,159	0,123	0,023 0,924	0,574	0,222	0,898	0,842	0,023 0,924	0,421	0,089 0,709		0,100	0,222	0,312 0,181	0,574	1,000	0,842	0,384	0,384		0,023 0,924	0,355	0,0550	,089 ,709 0,	112
Aite	N m Pearson	20 0,378	~20	2 0 0,2 89	⊐ ₂₀	20 0,290	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 0,061	20	20	20 0.378	20	1 1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 0.061 0	20 .236 .5	20 515
18	Correlation Sig. (2-taile		0 <u>0</u> 26	2	R		Ξ.											0.100												0,8000		
Aite	N mPearson	0,286		S BO	20	20 0,154		20 0 218	20 0 356	20 0 206	20 0 356	20 0.048	20 0 336	20 0 286	20 0 206	20 0 190	20	20 0,286		20	20		20	20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20
19	Correlation Sig. (2-taile		Ē	0.055			junt .										0.089				0,089		0,218							0,000 0		
Aito	N mPearson	20	1		20	0,010 20 0,123	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 0.257	20 0 31 2	20	20		20	20 1	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 -0,1710	20	20
Alle	realson	-0,068		0		0,123	ty	,012	0,373	,471	0,375	0,134	0,229	0,350	0,257	0,312	0,107		0,230		A		0,400	0,134	,471	,471	0,102	0,257	0,357	-0,17110	,375 ,:	503
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20	Correlation	Aitem1	dup	epe epe	#Se	Q 5	60	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	<u>17</u> 0,312	18	19 0,089	20	21 0,250	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	9	30	Total
20	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,709	0,374		0,574	0,605	0,731	0,0040	,103(0,036	0,103	0,574	0,332	0,123	0,274	0,181			0,317			0,288	0,074	0,574	0,036	0,036	0,669	0,274	0,122	0,471	0,103	0,024
0.14	Sig. (2-tailed) N	20	ရူ20		<u>2</u> 20			20	20	20	20	20	20	20	÷	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		20
Alt 21	Pearson Correlation	0,134	0,734		0.089	0,123	- ھ 0.123	- 0,1530	.0420		0,167	- 0.089	0,229		0.385	0,089	- 0.042	0,134	0,236	0,356	- 0.250	1	- 0,204	0,134	0,043	0,043	0,102		- 0,153	0,257	- 0.042	0,071
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,574	0,574	0,024	0,709	0,605	- I many and	0,5190),482		0,332		· ·	0,709	- / -	0,574	0,317	0,123	'		-	0,574	0,858	0,858	0,669			0,274	- / -	0,766
A :4	N	20	620		<u>محمہ</u>	20	<u>2</u> 0	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	20
Ait 22	Pearson Correlation	0,000	uac			0,101	0,101	0,0000		- 0 0,105	J,000	0,218	0,140	- 0.218	0,105	0,000	0,204	0,000	0,346	- 0.218	0,408	- 0,204	1	- 0,218	,524	0.105	0,250		- 0,250	-0,314	0,204	0,121
	Sig. (2-tailed)	1,000	10(1)()(1)	H 000	1 000	0,673 20	0,673	1,000 1	,000				0,556			1,000			0,135			0,388		0,355			0,288	0,660	0,288	0,177		0,611
Λ i+	N	20 0,048	20 لا مواقع		20	20	20	20 ,491	20	20 ,663	20	20	20 ,642	20	20 0,435	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20 0,206	20	20	20	20 0,218	20 0,435		20 ,498
23	Pearson Correlation	0,040	au			0,373	0,200	,491	,089		- 0,089	,524	,042	0,200		- 0,048	0,330	0,040	0,126	0,200	0,134	0,134	- 0,218	'	0,200	- 0,023	0,055	- 0,023	0,210	0,433	0,300	,490
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0,842	0,222	(0 ,3	0,9222	0,105	0,223	0,0280						0,222	0,055			0,842	0,597	0,222	0,574	<mark>0,574</mark>	0,355				0,819	-	0,355	0,055		
Δit	N Pearson	20 0,206	-20	<u>520</u>		20 0,242	20 0 300	20	20 471 (20 0,121	20	20 0,206	20 572	20	20 0,341	20 0 252	20 0 257	20 0,206	20 545	20 0,206	20 471	20 0,043	20 .524	20 0.206	20	20 0 121	20 0,419	20 0 341	20 0 157	20 0,121		20 .696
24	Correlation		1		ō					1	1												·	· ·		0,121	0,413	0,041	0,107	0,121	, 47 1	,000
	Sig. (2-tailed)			0,066	0,055			0,5080											0,013								0,066			0,612		
Ait	N Pearson	20	0206	0,4 19	$\frac{1}{20}$	20	20 0 179	20 0,419 ,6	20 385 (20 0,341	20 ,471	20	20	20 0,435	-	20 ,480	20	20 0 206	20 0,061	20 0 206	20 471	20 0.043	20	20	20 0,121	20	20	20 0,121	20 681	20 0,121	20 0.043	20 .474
25	Correlation		-		ŝ							0,023	0,015		0,099	1	0,171	1				1	0,105		· .	4	0,105	0,121	,001	0,121	0,010	,
	Sig. (2-tailed) N		0 <u>5</u> 84 020	0,055	0,055	0,895 20		0,0660									0,471 20	0,384 20	0,800					0,924 20			0,660 20	0,612 20			0,858	
Ait	Pearson	20 .491		0,0	0 <u>3</u> 18	0,201	20 0.302	20 0,0630	20 .357	20 -(20 0,357	20 0,218	20 0,140	20	20 0,419	20 0.055	0,102	-	0.289	20 .491	20 0,102	20 0,102	20 0.250	-	20 0,419	20		20 0,419	20 0.063	20 0,419	20 0.357	20 .507
26	Correlation		-		-	I I		·	. (0,105	<u></u>			0,055		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	· .				_		0.055		0.105				<u> </u>		
	Sig. (2-tailed) N	0,028 20 0,435	04028	0,794		0,395 20	0,196	0,794 0 20	,122(20	0,660 (20	0,122 20	0,355 20	0,556 20	0,819 20		0,819 20	0,669 20	0,355 20	0,217 20		0,669 20	0,669 20	0,288 20	0,819 20	0,066 20	0,660 20	20	0,066 20		0,066 20	0,122 20	0,023 20
Ait	Pearson	0,435	0,206	20 0,1 %	J20	,664	20		471	-		0,206	- 20		0,341			-		-		0,043			0,341			1	- 20	0,121		,458
27	Correlation		be	ÿŋy	0,823		0,032			0,099			0,015					0,023						0,023					0,105			
	Sig. (2-tailed) N	0,055	0.384	0,508	0, 32 4	0,001	0,895	0,5080	,036(20 20	2030 J,036	0,384 20	0,951 20	0,384	0,142	0,285	0,858	0,924 20	0,195 20	0,384 20	0,274	0,858 20	0,660	0,924 20	0,142	0,612	0,066	20	0,660 20	0,612 20		0,042
Ait	Pearson	0,055 20 0,218	0,218	,68	,764	-	,553	0,375,6	512 [°]),419(),357	-	0,140	,491	0,157	0,327	0,102	0,218	0,000	0,218	0,357	-	-	0,218	0,157	,681	0,063	-	1		0,102	
28	Correlation				ÿ	0,302	3	0.400	004			0,055			0.500	0.450	0.000	0.055	1 0 0 0	0.055	0.400	0,153	0,250	0.055	0.500	0.004	0.704	0,105		0 500	0.000	0.047
	Sig. (2-tailed) N	0,355 20	0 355 ⊂ 20	0,001		0,196	20	0,3080 20 0,375,0 0,1030 20	,004 (20	20 20	J,122 20	0,819 20	0,556 20	0,028	0,508	0,159 20	0,669 20	0,355 20	1,000	0,355 20	0,122	0,519 20	0,288 20	0,355 20	0,508 20	0,001	0,794	0,660 20	20	0,508	0,669 20	20
Ait	Pearson	0,206	,663	0,1	0,206	0,242	0,179	0,1570	,257(),341 (),257	0,206	0,279	0,206	0,341	0,023	-	0,435	0,061	,892	-	0,257	-	0,435	0,121	0,121	0,419	0,121	-		0,043	-
29	Correlation	0.204	UI 20 ,663 00001	0,105			2										0,171		0.000	0.000	0,171	0.074	0,314	0.055	0.640	0.640	0.000	0.640	0 500		0.050	0.025
	Sig. (2-tailed) N	0,384 20	0001 20	0,660	0,384	0,303	0,460	0,508 0 20	,2740 20	J,142 (20),274 20	0,384 20	0,234 20	0,384	0,142	0,924 20	0,471 20	0,055 20	0,800 20	0,000 20	0,471 20	0,274 20	0,177 20	0,055 20	20	20	0,066 20	20,612	0,508 20	20	0,858 20	0,035 20
Ait	Pearson			0,357	0,356	0,328			,167(-		,579 ^{°°}		0,134		0,089			0,236	-			-	0,356	,471	0,043	0,357	0,257		0,043	1	,565
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N 20 820 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	0,004 0,402 0,274 0,802 0,007 0,020 0,374 0,030 0,709 0,482 0,709 0,377 0,974 0,103 0,802 0,380 0,123 0,030 0,838 0,122 0,274 0,809 0,338 0,009 0,009 0,000
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**. Correlation is significant at the O.O.P legal (2-tailed).	
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a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha 30

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Item-Total Statistics

			31103		
	Scale Mean if Item	Scale Variance if	Corrected Item-	Cronbach's Alpha	
	Deleted	Item Deleted	Total Correlation	if Item Deleted	
Aitem1	19,00	42,737	,497	,878	
Aitem2	19,00	43,158	,426	,879	
Aitem3	18,90	42,937	,540	,877	
Aitem4	19,00	42,105	,604	,876	
Aitem5	19,25	43,145	,389	,880	
Aitem6	19,15	42,345	,513	,877	
Aitem7	18,90	43,358	,460	,879	
Aitem8	19,10	41,568	,646	,874	
Aitem9	19,05	43,103	,415	,880	
Aitem10	19,10	42,832	,445	,879	
Aitem11	19,00	43,368	,391	,880	
Aitem12	18,85	43,608	,469	,879	
Aitem13	19,00	42,842	,479	,878,	
Aitem14	19,05	42,892	,449	,879	
Aitem15	19,40	43,516	,367	,881	
Aitem16	19,10	44,411	,201	,885	
	lisar 1 UIN	ity	U	IN DU	JVY VI

IN Suska Riau. an kritik atau tinjau

of Sultan Sy

ngutip sebagia dungi Undangta milik I

	Jungi Undang-L ngutip sebagiai in hanya untuk in tidak merugil ngumumkan da	ta milik U		
Aitem17	19,00	43,895	,304	,882
Aitem18	18,95	43,103	,465	,879
Aitem19	19,00	42,947	,461	,879
Aitem20	19,10	42,832	,445	,879
Aitem21	19,10	45,779	-,003	,889
Aitem22	19,20	45,432	,046	,888,
Aitem23	19,00	43,053	,444	,879
Aitem24	19,05	41,629	,656	,874
Aitem25	19,05	43,103	,415	,880
Aitem26	18,90	43,358	,460	,879
Aitem27	19,05	43,208	,398	,880
Aitem28	18,90	43,253	,480	,879
Aitem29	19,05	43,103	,415	,880
Aitem30	19,10	42,411	,511	,877

UIN SUSKA RIAU

State Islamic University of Sultan Sy

a mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Suska Riau. an, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjau

seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

ta milik U ngutip sebagian Undang-U n tidak merugikan daratau Appendix 8 Resaltaper

												R	leading	g Attitu	ude Iter	n								
NO	NAMA				Cogniti	ve						Affecti	ve					Beha	vioral	-		RA	%	Ket
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	NA	70	Ket
1	Arif Rifald Sepherika Luthfiyya Netholika	57	3	4	4	3	5	4	2	4	4	4	5	5	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	75	75.00	High
2	Luthfiyya North and a 🗧 💳	50	5	5	4	5	5	5	1	5	1	5	2	1	1	3	5	5	5	5	5	78	78.00	High
3	Tiurnauli Stunterang	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	2	2	5	5	5	5	4	5	92	92.00	High
4	Aisyah Mukda Camila Pitri	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	73	73.00	High
5	Alya Hafisa Z eliti an Elsa Ilya Puri u , n Laksamana Richardo	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	1	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	88	88.00	High
6		4	4	4	3	4	4	4	2	5	2	5	2	3	2	3	4	3	4	4	4	70	70.00	High
7	Laksamana Richardo 9	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	77	77.00	High
8	Alya Nasywa Zi Lii Can Az-Zahra Saryana an Ramadhani	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	2	5	2	5	3	3	2	3	5	2	4	3	5	77	77.00	High
9	Alya Nasywa Zi Li An Az-Zahra Seryana Sa Li Ramadhania	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	1	5	5	4	3	1	1	5	4	4	4	4	4	79	79.00	High
10	Dwi Helmasyah Risty 🖱	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	5	89	89.00	High
11	Dwi Kartika Sari	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	69	69.00	Average
12	Devia Renate Situngrang	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	3	5	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	71	71.00	High
13	Revalina Walan Maharani	4 St a	5	4	5	5	5	3	3	5	4	5	3	4	1	5	5	4	5	4	4	83	83.00	High
14	Fia Rosantagna Br Stohang	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	4	58	58.00	Average
15	Chantika Zava Puto	55	3	4	4	4	5	4	1	5	2	5	1	2	2	4	5	3	1	5	5	70	70.00	High
16	Serli Marselina 🚽 🔊	5ar	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	90	90.00	High
17	Yola Sari Nainggolan H	310	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	5	4	3	3	3	59	59.00	Average
18	Faisal Risato	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	91	91.00	High
19	Najwa Cho	42.	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	5	4	3	3	3	3	4	2	5	74	74.00	High
20	Yayang Reka Insan	5 ve	5	5	4	5	5	4	1	5	4	4	4	4	2	5	5	4	5	5	5	86	86.00	High
21	Raudhatul Jannah	1 5	2	1	3	2	4	2	4	1	5	1	2	5	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	48	48.00	Low
	san kritik atau tin UIN Suska Riau.	ty								L V					7 1									
	l St	of																						
	ıska	Su																						
	a Ri	Ita	•																					
	isan kritik atau tinjau UIN Suska Riau.	Sultan S																						
	jau	Sy																						

	dun ngu ngu ngu	ta																						
	imu imu																							
	Jnda seb /a u /a u mk	milik																						
	ang anu an c																							
22	Jungi Undang-Undang ngutip sebagian atau In hanya untuk kepen In tidak merugikai Ingumumkan danahoji ke Intan Wira Fitri Khairaji Fitri Khairaji	4		4	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	3	5	3	4	78	78.00	High
23	Fitri Khairagi 🌀 er	50		4	5	4	5	3	2	5	5	4	2	3	1	4	4	4	4	5	5	79	79.00	High
24	Svafia Azzura er ing	4	4	4	3	2	3	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	70	70.00	High
25	Christina Debber Galce	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	73	73.00	High
26	Sahdila Misea	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	2	4	5	4	1	3	1	4	3	3	4	3	4	72	72.00	High
27	Hailin Aninga Patri	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	4	3	4	3	2	5	4	4	4	3	5	80	80.00	High
28	ngutip sebagian atau seluruh kanya untuk kapenting sebagian atau seluruh kanya untuk kapenting syafia Azzenting syafia Azzenting syafia Azzenting sahdila Misaa yaatu seluruh kanya tuapa sahdila kanya tuapa	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	5	5	4	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	91	91.00	High
29	Fadhli Rahman Yafe	5	5	4	4	5	3	2	3	4	5	1	3	5	1	1	3	2	1	1	2	60	60.00	Average
30	Fadhli Rahman Yaffan Fadhli Rahman Yaffan Cinta Name Naurah Mussying Annisa Nurshah meny Alog Mahrizal Riagan Putri Nadya Sharfini	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	5	5	4	4	2	1	4	5	4	4	4	5	75	75.00	High
31		4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	4	3	5	4	2	2	4	5	3	4	4	3	68	68.00	Average
32	Annisa Nurtoh and a many	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	2	3	4	3	4	4	5	72	72.00	High
33	Alog Mahrizal R. Duli	4	2	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	3	4	1	5	2	4	4	3	4	3	4	73	73.00	High
34	Putri Nadya Sharfing	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	5	4	2	2	4	5	4	4	4	5	77	77.00	High
35	Sherly Meilindasaria a	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	2	4	5	4	2	3	1	4	4	4	4	5	5	75	75.00	High
36	Ahmad Fautzan	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	5	3	3	3	4	72	72.00	High
37	Jihan Fadhitah	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	3	3	4	5	5	82	82.00	High
38	Khairatul napilla	50	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	89	89.00	High
39	Nur Aisyah Marudani o Debi Yolanga Sari Eutre	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	95	95.00	High
40	Debi Yolanga Sari	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	3	4	3	5	3	3	3	3	3	83	83.00	High
41	Zahwa Alifya Putri	412	4	3	4	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	68	68.00	Average
42	Nesya Saptari an Sum	43	4	4	3	4	4	4	1	5	1	4	4	2	1	5	4	2	4	3	1	64	64.00	Average
43	Nesya Saptari na Sumber Yolipia amanda por ri Syafia Azzara ra	50	4	5	1	4	4	3	1	4	4	4	2	4	1	5	4	4	4	4	5	72	72.00	High
44	Syafia Azzara	4 niv	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	79	79.00	High
45	Meina Anjatika		4	4	2	5	3	4	2	2	4	3	3	4	5	1	2	2	5	3	3	66	66.00	Average
46	Intan Permatia Sari	5 rsi	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	5	2	4	5	3	3	2	5	4	- 3	4	5	75	75.00	High
	UIN	sity							1				Л	H	7		H							
	v sri	of																						
	Intan Permata Sari n UIN Suska Riau.	of Sultan Sy)																					
	a R	ut	•																					
	iau	an																						
	. ıjac	S)																					
		4																						

47 48 49 50 51 52	ngutip sebagian atau seluruh karya ngumumkan dantringan pendid Feni Syah Entropentingan yar Selvina Puterbangan yar Ananda Tigakagya Vicry Muliagya	milik UIN Suska Ri 3 4 8 4 Ri	1 3 4 5 4	3 5 5 4 4 3	3 4 5 5 4 3	2 4 3 4 5 3	5 5 3 3 5 4	1 5 4 5 5 3	4 3 5 4 4 3	5 3 3 4 5 4	2 4 3 4 4 5	3 3 4 4 5 3	1 3 3 3 1 1	3 5 3 5 5 4	5 2 3 4 1	2 4 4 5 2 2	3 4 4 4 3 4	1 4 2 5 5 5 5 5	5 5 1 4 3 3	3 4 3 3 4 4	3 4 4 5 4 3	58 79 70 85 77 64	58.00 79.00 70.00 85.00 77.00 64.00	Average High High High High Average
53		5 u	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	3	5	1	4	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	4	60	60.00	Average
54	Nazaqi Aula Yuni Andaminan Fujja Aini an Arsela Sofi&Utamila	4	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	2	4	1	4	1	3	4	4	2	2	5	71	71.00	High
55	Fujja Aini a Arsela Sofie Utami Fachri Raihan Kamadhan	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	1	4	1	5	5	3	5	4	5	85	85.00	High
56	Arsela Sofie Utami	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	74	74.00	High
57		4	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	2	3	1	4	4	2	4	2	5	75	75.00	High
	TOTAL	248	234	235	224	234	246	223	176	239	212	215	176	198	140	207	225	195	214	205	237	4283	4283.00	
	RA				1644							1356						12	.83			75.140	75.140	High
	umkan dan menyebutkan s an karya ilmiah, penyusuna u. ırya tulis ini dalam bentuk a	State Islar	2																					

UIN SUSKA RIAU

mic University of Sultan Sy

sumber: an laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjau

apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

ta milik Undang-

					•										Read	ing Self	f-Effica	cy Iten	1														-	<u> </u>
NO	NAMA					Pro	gress							Obser	vationa	l Comp	arison				Soci	al Feed	lback				Phys	iological	State			RSE		
		2	6	13	14	16	20	24	26	28	30	4	7	8	10	11	15	21	29	3	9	19	22	27	1	5	12	17	18	23	25		%	Ket
1	Arif Rifaldi	4	4	4 S	i y a	ndio	4	3	D 3	3	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	5	5	4	3	3	4	3	3	107	71.33	Strong
2	Luthfiyya Nahdah	5	5	3 ³ ²		~ _	4	4		4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	5	5	133	88.67	Very Strong
3	Tiurnauli Situmorang	5	5	₁gia	vaja	ו s וו ח, p	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	148	98.67	Very Strong
4	Aisyah Mukda Camila Putri	5	4	5 ati	r	ene	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	126	84.00	Very Strong
5	Alya Hafisya	5	5	⁵ atau s	ŠN	itiar	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	138	92.00	Very Strong
6	Elsa Ilya Putri	5	4	3 e lu	Ysn	, p ³ e	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	110	73.33	Strong
7	Laksamana Richardo	3	4	3 n	a-R	enu	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	108	72.00	Strong
8	Alya Nasywa	4	3	2 Kar		isa isa	3	2	3	4	4	5	5	5	3	2	2	3	5	3	3	2	3	5	3	5	4	3	5	4	5	107	71.33	Strong
9	Az-Zahra Suryana Ramadhani	5	5	ya tui	5	n kar	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	143	95.33	Very Strong
10	Dwi Helmaisyah Risty	5	4	³ INI SI		ya`ilm	5	3	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	134	89.33	Very Strong
11	Dwi Kartika Sari	5	3	4 dal	4	niah	5	3	s ⁴	3	4	4	3	4	5	3	2	4	4	2	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	2	3	107	71.33	Strong
12	Devia Renata Situmorang	4	3	3 am	4		4	5	3	4	3	5	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	5	5	3	3	5	2	3	3	4	3	110	73.33	Strong
13	Revalina Wulan Maharani	5	4	4 4		9nyu	5	3	P 3	2	3	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	3	5	5	3	4	3	4	121	80.67	Strong
14	Fia Rosantama Br Sitohang	1	4		2	JSU	2	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	109	72.67	Strong
15	Chantika Zisva Putri	5	3	4 a p	5	nan	5	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	125	83.33	Very Strong
16	Serli Marselina	5	4	3 ndt	4	lapo	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	133	88.67	Very Strong
17	Yola Sari Nainggolan	4	3	4 a	4	orar	3	3	⁴	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	4	4	2	2	4	4	107	71.33	Strong
18	Faisal Risaldi	5	2	³ a		, p ²	3	4	2	4	5	2	3	3	4	5	4	3	4	5	2	5	5	3	4	1	5	3	4	5	5	109	72.67	Strong
19	Najwa Chovi Aninditha	5	3	3 IZI	4	enu	3	4	1 5	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	5	3	3	113	75.33	Strong
				UIN Suska Riau.		isan kritik atau tinjau			tv of Sultan Sv								Y	3		0			1	N			U							

				ngu	in tid	in ha	ndutin sehadia		ta																										
					lak n	inya			milik																										
				iguillullikali ua	n tidak merugi	hanya untuk	ndufin sehadia		lik																										
20	Yayang Reka	5	5	4		<u>x</u> :	-unga				4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	132		Very
21	Insani Raudhatul	2	4	4	<u> </u>	0 >	lang	4	-		2	4	2	4	5	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	1	2	4	2	1	3	3	4	100	88.00	Strong Strong
22	Jannah Intan Wira Khoiriyah	5	4	3	penti	ļ	5	. 3	C	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	127	66.67 84.67	Very Strong
23	Fitri Khairani	5	4	4	,	an p	5	2	T	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	131	87.33	Very Strong
24	Syafia Azzura	5	3	3		end	3	3		2	2	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	104	69.33	Strong
25	Christina Debbie Grace Hutapea	4	4	3 3	n-yang w	idikar	4	4	iac	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	115	76.67	Strong
26	Sahdila Misda	5	5	5 5	Naja	n, p4	7 . 5	3	3	4	3	3	4	5	3	5	5	3	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	120	80.00	Strong
27	Hailin Aninda Putri	5	4	2 0	Ē	0 :	4	4	ļ	4	3	2	5	5	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	3	2	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	109	72.67	Strong
28	Maria Natasya Anne Rose Siboro	5	4	3 se	N Su	litian		4	ļ.	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	133	88.67	Very Strong
29	Fadhli Rahman Yafi	5	4	4 0	uska		5	4	1	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	3	112	74.67	Strong
30	Cinta Namira	5	3	2	R		5	3	3	4	3	3	5	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	2	4	3	4	5	119	79.33	Strong
31	Naurah Mutisyifa	4	3	3 úl			4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	5	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	104	69.33	Strong
32	Annisa Nurrohmah Amany	5	4	2 UI	4	kary	kan 4	2	2	3	2	2	5	3	5	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	2	3	5	4	4	2	3	4	2	4	105	70.00	Strong
33	Alog Mahrizal	4	4	4 E)		4	4	ļ	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	2	3	5	4	4	4	119	79.33	Strong
34	Putri Nadya Sharfina	4	4	4 0		nia	4	3	3	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	2	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	116	77.33	Strong
35	Sherly Meilindasari	4	4	3	4	h, 3	5	3	sta	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	114	76.00	Strong
36	Ahmad Fauzan	5	4	4 0		=	3	4		4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	119	79.33	Strong
37	Jihan Fadhilah	4	3	3	4	-	4	4		4	5	3	5	3	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	3	3	5	3	3	4	3	5	4	4	116	77.33	Strong
38	Khairatul nabilla	4	5	4 0	5	ã s	5	4		4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	130	86.67	Very Strong
39	Nur Aisyah Maruddani Debi Yolanda	4	2		-	lapó		4	5		1	4	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	119	79.33	Strong Very
	Sari Putri Zahwa Alifya	3	5	4 - Land		oran ₃	5	5	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	145	96.67	Strong
41	Putri	4	4	3	5		5	_	<	-	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	4	3	3	5	4	4	107	71.33	Strong
42	Nesya Saputri	4	2		4	enu	4	3	TS	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	2	2	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	2	4	2	3	3	94	62.67	Strong
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43	Yolipia amanda	4	2	4 I I		-				2	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	106	70.67	Strong
44	Syafia Azzura	5	4	4 Pr		pen	lang	4		3	5	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	114	76.00	Strong
45	Meina Anjelika	5	4	3 adu	pen	ting	3	2	SIL	2	4	4	3	1	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	4	3	1	3	1	3	4	2	4	4	90	60.00	Medium
46	Intan Permata Sari	5	1	2 2 a	ting	an ₄	2	4		5	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	5	1	5	1	4	1	5	90	60.00	Medium
47	Feni Syah Putri	5	3	² 2	an	ben	5	4		4	3	2	4	2	1	1	4	4	4	3	2	1	5	1	5	4	4	3	2	4	2	95	63.33	Strong
48	Febri Rahma Putri	4	3	3 K Se			Kang 5	4	1 .3	4	4	3	4	4	3	5	4	3	4	3	3	4	5	3	2	3	4	3	4	3	3	108	72.00	Strong
49	Selvina Putri	5	4	2 2 e ba	lg-w	kan	3	3	c 5	4	2	4	3	4	3	3	2	4	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	3	5	107	71.33	Strong
50	Rifki Putra	4	5	gian 4	ajar	l, pe	S . 5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	125	83.33	Very Strong
51	Ananda Tiofan	5	4	² at	. €	ne ³	a 4	5	4	3	3	5	4	5	5	4	3	3	5	5	2	3	3	5	5	5	4	3	4	3	5	119	79.33	Strong
52	Vicry Muliady	3	3	3 u s	(0)		3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	5	3	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	2	3	3	3	90	60.00	Medium
53	Nazaqi Aulia	3	5	5 Selu	iusk	P (5	3	4	4	2	4	2	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	2	5	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	2	4	111	74.00	Strong
54	Yuni Andayani	4	3		ka, R	enu		5	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	2	4	4	3	3	112	74.67	Strong
55	Fujja Aini	5	5	⁴ Kar	-	0 1	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	140	93.33	Very Strong
56	Arsela Sofia Utami	3	3	4 ya		K		3	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	2	101	67.33	Strong
57	Fachri Raihan Ramadhan	4	4	4 UIIS		<	a 3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	3	4	111	74.00	Strong
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ta milik U ngutip sebagian Undang-U n tidak merugikan ka Appendix 10 Reading Comprehension Test

	a		-	C .=									Re	adin	g Test	t Item	1												
No	Students Name			Main	ı Idea	1				Factu	ıal Ir	nform	ation	l		Vo	cabula	ary ii	n Con	text		lentifyi eferen			/lakin ferenc		TOTAL SCORE	NILAI	KET
		2	4	7	17	19	24	1	5	6	8	13	18	22	23	9	14	20	21	25	10	11	16	3	12	15			
1	Arif Rifaldi	yan	did	Ya 1	1	R T	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	84	Good
2	Luthfiyya Nahdah			E 1	1	ЪЪ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	23	92	Excellent
3	Tiurnauli Situmorang	aja	ų,	\$.1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	96	Excellent
4	Tiurnauli Situmorang Aisyah Mukda Camila Putri		enelitiar	itan	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	20	80	Good
5	Alya Hafisya 🗸 🗸	5		pa 1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	92	Excellent
6	Elsa Ilya Putri	usk			1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	17	68	Inadequate
7	Laksamana Richardo	~	1	nca	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	20	80	Good
8	Alya Nasywa	au	lisa		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	19	76	Adequate
9	Az-Zahra Suryana Ramadhani	1	iSan ka	mka	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	96	Excellent
10	Dwi Helmaisyah Risty	0	r y a	n di	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	21	84	Good
11	Dwi Kartika Sari	1	ilm	D O	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	20	80	Good
12	Devia Renata A	1	iaħ,	nenj	1	St	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	18	72	Adequate
13	Revalina Wulan Maharani	1	pehy	ebul	1	ate	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	88	Good
14	Fia Rosantama Br Sitohang	1	ุ่ม <u>ร</u> ท	kan ⁰	1	Isla	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	17	68	Inadequate
15	Chantika Zisva Putri	-	าสท	Sun 1	1	ī	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	20	80	Good
16	Serli Marselina	1	ap		1	icl	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	96	Excellent
17	Yola Sari Nainggolan	0	oran,	.⊓ ₁	0	Un	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	72	Adequate
18	Faisal Risaldi	1	<u></u> , р	1	1	ive	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	19	76	Adequate
19	Najwa Chovi Aninditha	1	penul	0	1	efs	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	71	1	1	1		- 1	1	21	84	Good
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			(me Imka	/a ur	seba		milik																							
			n da	ntuk	agia	-	K																							
20	Yayang Reka	Insani	an r	Kep	nat	1	ユ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	100	Excellent
21	Raudhatul Jan	nah	nen	ent	aug	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	16	64	Inadequate
22	Intan Wira Kh	oiriyah	penting	ting	sel.	1	D	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	88	Good
23	Fitri Khairani		ting ting	an	TL1	0	st	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	21	84	Good
24	Syafia Azzura		lan y nyal	pene	₹ ¹	1	a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	22	88	Good
25	Christina Debl Grace Hutapea	bie a	lan yang nyak se	ndidikan, per	nya 1	1	Rta	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	21	84	Good
26	Sahdila Misda	L) æva	(an	iulis ¹	0	D	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	80	Good
27	Hailin Aninda		ian	per	<u>5</u> .1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	23	92	Excellent
28	Maria Natasya Rose Siboro	a Anne	atau	nêlit	tanp	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	23	92	Excellent
29	Fadhli Rahmar	n Yafi	as r	an	a n	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	88	Good
30	Cinta Namira		luru	pe	nen	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	20	80	Good
31	Naurah Mutisy		Riau Ih kary	nalisan	an 1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	20	80	Good
32	Annisa Nurroh Amany	nmah	au⊾ ∶arya		cantum	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	19	76	Adequate
33	Alog Mahrizal	1	<u> </u>	kan	kan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	88	Good
34	Putri Nadya Sl	harfina	IS 1	a i	da 1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	19	76	Adequate
35	Sherly Meiling	dasari	i dala	lmiah;	P 1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	21	84	Good
36	Ahmad Fauzar	n	lan		4	1	Sta	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	21	84	Good
37	Jihan Fadhilah	1	1 1 00	p a ny		1	ate	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	88	Good
38	Khairatul nabi Nur Aisyah	lla	entuk 1	yrusurna	utkai	1	Ts I	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	84	Good
39	Maruddani		an ,	Jīnar	n su	1	lamic	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	21	84	Good
40	Debi Yolanda Putri	Sari	0 papu	an fapora		1	uite	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	20	80	Good
41	Zahwa Alifya	D	D 1	OTa		1	Ur	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	18	72	Adequate
42	Nesya Saputri		1 I	ŗ,		0	uİv	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	19	76	Adequate
43	Yolipia amand	la		Den	0	1	20	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	-1	1	1	1	1	_1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	88	Good
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44 Svafia Azzura	ngumumkan dan	n tidak merugikan	in hanya untuk ker	hautip sebagian a		milik Utt	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	0.4	
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			- Th		1	S	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	18	80	Good
		<u>enti</u>	īga		1	SD	1	1	_	_	1	1	1		1	0		1	0	1		0	1		0	-		72	Adequate
47 Feni Syah Putri			anp	lruh	1	sta	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1		0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	16	64	Inadequate
48 Febri Rahma Pu				£_1	1	P	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	22	88	Good
49 Selvina Putri	ĸs	yan		R 1	0	Y.	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	19	76	Adequate
50 Rifki Putra	epa	N-DI	ikar	Ē1	1	agu	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	88	Good
51 Ananda Tiofan	gia	vaja	Ę,	s in	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	20	80	Good
52 Vicry Muliady	n a	ΓL	ene		1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	- 1	1	0	0	1	18	72	Adequate
53 Nazaqi Aulia	au	NI S	littla	DD 0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	21	84	Good
54 Yuni Andayani			Ĵ,	B 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	19	76	Adequate
55 Fujja Aini	nur		Den	enc	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	96	Excellent
56 Arsela Sofia Ut		Ria	utts	anti	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	17	68	Inadequate
57 Fachri Raihan Ramadhan	irya	i	anrk	n all all all all all all all all all al	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	18	72	Adequate
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niah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjau

menyebutkan sumber:

State Islamic University of Sultan Sy

UIN SUSKA RIAU

Interval	F	%
90 - 100	9	15.8%
80- 89	30	52.6%
70 -79	13	22.8%
60- 69	5	8.8%
< 60	0	0.0%



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Descriptive Statistic of Variables

1. Students' Attitude Variable

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		De	escriptive	Statistics			
	Ν	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Students' Attitude	57	47	48	95	4283	75,14	9,691
Valid N (listwise)	57						

2. Self-Efficacy Variable

Descriptive

Descriptive Statistics											
	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation				
Students' Self-efficacy	57	58	90	148	6597	115,74	13,928				
Valid N (listwise)	57										

3. Reading Comprehension Variable

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Syarif Kasim Ria

Descr	iptive	Statistics

			•				
	Ν	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Reading	57	36	64	100	4664	81,82	8,454
Comprehension							
Valid N (listwise)	57						

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ria

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Frequencies

Students' Attitude

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Appendix 12 Frequency of Distribution Score

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2

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Frequency

Students' Attitude

Percent

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3,5

1,8

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56,1

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75,4

77,2

80,7

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87,7

91,2

1. Students' Attitude

Statistics

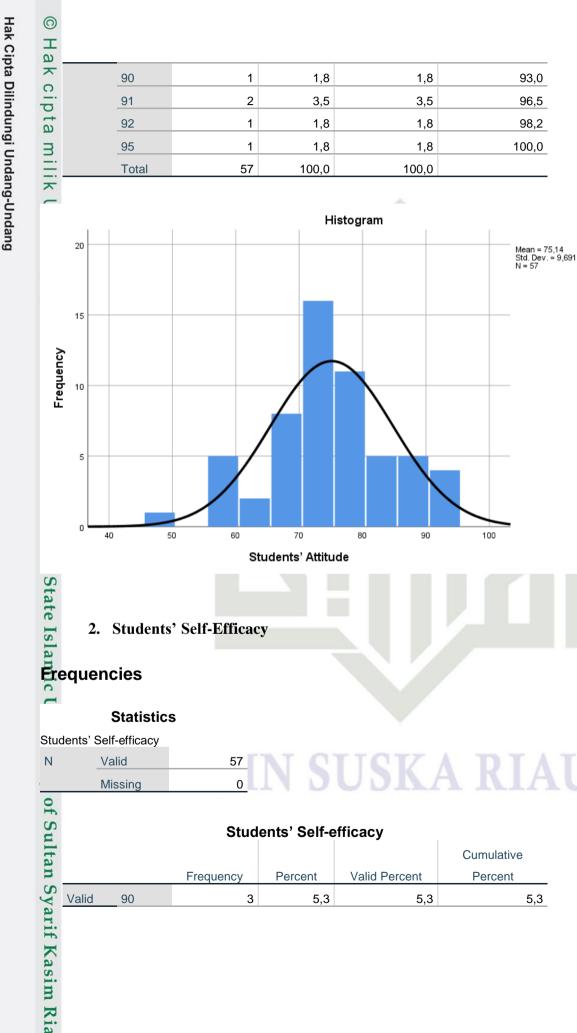
. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

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



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





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145 148

Total

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33,3

38,6

42,1

45,6

49,1

50,9

54,4

56,1

59,6

68,4

70,2

71,9

75,4

77,2

78,9

80,7

82,5

84,2

89,5

91,2

93,0

94,7

96,5

98,2

100,0

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Suska

Riau

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Frequencies

Reading Comprehension Valid

Missing

64

68

72

76

80 84

Statistics

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University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Ria

Valid

80

100

3. Reading Comprehension

57

Frequency

0

2

3

6

7

10

11

120

Students' Self-efficacy

Reading Comprehension

Percent

3,5

5,3

10,5

12,3

17,5

19,3

140

Valid Percent

3,5

5,3

10,5

12,3

17,5

19,3

160

Cumulative

Percent

3,5

8,8

19,3

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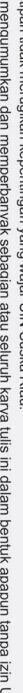
49,1

68,4

Frequency 6 Histogram

Mean = 115,74 Std. Dev. = 13,928 N = 57

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





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70

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90

Reading Comprehension

Frequency 6 88

92

96 100

Total

15,8

7,0

7,0

1,8

Histogram

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84,2

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100,0

Mean = 81,82 Std. Dev. = 8,454 N = 57

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

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N C

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

	•	Students'	Students'	Reading
		Attitude	Self-efficacy	Comprehension
Ν		57	57	57
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	75,14	115,74	81,82
	Std.	9,691	13,928	8,454
	Deviation			
Most Extreme	Absolute	,087	,097	,110
Differences	Positive	,082	,097	,083
	Negative	-,087	-,077	-,110
Test Statistic		,087	,097	,110
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 ^{c,d}	,200 ^{c,d}	,081 ^c

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

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Appendix 14

Regression

Reading Comprehension

Students' Self-efficacy

Pearson Correlation

Sig. (1-tailed)

Students' Attitude

Result of Multiple Regression Test

Descriptive Statistics Mean

Reading Comprehension

Students' Self-efficacy

Students' Self-efficacy

Students' Self-efficacy

Reading Comprehension

Reading Comprehension

Variables

Removed

Model Summary

,512

Adjusted R

Square

,494

Students' Attitude

Students' Attitude

Students' Attitude

Variables Entered/Removed^a

R Square

a. Predictors: (Constant), Students' Self-efficacy, Students' Attitude

Variables Entered

efficacy, Students'

a. Dependent Variable: Reading Comprehension

Students' Self-

Attitude

b. All requested variables entered.

R

715

81,82

75,14

115,74

Std. Deviation

Correlations

8,454

9,691

13,928

Reading

Comprehension

Method

Enter .

1,000

627

673

,000,

,000,

57

57

57

Std. Error of the

Estimate

6,017

Ν

57

57

57

Students'

Attitude

,627

661

,000

,000,

57

57

57

1,000

Students' Self-

efficacy

,673

,661

1,000

,000,

,000,

57

57

57

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

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- σ Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau
- N
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0 Т B × **ANOVA**^a df Sum of Squares Model Mean Square E Sig. ,000^d 2047,515 1023,758 28,282 Regression 2 1 Residual 1954,730 54 36,199 Total 4002.246 56 a. Dependent Variable: Reading Comprehension b. Predictors: (Constant), Students' Self-efficacy, Students' Attitude z S **Coefficients**^a Standardized Unstandardized Coefficients Coefficients Model Std. Error Beta Sig. В (Constant) 28,380 7,151 3,969 ,000, 2,556 Students' Attitude 283 ,111 ,324 Students' Self-efficacy ,077 ,278 ,458 3,615 a. Dependent Variable: Reading Comprehension

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IIN SUSP	A RIAU Phone & Facs, (0761) 858832, Sile : pps uin-suska ac.id E-mail : pps@uin-suska.ac.id 1142/Un.01/Ps/PP.00.9/2020 Pekanharu 18 November 2020
onp. daal) berkas Penonjukan Pembimbing Utama dan Penibimbing Pendamping Tesis Kandidat Magister
	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
	Kepada Yth. 1 Abdel Hadi, S.Pd., MA, PhD. (Pembimbing Utama) 2 Drs. Iskandar Arnel, MA, Ph.D (Pembimbing Pendamping) di
	Pekanbaru Securi dengan musyawarah numbinan mala Galdarah atau tara tara tara dan
•	Sesuai dengan musyawarah pimpinan, maka Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Pembimbing Utama dan Pembimbing Pendamping tesis kandidat magister a.n : Nama : Rani Aulia Rayusda
	NIM 21990120716 Program Pendidikan Magister/Strata Dua (S2)
	Program Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam Semester IV (Empat)
	Judui Tesis The Influence Of Students' Attitudes And self- Effeicacy Toward Their Reading Comprehension At SMA Negeri 2 Stak Hulu
	 Masa bimbingan berlaku selami 1 tahun sejak tanggal penunjukan ini dan dapat diperpanjang (maks.) untuk 2x6 bulan berikutnya. Adapun materi bimbingan adalah sebagai berikut: Penelitian dan penulisan tesis; Penulisan hasil penelitian tesis; Perbaikan hasil penelitian setelah Seminar Hasil Penelitian; Perbaikan tesis setelah Ujian Tesis; dan
	5. Meminta ringkasan tesis dalam bentuk makalah yang siap di submit dalam jurnal. Bersama dengan surat ini dilampirkan blanko bimbingan yang harus diisi dan ditandatangani setiap kali Saudara memberikan bimbingan kepada kandidat yang bersangkutan.
	Demokianlah disampaikan, atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.
·	
	Wasalam, Direktur,
	Prof. Dr. Afrizal M. MA NIP. 19591015 198903 1 001

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Nomor Lamp. Hal	Phone & Facs. (0761) 858832, Website: https://pasca.uin-suska.ac.id Email: pasca@uin-suska.ac.id : 1139/Un.04/Ps/PP.00.9/2021 Pekanbaru, 10 Juni 2021 : 1 berkas : Izin Melakukan Kegiatan Riset Tesis/Disertasi Kepada Yth. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu
	Satu Pintu Prov. Riau Pekanbaru Dengan hormat, dalam rangka penulisan tesis/disertasi, maka dimohon kesediaan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara untuk mengizinkan mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini:
	Nama : RANI AULIA RAYUSDA NIM : 21990120716 Program Studi : Pendidikan Agama Islam S2 Semester/Tahun : V (Lima) / 2021 Judul Tesis/Disertasi : The Influence of Students' Attitude and
1 I	Self-Efficacy toward Their Reading Comprehension at SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu untuk melakukan penelitian sekaligus pengumpulkan data dan informasi yang diperlukannya dari SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu
	Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (14 Juni 2021 s.d 30 Agustus 2021) Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.
;	Direktur,
	NIP. 19591015 198903 1 001

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

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Email : dpmptsp@riau.go.id

REKOMENDASI Nomor : 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/41866

TENTANG



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

1.04.02.01 Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonan Riset dari : Direktur Program Pascasarjana UIN Suska Riau, Nomor : 1139/Un.04/Ps/PP.00.9/2021 Tanggal 10 Juni 2021, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

1. Nama	:	RANI AULIA RAYUSDA
2. NIM / KTP	5	21990120716
3. Program Studi	1	PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM
4. Konsentrasi	:	BAHASA INGGRIS
5. Jenjang	:	S2
6. Judul Penelitian	:	THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDE AND SELF-EFFICACY TOWARD THEIR READING COMPREHENSION AT SMA NEGERI 2 SIAK HULU
7. Lokasi Penelitian	5	SMA NEGERI 2 SIAK HULU

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

- 1. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan.
- Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai 2. tanggal rekomendasi ini diterbitkan.
- 3. Kepada pihak yang terkait diharapkan dapat memberikan kemudahan serta membantu kelancaran kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data dimaksud.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Dibuat di Pekanbaru 18 Juni 2021 Pada Tanggal •



Tembusan :

- Disampaikan Kepada Yth :
- Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru 1.
- 2. Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau
- Direktur Program Pascasarjana UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru 3.
- 4. Yang Bersangkutan

Kasim Ria

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

Pekanbaru, 2 1 JUN 2021 Nomor : 071/Disdik/1.3/2021/ § 2.91; Sifat :: Biasa Yth. Kepada SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu Lampiran :: Hal :: Izin Riset / Penelitian di- Tempat Berkenaan dengan Surat Rekomendasi dari Dinas Penanaman Modal Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Nomor : 503/DPMPTSP/NON RISET/41866 Tanggal 18 Juni 2021 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset, denga disampaikan bahwa: Nama :: RANI AULIA RAYUSDA NIM/KTP :: 21990120716 Program Studi :: PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM Kosentrasi :: BAHASA INGGRIS Jenjang :: S2 Judul Penelitian :: THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDE AND S EFFICACY TOWARD THEIR READING COMPREHENSION SMA NEGERI 2 SIAK HULU Dengan ini disampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut : 1. Untuk dapat memberikan yang bersangkutan berbagai informasi dan data diperlukan untuk penelitian.	Kepada Yth. Kepala SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu di-	ik/1.3/2021/ 8295		
Hal Izin Riset / Penelitian Image: Tempat Berkenaan dengan Surat Rekomendasi dari Dinas Penanaman Modal Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Nomor : 503/DPMPTSP/NON RISET/41866 Tanggal 18 Juni 2021 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset, denga disampaikan bahwa: Nama : RANI AULIA RAYUSDA NIM/KTP : 21990120716 Program Studi : PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM Kosentrasi : BAHASA INGGRIS Jenjang : S2 Judul Penelitian : THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDE AND S EFFICACY TOWARD THEIR READING COMPREHENSION SMA NEGERI 2 SIAK HULU Dengan ini disampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut : 1. Untuk dapat memberikan yang bersangkutan berbagai informasi dan data				
Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Nomor : 503/DPMP1SP/NON RISET/41866 Tanggal 18 Juni 2021 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset, denga disampaikan bahwa: Nama : RANI AULIA RAYUSDA NIM/KTP : 21990120716 Program Studi : PENDIDIKAN AGAMA ISLAM Kosentrasi : BAHASA INGGRIS Jenjang : S2 Judul Penelitian : THE INFLUENCE OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDE AND S EFFICACY TOWARD THEIR READING COMPREHENSION SMA NEGERI 2 SIAK HULU Lokasi Penelitian : SMA NEGERI 2 SIAK HULU Dengan ini disampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut : 1. Untuk dapat memberikan yang bersangkutan berbagai informasi dan data		t / Penelitian	2012 State	
 2. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapka memaksakan kehendak yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan ini. 3. Adapun Surat Izin Penelitian ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung 	Provinsi Riau Nomor : 503/DPMP1SP/NON 12IN- 2021 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset, dengan ini IIA RAYUSDA 16 AN AGAMA ISLAM NGGRIS FLUENCE OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDE AND SELF- TOWARD THEIR READING COMPREHENSION AT ERI 2 SIAK HULU II-hal sebagai berikut : g bersangkutan berbagai informasi dan data yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan dan ak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan ini.	Terpadu Satu Pintu Pro 366 Tanggal 18 Juni 202 an bahwa: : RANI AULIA : 21990120716 itudi : PENDIDIKAN // : BAHASA INGO : S2 elitian : THE INFLU EFFICACY TO SMA NEGERI engan ini disampaikan hal-ha dapat memberikan yang te kan untuk penelitian. melakukan kegiatan yang me sakan kehendak yang tidak a n Surat Izin Penelitian ini ba	Pelayana RISET/41 disampail Nama NIM/KTP Program Kosentra: Jenjang Judul Per Lokasi Per I 1. Untuk diperlu 2. Tidak mema 3. Adapu	
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: Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Riset/Penelitian

Dekan I Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

NAMA

RANI AULIA RAYUSDA

Mangajar di SMA Negeri 2 Siak Hulu.

18 Juni 2021 perihal : Pelaksanaan Riset/Penelitian Sdr ;

- Tembusan: 1. Yang bersangkutan
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