

UIN SUSKA RIAU

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


## PEKANBARU

1444H/2022 M

## SUPERVISOR APPROVAL

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 Comprehension at Senior High School 1 Kubu Babusaalam Rokan Hilir" was writen by Rindi Anitka SIN. 11810423160. It has been approved and accepted to be examined in the final examination by the examination commitee for the undergraduate degree at the Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of the State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, to fulfiil a requirement for the award of an Undergraduated Degree (S.Pd) in the Department of English Education.

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## EXAMINER APPROVAL

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## STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

Certify that this skripsi entitled "THE EFFECT OF SPEED READING TECHNIQUE ON READING COMPRHENSION AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 KUBU BABUSSALAM ROKAN HILIR" is certainly my own work and it does not consist of other people work. I am entirely responsible for the content of this skripsi. Others opinion finding include in this skripsi are quoted in accordance with ethical standars.


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#### Abstract

Rindi Antika, (2022) : The Effect of Speed Reading Technique on Reading Comprehension at Senior High School 1 Kubu \(\begin{array}{ll}\pi \& Comprehension at Sen<br>\& Babussalam Rokan Hilir\end{array}\)

The purpose of this research was to obtain empirical data and analyze the effect of the speed- reading technique reading comprehension. The research was cafried out on class XI students at SMAN 1 Kubu Babussalam. The research method used in this study is a quasi experimental design which has 2 groups, namely the experimental group and the control group. The total population is 202 students and selected using cluster random sampling. The result is class XI IPA 1 as cthe experimental class and class XI IPA 2 as the control class. The experimental class consisted of 36 students and the control class consisted of 36 students. The data collection instrument was a test that is given twice called pretest and post-test. The results of the data analysis show that the $t$-count (8.404) is higher than the $t$-table (2.035) by applying a significance level of 0.05 and degrees of freedom (df) 70. In conclusion, there was a significant difference of the students reading comprehension taught by using speed reading technique and without using speed reading technique at Senior High School 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir.


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#### Abstract

\section*{$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Rindi Antika, (2022) } & \text { Efek Dari Teknik Membaca Cepat Pada Pemahaman } \\ & \text { Membaca Siswa di SMAN } 1 \text { Kubu Babussalam } \\ & \text { Rokan Hilir }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Rindi Antika, (2022) } & \text { Efek Dari Teknik Membaca Cepat Pada Pemahaman } \\ & \text { Membaca Siswa di SMAN } 1 \text { Kubu Babussalam } \\ & \text { Rokan Hilir }\end{array}$}

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## LIST OF APPENDICES

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## A. Background of The Problem

 $\underset{\text { writing, speaking, and listening. Students are required to read lots and }}{\subset}$ © $\mathbf{~}$ nderstand the reading material in order to achieve better result in learning $\cdots$aprocess. According to Grabe and Stoller (2002), Reading can be taught as a万
method of extracting information from text and interpreting it. It indicates that in the educational process, reading is also a means for pupils to obtain information and knowledge. Reading is one of four skills that must be mastered by students. Fiprinita (2013, p.1) said the reading is very important and it is one of the four language skills that should be mastered by students for all level. It is dealing that reading is one of the most important skill for students in learning process.


## CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION


#### Abstract

$\underset{\lambda}{\bar{\lambda}}$ Reading is a fundamental ability that is linked to other abilities such as


 ᄃ$\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ A student who enjoys reading and spends a lot of time doing so can also write well. Students can increase their vocabulary and writing ability by reading. On the other hand, a student with poor reading skills will struggle to Hearn. Moreover, the students will feel ashamed in adapting themselves with their school environment. Conversely, a good teacher must be more skilled in mastering grammar and vocabulary understanding. The importance of reading Finstruction is to develop students' skill and knowledge in order for them to comprehend the material of a reading text. Such is the capacity to read a ariety of English texts, the ability to alter reading techniques based on the goal

- of reading (e.g., skimming, scanning), and the ability to have a critical $\underset{\pi}{0}$ तviewpoint on the substance of the texts. Mickulecky \& Jeffries (2017) that亏 reading is very important because it can develop the general language skills of ${ }_{-}{ }_{-}$students in English, helping students think in english, expanding the english cocabulary of students, improving their writing, and it can be a good way to get z
new insights, information, and experiences. Razali (2013) stated that some readers use their background of knowledge and experience to compose 0
meaning from the text in reading process, then the readers will connect the a)

Gdeas in the text to what they already know in order to get the comprehension of the text. Even most people can comprehend the material what they read after reading word-by-word and they are spending a lot of time repeating the difficult term of the text.

At senior high school, teaching reading intends to develop students' skill in reading comprehension. All schools implement a curriculum which is Felevant to the needs of their specific students. Curriculum is more positive in $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\sigma}$
mature, which could achieve the objective of motivating learning, enhancing $\stackrel{\circ}{\sim}$ knowledge and abilities and developing positive values or even attitudes. $\stackrel{\sim}{n}$ Nowadays, most schools implements Curriculum 2013 as the current . curriculum. SMAN 1 Kuba Rokan Hilir is one of the schools in Rokan Hilir. $\stackrel{\leftrightarrow}{6}$
As a formal education institution. This school teaches english lesson to $\bigcirc$
 E guidance in teaching and learning process. Based on the curriculum 2013, - Teading is one of the skills in mastering English that must be taught and learned reading is one of the skills in mastering English that must be taught and learned
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Fat the eleventh grade students of senior high school. According to Nuttal $\underset{\sim}{2}$ (1982) in reading the eleventh grade students are expected to achieve standard ©ompetence which the students should understand in comprehending a text ${ }^{3}$ well, such as determining main idea, finding specific information, making
 inference, identifying reference, and understanding vocabulary or detail $\bar{z}$ information.
$\stackrel{c}{\omega}$
In reading, there are various problems or difficulties faced by students zsuch as students at general do not like to read English, they have difficulties in ๗) Gunderstanding texts and do not know vocabularies and they have difficulties in determining main idea. There are many ways to improve reading ability students. One way to improve reading comprehension is to use speed reading. Speed reading is a type of reading. Speed reading is an activity that involves the work of the brain and eyes. In this case the ability to read quickly is needed by students to make it easier to understand the content of the reading they read Wy reading faster students can also get information quickly. Reading speed $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ must be balanced with understanding the reading content. This reading speed $\stackrel{2}{2}$ greatly affects the effectiveness of reading, and also the speed of reading is चery dependent on the reading interest it will have if the reading speed is not E. maximal it will hinder the lesson (Buzan, 2006).

Based on the preliminary observation by interviewing the teachers of English language, the researcher found that the students still face difficulties in Geading comprehension . The researcher asked the teacher about the score and the capability of the students, some of students get score under KKM 66, and
 also some of students have difficulties in determining main idea and some of $\bar{z}_{\text {st }}$ students have difficulties in get specific information, some of students get cdifficulties in making inference, some of students have difficulties in o zunderstanding texts and they read word by word and often look up meanings in $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$ dictionary it will be a wasting time, and some of students read a long text slowly and always complain of the time allocation which very limited to understand the text.

This achievement was caused by several factors. Some of the factors are problems derived from the students including motivation to read, lack of vocabulary. In ddition, there must also be guidance from the teacher to increase students' motivation to learn to read. The researcher think that the cause of the $\stackrel{\sim}{2}$
various problems above is the inaccuracy of the techniques and methods used. $\stackrel{\circ}{2}$ In learning English, learning techniques and methods are needed that involve students directly in learning so that it will foster enthusiasm and interest in . dstudent learning. In this case, the ability to read quickly is needed by students $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6}$.
To make it easier to understand the content of the reading they read. By reading $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ © ${ }^{\text {quickly, students can also find information quickly. Speed reading must be }}$ E
あalanced with understanding the reading content. This speed reading greatly ne!̣y u!̣e> flue fos u affects the effectiveness of reading, and also the speed reading of students is

Fery dependent on the reading interest they will have. If the reading speed is $\underset{\pi}{0}$ dess than the maximum it will hinder the learning process.

In previous studies, the use of speed reading has been investigated at -different levels, as follows: (Martiarini, 2013; Rosmawarni Ismi, 2012; Fajri, 2015; Erna Hidayanti, 2015; Wardani, 2014; Datunsalong, 2017. Based on $\sum_{\text {some }}$ previous research mentioned above, there has been no research conducted in senior high school. Furthermore, all previous studies focused on 0
using speed reading to improve reading comprehension. No study aims to find -1 Tout the effect of using speed reading method. So, further studies are needed to discover the students to know the effect of speed reading method on reading comprehension.

Using speed reading technique reading may be different for every student. It can be caused by their different background aspects. Some of students may think that using speed reading technique is a good way, useful, Interesting, and attractive in learning in reading comprehension. While some of $\stackrel{\sim}{0}$ students think that using speed reading technique is not a good way, useless,完 hot interesting and less attractive.
Therefore, the researcher concluded the problem. Based on the

1. Some of students are not able determining main idea
2. Some of the students have lack vocabulary
3. Some of students read a long text slowly
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## Reading Technique on Reading Comprehension"

## B. Problem of The Research

4. Identification of the Problem

Based on the researcher's preliminary study at SMAN 1 Kuba Rokan Hilir. It is clear that some of students are still getting problems especially in reading comprehension. To make the problems clearer, thus, the Problems of this research will be identified
a. Some of students not able determining main idea by using speed reading technique
b. Some of students have lack vocabulary
c. Some of students not able get specific information and making inference from the text by using speed reading technique
d. Students read a long text slowly
e. Students always complain of the time allocation which very limited to understand the text.

## 2. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the background and identification of problems that have been explained, then the limitation of the problem in this research was the effect of speed reading technique on reading comprehension.

## 3. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the problem above, the researcher formulates the problem of this research as follows:

1. How is the students' reading comprehension taught through speed reading technique at senior high school 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir?
2. How is the students' reading comprehension taught without speed reading technique at senior high school 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir?
3. Is there any significant difference between the students reading comprehension taught through speed reading technique and without speed reading technique at senior high school 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir ?
4. How is the effect of speed reading technique on students reading comprehension ?

## C. Objective and Significance of the Research

## $\underset{\pi}{\pi}$ <br> 1. Objective of the Research


a. To know how the students' reading comprehension taught through speed reading technique at senior high school 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir
b. To know how the students' reading comprehension taught without speed reading technique at senior high school 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir
c. To examine there is any significant difference between the students reading comprehension taught through speed reading technique and taught without speed reading technique at senior high school 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir
d. To know how big effect of speed reading method on students reading comprehension.

## 2. Significance of the Research

a. The finding of this study are expected to benefit the teacher who instructs the students at senior high school 1 kuba rokan hilir. The teacher will know the student difficulties in the reading comprehension.
b. The researcher expects that this study will help students who struggle with reading comprehension. The researcher hopes the students do not have the difficulties in reading comprehension.
c. The researcher hopes this study result is very useful for who teacher in teaching especially in English subject.

## D. Definitions of the Term $\stackrel{\cdots}{\pi}$ d. Speed Reading

According Sutz \& Waverka (2019) Speed reading is seeing, decoding, silent reading, comprehending the words and concentrating. When people read with right speed, their comprehension usually reduce, therefore when people speed their reading they have to know when to slow down and speed up reading. Based on explanation above, the researcher stated speed reading is a technique of speed reading and time efficiency to find the essence and understand a sentence.
2. Reading comprehension

According to Richard and Schmidt (2010, p. 483) "reading comprehension is defined as comprehending the outcome of a written content. However, in this study to a product that is produced as a result of reading activity and a text's meaning. It means reading comprehension is the essence of the reading process from what is being read and to find out the meaning from the text.

## CHAPTER II

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According Danielle reading is the most important skill that should be mastered by students. Reading is an extraordinary achievement when one considers the number levels and components that must be mastered. From the Danielle's statements it means that reading is an extraordinary achievement because by reading we can get knowledge, information and news from printed page such as newspaper, magazines, novels or kinds of textbook. According Karen statement that reading is the act of making sense of print. In Ermayanti's journal states reading is a way to draw information from the printed page and interpret this information appropriately. It can be elaborated that reading is an exercise dominated by the eye movements and the brain to decode written texts.

Linse (2005) states that reading is a set of skills involved in making sense and deriving which means from the printed word. However, reading is an attaining meaning from the author to the reader in order to get new information. Saville and Troike (2006), has stated reading is called as receptive activity but it does not mean reading is done passively and without any effort. Learners must actively participate in creating
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meaning of what they have read. The successful reading of the students, the students have to understand the text. Greader can discover by the reader understand what the text talking about, making conclusion and taking information from the text.

From all the theories that have been mentioned, In Conclusion reading is an activity to get meaningful things or information from printed or written texts that involves good understanding. Basically, reading can be defined as a skill or activity of getting information from the book. In addition, reading is a process to understand a written text which means extracting the required information from it as efficient as possible. Reading is an active cognitive process of interacting with text and monitoring comprehension to establish meaning. It is important skill that has been mastered by people, especially by professional, such as a teacher, writer and journalist. The students should have some reading skill in learning activities.

In Indonesia, reading is one of the skills which are learned by the students. From kinder garden to university, students are taught the way to read and demanded to able in reading. Reading skill is categorized as a language skill that must be mastered by each student because by reading you will know the information and get the meaning constructed in the text. Reading is also used as a tool for students to increase their knowledge in learning English and improve their language skills. In Reading, we must comprehend what the texts tells about. Comprehending
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in reading is referred to as reading comprehension. Reading comprehension is understanding a text that is read, or the process of constructing meaning from a text. According Woolley (2011, p. 15), reading comprehension is the process of making sense of a text. The goal of reading comprehension is to gain an overall understanding of what is described in the text rather than to obtain meaning from isolated words or sentences. It is supported by McNamara (2007), reading comprehension is the ability to understand a texts concepts and the connections between them.

Abu Riach (2009) defined reading comprehension as the process by which previous experiences and features of the reader are used to form meaningful meanings for each reader in a specific context, and that process includes selecting specific ideas and understanding them in one sentence.Klinger, at al (2007), also defined reading comprehension is a multicomponent, highly complex process that involves many interactions between readers and what they bring to the text (prior knowledge) related to the text. According snow (2002) reading comprehension as the process of simultaneously extracting and constructing meaning through interaction and involvement with written language which consists of three elements: the reader, the text, and the activity or purpose for reading. It means that reading comprehension is not a simple process in reading comprehension, readers used their prior knowledge about text they read to build their comprehension. In reading comprehension, there
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are some strategies to help students in reading. Background knowledge is a strategy critical in comprehension. Then, using sensory image will help to get sensory experiences. Making prediction and inference are actively engaged in the meaning of making process. Next, in reading comprehension strategies, determining main ideas are always dependent on the purpose of reading.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that reading comprehension is the process of getting the meaning of the content and all information about the topic in the text. In fact, comprehending an English text is not easy to do for students because English is a foreign language. Many readers are not able to catch the author's idea because of the limitation of thingking and analyzing the meaning of words and sentences. Therefore, the reader should have good concentration in reading text to get the meaning of the author's idea.

## b. Teaching Reading

According Richards (1997, p. 96) defined the process of teaching reading as dependent on the teacher's role during the reading activities. 'Teachers can assist students establish predictions and expectations for the material they are going to read by conducting various pre-reading activities and while they are reading".

Dixon (1975, p. 77) stated that the teaching of reading still play in an important role, even though for many current schools or language courses, speaking is the prime skill to be owned by the students.

Teaching reading means that the students are taught about how to read quickly, effectively and efficiently, which is commonly known by the big skills. According to Sesnan (1997, p.146), the big or macroskills which are related to reading cover:

1) Reading from left to right
2) Reading words which are not phonetic
3) Distinguishing words which look very familiar
4) Recognizing words however large or small they are printed
5) Recognizing words divided at the end of line
6) Reading silently
7) Recognizing the significance of each punctuation mark
8) Skimming (not reading every word)
9) Scanning (searching words without reading everything)

Talok (1992, p.7) distinguished extensive reading, intensive reading from speed reading. Extensive reading is reading widely but perhaps not very deeply and it usually means that readers have a good reading speed and so can read many books, it implies reading for enjoyment. Intensive reading is reading a passage or a book slowly and carefully, pays attention to each word and every idea. Meanwhile, reading speed reading which is always recorded in word per minute.

## c. Reading Comprehension Aspects

According to Nuttal (1982), there are five aspects of reading comprehension which the students should comprehend a text well, such
as determining main idea, locating reference, making inference, detail information, and the understanding vocabulary. These aspects are regards as difficulties that the students encounter in comprehending the text.

## 1) Determining Main Idea

The main idea is a statement that tells the author's point about the topic. According to Longan (2002), said that finding main idea is a key to understand a paragraph or short selection. The main idea is usually located in a sentence, it is usually the first sentence but it can be in the middle or in the last sentence (Vener, 2002). Therefore, this can make the main idea more difficult to find. The students may get confused to see what the main idea of a passage is, and where the main idea is located.
2) Locating Reference

Reference is antecedent of a pronoun. The antecedent is a word or phrase to which a pronoun refers (Sharpe, 2005). Students are expected to comprehend what the pronouns in the sentences are used for, such as pronouns that show individuals, places, or situations, when identifying reference.
3) Understanding Vocabulary

The student expands their knowledge of vocabulary while he is reading a passage, such as by finding out new words meaning in dictionary and guessing the meaning from the context. Context helps students making a general prediction about the meaning
(Sharpe, 2005). It means that making prediction from the context will help students understand the meaning of a passage without stopping looks up every new word in a dictionary. In fact, one of the problems readers have difficulties in understanding material is that they have lack of vocabularies.
4) Making Inference

In order to find the conclusion of the claims in the text, students must first comprehend the text. According to Kopitski (2007), in order to make conclusions, readers must practice combining cues from the text with their prior knowledge. It suggests that the text's clues will assist pupils in making assumptions and drawing conclusions. So they can answer the questions. These questions are often stated in one the following form:
"From the passage, we can conclude that ...",
"It can be inferred from the passage...",
"what the meaning of the statement above?".
Therefore, sometimes the students are difficult to find the conclusion of the text because the meaning of the statement is not written on the text.
5) Detail Information

The last type of question that can be encountered in a reading test is a detail or information question. This question was used to
assess a student's ability to comprehend material that was stated directly in the text. Some example of detail question fall in the following pattern:
"According to the passage, who were fighting for the conversation in the forest?",
"All of the following are the true except...",
"A person, date, or place is..."
In understanding and answering detail question, the students can use scanning strategy. In addition, to find out the answer of detail question, the reader can note or underline the key word in the question, and then scan the passage for that word synonym.
d. Reading Comprehension Challenges

Wahab (2012) defines difficulty as "something difficult to perform." The error or mistake learning process of students will reveal this. Reading comprehension is a problem that many senior high school students face. The student's poor performance on the reading test is a result of these challenges. As a result of these factors, reading comprehension problems arise. Factors difficulties that faced by students divided into external and internal. Internal factor includes physics, intellectual, and psychological While external factors include family and school environments (Rahim, 2006).

Internal factors that influence students' reading comprehension are often discovered by the reader during reading, such as difficulties in
understanding long sentences and texts, difficulty caused by a lack of background information, difficulty applying reading strategies, and difficulty concentrating (Fajar: 2009).

1) Difficulty in understanding long sentence

The majority of pupils struggle to comprehend long sentences with complex structures, which is a frequent problem. It is backed up by a study by Barfield (1999), which found that nearly $12 \%$ of pupils struggled to understand long sentences in graded stories and $20 \%$ in academic texts. As a result of this issue, students who are unable to interpret extended sentences will be unable to comprehend the text's core theme.
2) Difficulty in Using Reading Strategies

The students who lack of reading strategies often fails in understanding the text. The students who are not familiar with reading strategies such as skimming and scanning will feel down and frustrated because they lack of tool necessary to succeed in reading comprehension test (Duarte, 2005).

There are characteristics of the students who lack in use of reading strategies. First, the students read word by word within the text, relying too heavily on their visual information, which greatly impedes their reading speed and hampers their reading comprehension. Second, the students spent a lot attention on detail
with the result they often miss the main idea of the text. Third, they just focused too much attention on form of the expense meaning.

Furthermore, the students who do not possess effective reading strategies may be difficulty to deal with reading comprehension test. (Mei-yu, 1998 as cited by Fajar, 2009).
3) Difficulty in Concentration

A psychological factor can contribute to concentration problems while reading. Students with poor concentration will struggle to understand the text. It's even worse when the students have to take a reading test. Another reason for students' poor reading is a lack of concentration, which is an important factor for good and effective reading. According to Shaw (1959), reading with focus leads to text comprehension. However, most students are unable or unwilling to focus well when reading.

According to Peter (2001), the reader environment is one of the external elements that influences students' reading comprehension. Environmental factors can also have an impact on pupils' ability to master and learn English. The two types of learning environments that can influence a learner's reading achievement are home and school.
a) House environment

According to Freeman and Long (1990), every student requires parental attention in order to attain academic
success. Because learning English is not the same as studying Indonesia, children require the attention of their parents or family members in order to learn English. Students will find it challenging to learn to read without the help of their families. They may become depressed if no one encourages them to learn English text.
b) School environment

Students' learning issues in reading comprehension can also be caused by their school environment, such as a school that lacks learning media. The absence of learning media such as English books, periodicals, or newspapers renders the reading learning process ineffective, preventing pupils from comprehending the subject.

## 2. Explanation Texts

According Blake (2011) explanation text is a text that explain the exist phenomenon and then explain why or how this came about. To write an explanation text the writer should acquire a great deal of content knowledge before beginning the explanation.
b. The Purpose of Explanation Text

An explanation is written to explain how and why something in the world happens. It is about actions rather than about things. Explanations play a valuable role in building and storing our knowledge. Technical
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and scientific writing are often expressed in this form. Explanation text is a text which explain a phenomenon or how something works.
c. The Generic Structure of Explanation Text

1. Title

Explanation text has a title that prepares and leads the reader to the text.
2. General statement introducing or identifying the phenomenon

The first paragraph has a general statement that introduces or identifies the scientific or technical phenomenon. It gives the audience a brief introduction to the event or thing and an understanding of the type of text that is to follow.
3. Series of sequenced paragraphs

Explanation text are developing causal relationships as well as sequential ones. The logically sequenced paragraphs explain why or how something happens rather than focusing on an object. The explanation sequence should consist of a series of happenings, actions, causes or processes that are the focus of the text type. This chain of actions, causes or events results in the phenomenon about which the explanation is written.
4. Concluding paragraph

An optional concluding statement can tie up the explanation.
5. Labelled diagrams and flow charts.


#### Abstract

Labelled diagrams and flow charts can be used to clarify information or to add additional information not included in the explanation. Particularly in scientific texts accurate diagrams and illustrations are important as they support the text.


## d. The Language Features of Explanation Text

1. Use of present tense
2. Use of complex noun groups to build detailed descriptions
3. Use of abstract nouns
4. Use of pronouns for words already introduced in the text
5. Usually the subject is not human
6. Use of sentences that have a clear subject and verb agreement
7. Use of action verbs to explain cause
8. Use of adverbial phrases of time and place to tell where and when actions occurred
9. Use of connectives to link time sequences in a cause and effect sequence
10. Use of passive voice and nominalisation to link the events through cause and effect
11. Use of time conjunctions
12. Use of technical terms or word chains about a subject b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:


## 3. Nature of Speed Reading

## a. Definition of Speed Reading

According to (Anderson 2003). Speed reading technique is a technique that prioritizes speed and does not neglect understanding. The speed reading is a technique developed by teachers, especially in English lessons. Reading speed is associated with reading goals, needs, and reading material. By using the speed reading technique, students are expected to be more efficient in using learning time. Through the speed reading technique the role of students develops more knowledge and skills and becomes new experiences for students.

The speed reading technique is quite simple, easy, and practical to practice reading speed. Speed reading is also a skill that must be learned in order to be able to read faster. There are five rarities of speed reading, namely reading motivation, peripheral training, eye movement speed training, reading type survey, concentration. This can be applied to children of middle school age but, it does not mean that adults can also apply the technique (Bell, 2001).

In the other hand, that speed reading is reading faster without loss of comprehension, skimming and studying effectively, and of course reading critically (Wainwright, 2007). Based on that statement, there are some technique that must be practiced while trying to rapid reading text. Same with Wainwright, Buzan also stated in his book that speed reading is utterly pointless if you do not understand or cannot remember what you
read (Buzan, 1984). All speed reading methods recognize that and use so called comprehension test to check that you actually have understood and retrain what you have read, to make certain that your comprehension keeps pace with your growing speed. It means that what we call "speed reading" is not only speed but also require comprehension. Speed reading without comprehension is utterly pointless. It means that reading speed is also the ability of the reader to manage their skill in reading, because they have to know when to fast and slow down their reading. Konstant stated that speed reading is not reading words faster than what you did before. It is about being able to read at a speed appropriate for the material you are reading (Konstant, 2010).

According to Feldman (2013, p.1) Speed Reading is a compilation of reading skills that will allow students to double their reading speed, on average, compared to their reading speed before. These techniques must also maintain or even improve their reading comprehension". From the statement, speed reading can be increased by following some steps. Spargo and Willingston (1980, p.10) describe the steps of speed reading:

1) Previewing main idea. The students preview the selection first. This helps to make them good and fast readers.
2) Read for meaning. The students see beyond the words, they read for meaning. This make them faster reader.
3) Grasp paragraph sense. The paragraph is the basic unit of the meaning. The students know how to find the main ideas of paragraph quickly.
4) Organize facts. Understanding how the facts all fit together to deliver the author's message is, after all, the reason for reading. The students organize facts as they read.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that Speed reading course should be included in the very reading class. According Nation and Macalister (2010, p. 106) "A speed reading course within a regulated vocabulary should be part of reading fluency activities." In the meanwhile, the reading speed goals for various purposes vary. Nation (2005, p. 24) stated the aim of reading and the complexity of the text are two elements that influence speed reading. It shows that the readers will stuck on reading a paper because they find the difficulties of the text such as the vocabulary, grammatical construction, discourse, and background knowledge.

Considering the difficulties which are obtained by the readers' especially second language learners, they should be able to read 250 words per minute (wpm). It is said by Nation (2005, p. 24) "A reasonable goal for second language learners who are reading material that has contain no unknown vocabulary or grammar and that has easy content is around 250 wpm ." Speed reading is one of the approaches that may be
utilized to help pupils improve their reading habits and read more quickly.

By applying this technique, the students can get many advantages Klaser in Browning (2003, p.1) presents four positive points in learning read faster. The first one is the amount of time you will save when you're able to double your speed. The second advantage is that readers are able to concentrate better which leads to greater comprehension. Thirdly, with the increase in potential speed and comprehension, academic grades tend to rise as well. And lastly and most importantly, students will enjoy the act of reading more, which promotes greater extensive reading, an added area for increasing reading speed and comprehension. Therefore, by using this technique, it can help the readers, not only save their time but also the reader can improve their comprehension and can get much knowledge.

According to Soedarso (1999, p. 5), the following variables contribute to a limited ability to learn fast reading:
a) Vocalization
b) Lip motions
c) Head motions
d) Regression
e) Sub vocalization

The point of view of why speed reading is significant is that it allows readers to see larger sections of material with each fixation of the
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eyes, making it easier to contextualize unfamiliar words and attain broad understanding. As a result, rapid reading is one of the methods used by readers to comprehend a text.

## b. Purpose of Speed Reading

The main purpose of speed reading is to capture the main idea of a reading correctly. This means that the purpose of speed reading is to capture the main ideas that underlie the development of the reading. The most important thing for a reader to grasp the basic ideas quickly is to absorb smaller ideas. The main ideas in a reading are generally in the main sentences. The place of the main sentence/topic sentence can usually be traced to parts of a reading (Soedarso, 2005).

1. Main Idea Sentence at The Beginning of The Paragraph (Main Sentence), Read in the main sentences, from which there is the main idea of a reading at the beginning of the paragraph. Conclusion first, then explanation.
2. The Main Idea Sentence at The End of The Sentence (closing sentence) If you don't find the main idea in the main sentence, then read the last sentence. Explanations first and then conclusions.
3. The main idea is in the first sentence or the last sentence, If still not found, then look at the combination of the first two sentences and the last sentence
4. Main paragraph ideas spread throughout the paragraph If the above procedure does not find it, then just look for the main idea itself.

By reading,you have to make conclusions on the reading. In addition to the above goals, Mikylecky and Jeffries in Alwiyah Abdurrahman's book also add that the objectives of speed reading are:
a. To find out the Researcher's Point of View,In this case the reader will know the researcher's thoughts, which in the end will arise questions or suggestions from readers about the researcher's thoughts.
b. To Determine the Required or Ganizational Attern,Speed reading is sometimes necessary to quickly find out how a passage is structured. The reader does not need to know the details of the info and does not need to read the whole word. Pros and Cons of Speed Reading If the reader reads a reading quickly, the reader will get several advantages and disadvantages, according to Soedarso in his book entitled Speed Reading, it is explained that there are several advantages of speed reading, including:

1. Finish reading faster, so that the reader is enthusiastic about reading another reading.
2. Make it easy for readers to quickly master the information
3. Can be applied in any reading, such as books, newspapers, magazines, and others
4. Very appropriate for people who are in a hurry or have limited time
5. Can help someone to make a consideration / decide something, for example in thcase of people who want to make a report or an activity.

It helps readers to find out the main idea of their handbooks while the drawbacks are:
a. There is a sense of confusion or loss of understanding of what they have read because they have not or do not master reading skills using speed reading, therefore it is held so that they master the skills of reading quickly.
b. The difficulty in concentrating while reading is caused by several factors such as physical exhaustion, either mentally or physically, boredom, or the mind is distracted by several things (Soedarso, 2002).

## c. Speed Reading Problems

There are 9 common problems that can slow down our reading speed. There are faulty visual perception, word by word reading, regression, finger pointing and head swinging, vocalisation, subvocalisation, lack of stamina, lack of motivation and reading interests and other miscellaneous problems (Ahuja, P. 1995).

## 1. Faulty Visual Perception

Some readers, even though their vision may be perfect, have visual perception problem which causes faulty recognition
of words (Ahuja, P. 1995). Sometimes people make mistakes when reading a word. For example when read a word "ladder" sometimes we make mistakes and read the word "ladder" become "letter". To overcome this problem reader can practice drill in rapid word recognition.
2. Word by Word Reading

One who reads word by word is positively slow reader. Neither is he able to show reading speed nor comprehension for the read matter (Ahuja, P. 1995). People who read word by word will not read fast because they cannot read in longer meaningful unit. Reading groups of words that fall together in speech as units helps develop speed.
3. Regression

Regression is a conscious returning to words, phrases, or paragraphs the readers feels have been missed or misunderstood. To overcome regression, reading practice on very easy material will help a lot in reducing regression.
4. Finger Pointing and Head Swinging

Finger cannot move as fast as the eye can see and head swinging is fatiguing activity. Finger pointing will slow speed reading because the eye should have move to next word but it may be blocked by finger because finger is not fast enough to move to the next word. Head swinging can be very fatiguing
because it takes extra energy to move our head. Getting conscious about this problems and practicing reading without using finger pointing and head swinging will be of help to the reader.
5. Vocalisation

Vocalisation is reading with a voice and vocalisation reduces speed of reader. Vocalisation is not only reading with voice, even murmuringwhile reading silently can be called vocalisation. Silent reading is the best way to overcome this problem.
6. Sub-Vocalisation

Sub-vocalization is the tendency of reader to "mouth" when reading.In this type, there is nobody movement (lips, tongue, and vocal cords do not move at all), but some form of inner speech talk. It appears that the reader is saying each word to himself as he is pronouncing each word and listening to himself. Being aware of the fact that we still subvocalising and try to stop sub-vocalising by sheer will power can help overcome this problem.
7. Lack of Stamina

Most people get tired after reading several hours. Most people will feel their head spin, concentration disappear and they feel very tired physically. Those will greatly slow your speed and comprehension because reading is very tiring activity even
though it is only sitting still, looking and thinking. The only way to build up stamina to read is by reading. Those who do not read can never build up any stamina.
8. Lack of motivation and reading interest

An interested reader is a motivated reader and a motivated reader is a voracious reader for whom reading" forms a major part of his daily diet. So if people do not interested in reading, they will feel lazy to read and even if they are reading, they will not have good speed and comprehension. Selecting what we want to read can build up interest.
9. Other miscellaneous problem

Other miscellaneous problem is word blocking, word analysis, monotonous plodding, back tracking, re-reading, readability, mode and purpose, and lack of concentration.

## d. Techniques Improving Speed Reading for Reading Ability

Although there are some problems that can impede speed reading, readers can increase their speed reading by using ten important techniques that (Richard Schutz \& Peter Waverka 2009).

## 1. Make Commitment

The first important rule in increasing speed reading is intention to be a speed reader and commitment to read faster. The reader must work hard to avoid some reading problems and habits that probably make him or her slow their reading.
2. Focus

To be a speed reader, focus while reading is very required. A speed reader has to be aware of the reading goals so that he or she can determine when to speed up or down their reading speed. Improving focus actually is not easy but avoiding any distractions can help a reader to be more focus.
3. Avoid Vocalization

Vocalizing is considered as a habit that a reader should break if he or she intends to be a speed reader.The average person speaks at 150 to 200 words per minute while speed readers read above 400 ormore words per minute. Therefore, it obviously shows that vocalizing can slow down the speed reading
4. Resist the Regression

Regression refers to the reader"s habit of going back to previous words or paragraphs to make sure that she or he have understood and remembered the words accurately (Konstan, 2003). However, instead of understanding and remembering the words, it may slow down the reading speed. to prevent the regression, a reader has to push her or himself to keep reading along because rereading is not as necessary as we thought.
5. Widen the Vision Span

One of bad habits in reading that slow the reading process is reading the text word per word. It makes reader"s eyes move in small hops from left to right. This causes many pauses before the eyes moving on from one word to the other words and obviously takes longer time to finish text. Buzan said that the good reader or speed reader takes three, four or five words per fixation (Buzan, 2003). Therefore, to be a speed reader, you should widen the vision span to take more words at a time.
6. Pre-Reading

A reader can increase their reading speed by pre-reading the passage. Pre-reading helps a reader sets his or her reading goals and points the reader to the areas of interest.
7. Vary the Reading Rate

Being a speed reader does not mean that someone has to always read at lightning speed. Sometimes, a speed reader should slowdown the speed when he or she find a hardunderstand text.
8. Read for the Main Ideas

Getting the main ideas can help a reader to easily get the main point of the whole text. Readers can use the skimming technique when they are seeking the main idea of the text. Konstant said that there are three types of skimming depends on
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the purpose; Skimming to overview (outline), to preview, to review.
9. Use the Eye Sweep

At the time a reader comes to the end of one line and need to go to the next line, quickly sweep the eyes to the next line. This practice increases readers reading speed and reinforces the sense of urgency you need when speed reading.
10. Eyes Checking

The eyes are the important organ that supports a reader to read. Readers have to make sure that their eyes are in a good condition and fully prepared to help them in speed reading. Factors Affecting Reading Speed there are five factors that affect reading speed. They are as follows: Clarity of Purpose, Mood, Familiarity with the Subject-Related Terminology, Difficulty of the Text, Urgency and Tress Level.

## e. Standardization of Speed Reading

Following standardization and to determine the standardization and reading speed category of the research sample, the authors used the categories.

Table II. 1

| Educational Stage | Reading Speed |
| :---: | :---: |
| Primary school | 200 words per minute |
| Vocational High School | 250 words per minute |
| College Student | 325 words per minute |

## Speed Reading Standardization by Education

(Source: Gordon Wainwright. 2007)

Regarding this, reading speed is usually measured by how many words are read per minute with an average comprehension of $50 \%$ or in other words ranging from $40 \%-60 \%$. Adults in America who have never received special training read speeds between 200-500 KPM, but some people there have reached 325-350 KPM. In fact there is still a very concern that some other people are too slow in reading, the speed ranges from 125-175 KPM (Yusandi, 2014). In Indonesia, the reading speed of adults is the same as in America, namely 175-300 KPM. However, Soedarso said that after attending the training, his reading speed could reach 350-500 KPM.

## f. Advantages of Using Speed Reading Technique

According Klaser in Browning (2003, p. 1) stated there are some of advantages in learning speed reading.

1) One is the amount of time you'll save if you can double your speed.
2) Readers are able to focus better, resulting in higher comprehension.
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S NI Y!!!m ełd!o yeH ©

## B. Relevant Research

In order to make different research from the previous research, the
Speed Reading Technique as follows:

First, the research conducted by Datunsolang (2017) about The Correlation Between Students' Reading Speed and Students' Reading Comprehension ; (A Research Conducted at English Department Students in Fourth Semester). The result of the research indicated that there is no correlation between students' reading speed and students' reading $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ comprehension. The study indicates that there is no significant relationship between pupils' reading speed and their reading comprehension. The suggestion is that if teachers or lecturers want to assess students' reading comprehension based on their reading speed, they should first offer them a speed reading technique lesson in order to get a favorable result.

ㅇ Second, a research conducted by Indrawan (2015) about Applying Speed Reading Technique to Increase the Reading Comprehension of the Tenth $\pm$
Frade Students of MA Nu Miftahul Falah Cendono Kudus In 2014/2015 4
Academic Year. The result of the research shown that there is a significant
-difference between reading comprehension of the tenth grade 7 students of MA , तNU Miftahul Falah Cendono Kudus in 2014/2015 academic year before and デ after being taught by using Speed Reading Technique. From the facts above, the writer gives suggestion for those who are involving in English teaching and ন dearning process. The teacher should be creative in choosing appropriate $\overline{\text { technique, method or strategy in teaching reading, in order to make the students }}$ more enjoyable and hopefully, it can build the students' reading habit to read in 0 speed rate.
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\perp}$
Third, a research conducted by Wardani (2014) about Using Speed Reading and Extensive Reading Activities to Improve Students' Reading Fluency. Her research examines the implementation of Speed Reading and Extensive Reading activities to improve students' reading fluency of students.. The result of the research indicated that Speed Reading and Extensive Reading activities benefited students by making them aware of using certain strategy to Hunderstand the meaning of text quickly. In the end of cycle 2, it was found that $\stackrel{\sim}{\sigma}$ most of the students were successful to become fluent readers. In addition, $\stackrel{\omega}{2}$ Students’ confidence increased and Speed Reading and Extensive Reading $\stackrel{\sim}{\circ}$ encouraged a positive attitude towards reading fluency.
 -Speed Reading Method Upon Students' Reading Comprehension. The result of the cultivation of data identifies that the result of students who are taught by E speed reading method is higher than the result of students by conventional $\checkmark$ method. Therefore, it can be stated that there are effects of speed reading \&

Thethod upon students' reading comprehension at grade XI of SMA PGRI 56 ふ Ciputat Tangerang Selatan.

All of the researches above have similarity with this research. This research is relevant with four researchers that have been conducted before. However, the research have the same object but it have different problem. It $\bar{z}$
can be seen from several previous thesis above. The Context of the researcher are same that talk about the reading difficulties, but in the case the problem and 0 the students are different. The students from the four researches are for 릉 Guniversity context.

## C. Operational Concept

The operational concept is use to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting in scientific study. To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting it should be interpreted into particular word in order to make it easy. According to Syafi'i (2011, p.122) Operational concepts are derived from ©onnected theoretical concepts on all of the factors that should be practically 룽 and empirically operated in an academic authoring a research paper. This $\stackrel{\varrho}{\sim}$ Jesearch is experimental research design which focuses on gaining the students in reading comprehension by using speed reading method. In operations E. anvestigating these problems, researcher work based on the following. $\stackrel{9}{6}$

1. Variable X ( Spargo \&Willingston, 1980) : Speed Reading Method
a. Previewing main idea, the students preview the selection first
b. Read for meaning, the students beyond the words
c. Grasp paragraph sense, the students to find main idea from a text
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau
 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
d. Organize fact, the students to find facts as they read
3. Variable Y ( Nuttal 1982) : Indicators of Reading Comprehension
a. Students are able to find main idea
b. Students are able to find making inference
c. Students are able to find specific information
d. Students are able understanding vocabulary.
e. Students are able to find detail information

## D. Hypothesis

- 

Hypothesis or basic assumption is a temporary answer to a problem that is prejudiction because it still must be proven truth. The researcher proposes two hypothesis in this study. They are Null Hypothesis (Ho) and the Alternative Hypothesis (Ha) :

Ho: There is no significant difference between the students reading comprehension taught through speed reading technique and taught without §peed reading technique at senior high school 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir.

Ha: There is a significant difference between the students reading㐫 Eomprehension taught through speed reading technique and taught without $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}$ speed reading technique at senior high school 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir.

## CHAPTER III

## METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

## A.Design of the Research

$\frac{\subset}{¿}$ In conducting this research, the researcher used quasi experimental Gresearch design. The purpose of this research is to determine the cause and $\stackrel{c}{\infty}$

Eeffect between independent variable and dependent variable. There are two -classes involve towards the research. First group is experimental class and the $\stackrel{0}{\subset}$ second is control class. Special treatment and certain method related to the speed reading are given to experimental class, whereas conventional and natural methods are given to control class. It is natural because control class is not give speed reading method. Method is used to get the ratio of students' reading comprehension at the end of the research. Moreover, it is well design both two classes in order the experimental. The researcher apply the study © based on research design recommended from Suryabrata (1983, p.105) as follows:

Table III. 1 Quasi experiment design

| Group | Pre- test | Treatment | Post- test |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| EG | T1 | T | T2 |
| CG | T1 | X | T 2 |

Where :
EG : Experimental gruop
CG : Control group
T1 : Pre- test EG dan CG
T : Treatment
X :Without treatment

T2 : Post- test EG dan CG

## ${ }^{\circ}$ Rokan Hilir Rokan Hilir

C.Subject and Object of the Research
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\square}$
This research was conducted on May until June 2022 at SMAN 1 Kuba Babussalam 2021/2022 academic year. It is located on Teluk Nilap Street in
$\subset \quad$ The subject of this research was the students of Senior High School 1 Kuba Rokan Hilir 2021/2022 academic year, while the object of this research was the students using speed reading method on reading comprehension.

## D. Population and Sample of the Research

## 1. Population

According to Creswell (2012), a group of individuals who have the same characteristic is called as population. The population of this research was the eleventh grade students of SMAN I Kuba Rokan Hilir. There are 6 classes. The number of eleventh grade students of State Senior High School 1 Kuba Rohil is 202 students.

Table III. 2 The Population of the Research

| No | Class | Students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | XI IPA 1 | 36 |
| 2 | XI IPA 2 | 36 |
| 3 | XI IPA 3 | 36 |
| 4 | XI IPS 1 | 30 |
| 5 | XI IPS 2 | 33 |
| 6 | XI IPS 3 | 31 |
|  |  | 202 |

## 2. Sample

The sample of this research was choosen through cluster random sampling. The researcher determines two classes to become of the sample of the research, two classes were selected randomly by lottery technique. Referring to the title of the research, there are two variables presented. A dependent variable is an attribute or characteristic that is dependent or influenced by the independent variable, while independent variable is an attribute or characteristic that influences or affects an outcome (Creswell, 2005). Furthermore, the independent variable is the speed reading and the dependent variable is the reading comprehension in the Eleventh Grade Science Major.

Table III. 3 The Sample of the Research

| No | Class | Students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | XI IPA 1 | 36 |
| 2 | XI IPA 2 | 36 |
| Total |  | 72 |

E. Technique of Collection Data

In conducting this research, the researcher administer test. Before conducting treatment, the researcher distribute pre-test to both experimental and control group. The researcher had prepare the pre-test into multiple choice test of 20 multiple choice from adopted Ibid., p.51. After giving pre-test to both experimental and control group, the researcher apply treatment to experimental class as many as 4 meetings to learn how to read quickly and comprehend well trough speed reading. In order to assess the progress of the students' $\sim$ comprehension after the treatment the researcher give post-test to the students
 Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau Gafter conducting the treatment of using speed reading method on reading comprehension. The aim of doing is to measure students' progress in reading comprehension and to know whether the treatment is effective or not.
ne!y eysns NIn y!l!m efd!o yeH ()
Table III. 4 Blue Print of Reading Comprehension

| No | Indicators | Number | Item numbers |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| of item |  |  |  |
| 1 | Determining main idea | 4 | $1,2,3,16$ |
| 2 | Finding specific information | 4 | $4,5,6,17$ |
| 3 | Making inference | 4 | $7,8,9,18$ |
| 4 | Understanding vocabulary | 4 | $10,11,12,19$ |
| 5 | Detail information | 4 | $13,14,15,20$ |

## F. Validity and Reliability of Instrment

1. Validity

The test used for testing students' difficulties in the reading comprehension by using speed reading method must to have validity. according to Bachman (2004, p.259) Validity was an integrated evaluative judgment of the degree to which empirical data and theoretical rationales support the adequacy and appropriateness of conclusions and actions based on test scores or other forms of assessment. The researcher was administer try out, the researcher carry out in other class that is not include in sample. The purpose of try out is to obtain validity and reliability to the test. It is determined by finding the difficulty level of each item.

Before the test was given to the sample of this research, the test had been tried out to students at Senior High School 1 Kuba Babussalam

Rokan Hilir. The purpose of doing try out was to obtain validity and reliability of the test. Before getting the data, the researcher use all of the items in try out. Try out is intend to know the value of the test. The purpose of try out is to obtain validity and reliability to the test. It can be predicted from its item difficulty. Item difficulty is determined as the proportion of correct responses (to know item difficulty of students reading comprehension. Formula of item difficulty is as follows the formula is as follows (Gay,1983).

$$
F V \frac{R}{N}
$$

Where :
FV : Index of difficulty or Facility value
R : The number of correct answer
$\mathrm{N} \quad:$ Then number of students taking the test
The standard level of difficulty use is 0,70 . So, item will be accepted if it is scaled between $0.30-0.70$ and rejected if it is less than 0.30 (difficult) and bigger than 0.70 (easy). And the proportion correct is represented by "P" whereas the proportion incorrect is represented by "Q" it can be seen in the following table.

Table III. 5

The indicator 1 (finding topic of the text)

| Indicator | Finding topic of the text |  |  |  | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item no | 1 | 2 | 3 | 16 |  |
| Total correct | 19 | 15 | 15 | 12 | 36 |
| P | 0,53 | 0,42 | 0,42 | 0,33 |  |
| Q | 0,47 | 0,58 | 0,58 | 0,66 |  |

The description of the table above is that indicator 1 consists of four items in reading comprehension test. The question number one does 0.53 for standard difficulty. It means that the question was average. For questions number 2 is 0,42 , the same as number 3 . For question number 16 is 0.33 . The interpretation of standard of difficulty must be in the middle of 0.30 to 0.70 . Every item is in average, so the items of the test are accepted.

Table III. 6

The indicator 2 (finding specific information)

| Indicator | Finding main idea of the text |  |  |  | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item no | 4 | 5 | 6 | 17 |  |
| Total correct | 18 | 16 | 19 | 13 | 36 |
| P | 0,5 | 0,44 | 0,53 | 0.36 |  |
| Q | 0,5 | 0,55 | 0,47 | 0,64 |  |

The interpretation of the indicator 2 above, every score in the middle is 0.30 to 0.70 . For question number 4 , the item difficulty is in 0.5 . Question number 5, the proportion correct is 0.44 . The proportion
correct of question number 6 is 0.53 . The item difficulty of question number 17 is 0.36 . So, all of the items in reading comprehension test are very reliable. The items for indicator 2 are accepted.

Table III. 7

## The indicator 3 (making inference)

| Indicator | Finding main idea of the text |  |  |  | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item no | 7 | 8 | 9 | 18 |  |
| Total correct | 20 | 15 | 19 | 13 |  |
| P | 0,55 | 0,42 | 0,53 | 0,36 |  |
| Q | 0,44 | 0,58 | 0,47 | 0,64 |  |

In finding making inference, the question number 7 is 0.55 . the question number 8 is 0.42 . The question number 9 is 0.53 . The item difficulty of 18 is 0.36 . The interpretation of standard of difficulty is high. So, the items are very reliable.

Table III. 8

The indicator 4 (understanding vocabulary)

| Indicator | Finding main idea of the text |  |  |  | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item no | 10 | 11 | 12 | 19 |  |
| Total correct | 18 | 15 | 13 | 19 | 36 |
| P | 0,5 | 0,42 | 0,36 | 0,53 |  |
| Q | 0,5 | 0,58 | 0,64 | 0,47 |  |

The result of standard of difficulty of items in indicator 4 shows average and high for each item. The question number 10 shows that the proportion correct is 0.5 . The question number 11 is 0.42 . The question
number 12 is 0.36 . The last is question number 19. The proportion
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { I } & \text { number } 12 \text { is } 0.36 \text {. The last is question number } \\ \frac{\square}{\text { I }} & \\ \text { correct is } 0.53 \text {. It means that the items are accepted. }\end{array}$
Table III. 9

| Indicator | Finding main idea of the text |  |  |  | N |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item no | 13 | 14 | 15 | 20 |  |
| Total correct | 15 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 36 |
| P | 0,42 | 0,47 | 0,47 | 0,55 |  |
| Q | 0,58 | 0,53 | 0,53 | 0,44 |  |

informa

## tion)

The result of standard of difficulty of items in indicator 5 shows average and high for each item. The question number 13 shows that the proportion correct is 0.42 . The question number 14 is 0.47 the same as number 15. The question number 20 is 0.55 . It means that the items are accepted.

## 2. Reliability

According to Bachman (2004, p.153), reliability is defined as the consistency of measures across multiple measurement settings. Test administration must be consistent in order for a test to be considered well-organized. In vice versa, bad administration and unplanned arrangements of a test can make it does not work in measuring students' accomplishment. It is clear that reliability is used to measure the quality of the test scores and the consistency of the test.

## G. Technique of Analysing Data


#### Abstract

$\stackrel{0}{\pi}$ This research used a quasi experimental data analysis. The quasi experimental data of this research was numeric data and can be formulated by ${ }^{3}$ using statistical method. In the experimental design, the data analyses are  experimental two groups, use pretest and post-test. The data analysis in this z research was using t-test. In this research, the data obtain from pre-test and $\ulcorner$ post-test are analyze by using T-test by using SPSS 16.0 It means that the 0 tesearcher do not use manual computation. All the data collect are accounted $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ by using SPSS 16.0 program in this case is pair sample T-test, and to know the effect of speed reading method on reading comprehension the researcher used Cohen's Convention Annova Effect. The researcher compare the results of mean score from pre-test and post-test to the scale of rating score from adopted by Arikunto (2013). The category of students' scores are as follow:


Table III. 10

Classifying the Score of the Students

| No | Score | Category |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | $81-100$ | Very High |
| 2 | $61-80$ | High |
| 3 | $41-60$ | Enough |
| 4 | $21-40$ | Low |
| 5 | $0-20$ | Very Low |

## CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

## A. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion described in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the students' reading comprehension taught through speed reading technique at senior high school 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir was categorized into "High Category" where the mean score 73.19. Whereas, the students' reading comprehension taught without speed reading technique at senior high school 1 Kubu Babussaalam Rokan Hilir was categorized into " Enough Category" where the mean score was 54.31. Based on the explanation above, there was a significant difference between the students reading comprehension taught through speed reading technique and taught without speed-reading technique at SMAN 1 Kuba Rokan Hilir. And the effect of speed reading technique on students' reading comprehension was categorized into very large because effect value was 0.5 . It can be seen that the increase in the value of the experimental class learning outcomes with the taught through speed-reading technique is much greater in increasing the scores of students' learning outcomes compared to the control class learning outcomes. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: бuepun-бuepun !бunpu!!! ełd!כ צен

## B. Suggestion

After finding the result of the effect of speed reading toward students' reading comprehension, there are some researcher's suggestions for the students, teacher and school.

1. Suggestion for students

In mastering reading comprehension, one thing that should be done by the students is that the students have to be interested in reading it self. The students should read the material more and more. In this case, speed reading is an appropriate method that can be used by the students in reading the material to get comprehension. Speed reading is a method that can increase students' reading comprehension.
2. Suggestion for teachers

In effort to increase students' reading comprehension, teacher must be smart to select the method to be used by students in comprehending the reading text. Based on the research findings, there is a significant effect of speed- reading method on reading comprehension. It means that, speed reading can be applied to increase students' reading comprehension. Thus, teacher can apply this method to increase students' reading comprehension.
3. Suggestion for school

School is an institution that has a purpose to make students enjoyable in teaching and learning process. School has to observe the students' subject in teaching and learning process, especially in
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 Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
teaching and learning English. School should find the students' interest in teaching and learning reading. So, school should help English teacher find the method and observe the teacher's activity in teaching English.

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## APPENDIX 1

## SYLLABUS

## SILABUS

# © OKI－1 dan KI－2：Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang dianutnya．Menghayati dan mengamalkan perilaku jujur，disiplin，santun，peduli（gotong 

 ¿keluarga，sekolah，masyarakat dan lingkungan alam sekitar，bangsa，negara，kawasan regional，dan kawasan internasional＂．
－పKI 3：Memahami，menerapkan，dan menganalisis pengetahuan faktual，konseptual，prosedural，dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu受pengetahuan，teknologi，seni，budaya，dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan，kebangsaan，kenegaraan，dan peradaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan ${ }^{\bullet}$ kejadian，serta menerapkan pengetahuan prosedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memecahkan masalah
KI4：Mengolah，menalar，dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri， bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif，serta mampu menggunakan metode sesuai kaidah keilmuan
（）

| Kompetensi Dasar |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3.1 \quad$ Menerapkan fungsi sosial，struktur teks，dan unsur kebahasaan |  | teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait saran dan tawaran，sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya．（Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan should，can）

4．1 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional，lisan dan tulis，pendek dan sederhana，yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait saran dan tawaran，dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial，struktur teks，dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar da } \\
& \text { ks }
\end{aligned}
$$

## Materi Pembelajaran

－FungsiSosial Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru， teman，dan orang lain
－Struktur Teks
－Memulai
－Menanggapi（diharapkan／di luar dugaan）
－Unsur Kebahasaan
－Ungkapan yang menunjukkan saran dan tawaran，dengan modal should dan can
－Nomina singular dan plural

## Kegiatan Pembelajaran

－Menyimak，membaca，dan menirukan，guru membacakan beberapa teks pendek berisisaran dan tawaran dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
－Menanyakan hal－hal yang tidak diketahui atau yang berbeda
－Menentukan modal yang tepat untuk diisikan ke dalam kalimat－kalimat rumpang
－Diberikan beberapa situasi，membuat beberapa saran dan tawaran yang sesuai secara tertulis kemudian dibacakan ke kelas
－Melakukan pengamatan di lingkungan sekolah dan sekitarnyauntuk membuat serangkaian saran dan tawaran untuk memperbaikinya
Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya

| Kompetensi Dasar |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

4.2 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional, lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait pendapat dan pikiran, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks

## Materi Pembelajaran

dengan atau tanpa $a$, the this, those, my, their, dsb.

- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Situasi yang memungkinkan pemberian saran dan tawaran melakukan tindakan yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di Kl

- Fungsi Sosial Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru, teman, dan orang lain.
- Struktur Teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Ungkapan menyatakan pendapat I think, I suppose, in my opinion
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa $a$, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Situasi yang memungkinkan

| 0 - |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ָ | Kompetensi Dasar |  |
|  | 3.3 | Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks khusus dalam bentuk undangan resmi dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kegiatan sekolah/tempat kerja sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya |
| ) तِ | 4.3 | Teks undangan resmi |
|  | 4.3 .1 4.3 .2 | Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks khusus dalam bentuk undangan resmi lisan dan tulis, terkait kegiatan sekolah/tempat kerja <br> Menyusun teks khusus dalam bentuk undangan resmi lisan dan tulis, terkait kegiatan sekolah/tempat kerja, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks |

## Materi Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Pembelajaran
munculnya pernyataan tentang pendapat dan pikiran yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

- Fungsi Sosial Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dalam konteks resmi
- Struktur Teks

Dapat mencakup:

- Sapaan
- Isi
- Penutup
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Ungkapan dan istilah yang digunakan dalam undangan resmi
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa $a$, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Acara formal yang terkait
dengan sekolah, rumah, dan masyarakat yang dapatmenumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

- Multimedia

Layout yang membuat

- Mencermati dan menemukan perbedaan dan persamaan dari beberapa undangan resmi untuk beberapa acara yang berbeda
- Mengidentifikasi dan menyebutkan bagian-bagian dari undangan dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Mencermati beberapa undangan resmi lainnya, dan mengidentifikasi bagian-bagiannya serta ungkapanungkapan yang digunakan
- Diberikan beberapa undangan resmi yang tidak lengkap, dan kemudian melengkapinya dengan kata dan ungkapan yang sesuai
- Diberikan deskripsi tentang acara yang akan dilaksanakan, dan kemudian membuat undangan resminya
- Menempelkan undangan di dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang datang membacanya
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya
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## Materi Pembelajaran

tampilan teks lebih menarik.

- Fungsi Sosial

Menyatakan pendapat, mempengaruhi, dengan argumentasi analitis

- Struktur Teks

Dapat mencakup

- Pendapat/pandangan
- Argumentasi secara analitis
- Kesimpulan
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Ungkapan seperti I believe, I think
- Adverbia first, second, third
- Kata sambungTherefor, consequently, based on the arguments
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa $a$, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Isu-isu aktual yang perlu dibahas yang menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI
3.5 Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan

Kegiatan Pembelajaran

- Membaca dua teks eksposisi analitis tentang isu-isu aktual yang berbeda.
- Mencermati satu tabel yang menganalisis unsurunsur eksposisi, bertanya jawab, dan kemudian menerapkannya untuk menganalisis satu teks lainnya
- Mencermati rangkaian kalimat yang masing-masing merupakan bagian dari tiga teks eksposisi yang dicampur aduk secara acak, untuk kemudian bekerja sama mengelompokkan dan menyusun kembali menjadi tiga teks eksposisi analitis yang koheren, seperti aslinya
- Membacakan teks-teks eksposisi tsb dengan suara lantang di depan kelas, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Membuat teks eksposisi menyatakan pandangannya tentang satu hal di sekolah, desa, atau kotanya.
- Menempelkan teks tsb di dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang datang membacanya
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya
- Membaca dan mencermati beberapa deskripsi


## Materi Pembelajaran

Mendeskripsikan, memaparkan secara obyektif

- Struktur Teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dalam passive voice
- Preposisiby
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa $a$, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Benda, binatang, tumbuhtumbuhan, yang terkait dengan mata pelajaran lain yang menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

- Fungsi Sosial Menjalin kedekatan hubungan antar pribadi
- Struktur Teks Dapat mencakup
- Tempat dan tanggal
- Penerima
- Sapaan


## Kegiatan Pembelajaran

tentang produk seni budaya dari beeberapa negara dengan banyak menggunakan kalimat pasif

- Membacakan deskripsi setiap produk budaya secara lisan di depan kelas secara bermakna dengan ucapan dan tekanan yang benar
- Melengkapi teks tentang suatu produk yang kata kerjanya banyak yang dihilangkan dengan kata kerja yang makna tepat berbentuk pasif, dengan grammar dan ejaan yang benar
- Membacakan deskripsi setiap produk budaya yang sudah lengkap di depan kelas secara bermakna dengan ucapan dan tekanan yang benar Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasi belajarnya

Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan beberapa contoh surat pribadi dengan ucapan, dan tekanan kata yang benar.

- Membaca dengan suara lantang dan bermakna, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Mencermati satu tabel yang menganalisis unsurunsur eksposisi, bertanya jawab, dan kemudian menerapkannya untuk menganalisis dua surat



## Materi Pembelajaran

Kegiatan Pembelajaran

- Isi surat
- Penutup
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Ungkapan keakraban yang lazim digunakan dalam surat pribadi
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa $a$, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Pengalaman, informasi, hallain yang terkait dengan sekolah, rumah, dan masyarakat yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

## - Fungsi Sosial

Menjelaskan, memberikan alasan, mensyukuri, dsb.

- Struktur Teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Kata yang menyatakan hubungan sebab akibat: because of ..., due to ..., thanks to .. - Nomina singular dan plural
pribadi lainnya
- Mencermati rangkaian kalimat yang masing-masing merupakan bagian dari tiga surat pribadi yang dicampur aduk secara acak, untuk kemudian bekerja sama mengelompokkan dan menyusun kembali menjadi tiga surat pribadi yang koheren, seperti aslinya
- Membuat surat pribadi untuk satu orang teman di kelas tentang suatu hal yang relevan, dan kemudian membalasnya
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar
- Menyaksikan/menyimak beberapa interaksi dalam media visual (gambar atau video) yang melibatkan pernyataansebab akibat
- Mengidentifikasi dan menyebutkan situasi yang memunculkan pernyataan sebab akibat dan menyebutkan pernyataan yang dimaksud
- Bertanya dan mempertanyakan tentang hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau berbeda
- Diberikan beberapa situasi peserta didik menulis teks pendek yang melibatkan pernuataan sebab akibat dan kemudian dibacakan ke kelas
- Melakukan pengamatan di lingkungan daerahnya dan sekitarnyadan kemudian membuat beberapa



## Materi Pembelajaran

dengan atau tanpa $a$, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.

- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Keadaan, perbuatan, tindakan
di sekolah, rumah, dan
sekitarnya yang layak dibahas melalui sebab akibat yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI.

- Fungsi Sosial

Menjelaskan, memberi gambaran alasan terjadinya suatu fenomena

- Struktur Teks

Dapat mencakup:

- fenomena
- identitas gejala
- rangkaian penjelasan
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Adverbia first, then, following, finally
- Hubungan sebab-akibat (ifthen, so, as a consequence, since, due to, because of, thanks to
- Kalimat pasif, dalamtenses yang present
- Ucapan, tekanan kata,

Kegiatan Pembelajaran
pandangan yang melibatkan sebab akibat terkait dalam upaya menjaga, memelihara dan memperbaikinya

- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar
- Membaca beberapa teks information report terkait mata pelajaran lain di Kelas IX
- Menggunakan alat analisis, mengidentifikasi bagianbagian struktur teks report dan mengamati cara penggunaanya, seperti yang dicontohkan
- Bertanya jawab tentang beberapa teks lain lagi dengan topik yang berbeda
- Mengumpulkan informasi dari berbagai sumber untuk membuat teks-teks tentang fenomena alam pendek dan sederhana.
- Menempelkan teks masing-masing di dinding kelas untuk dibaca temannya
- Mempresentasikan teksnya kepada teman-teman yang datang membaca
- Melakukan langkah yang sama dengan topik fenomena sosial
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya

(ค)



## Materi Pembelajaran

intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan

- Topik

Benda-benda non manusia, seperti air, penguapan, hujan dengan paparan yang menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat dalam KI

- Fungsi sosial Mengembangkan nilai-nilai kehidupan dan karakter yang positif
- Unsur kebahasaan
- Kosa kata dan tata bahasa dalam lirik lagu
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Hal-hal yang dapat
memberikan keteladanan dan menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

- Membahas hal-hal yang terkait dengan tema lagu yang liriknya akan segera dibaca
- Membaca dan mencermati isi lirik lagu terkait dengan pembahasan sebelumnya
- Menyimak, dan menirukan guru membaca lirik lagu secara bermakna
- Menyebutkan bagian-bagian yang terkait dengan pesan-pesantertentu
- Membahas pemilihan kata tertentu terkait dengan tema lagu
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya
תVİ VYSAS NIn

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Satuan Pendidikan
Kelas / Semester Tema
Sub Tema Pembelajaran ke Alokasi Waktu

# RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN 

## $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Melalui pendekatan Saintifik dan model pembelajaran Discovery Learning ( $D L$ ) peserta didik mampu membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks explanation lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait gejala alam atau sosial yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di kelas XI, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya serta Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks explanation lisan dan tulis, terkait gejala alam atau sosial yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di kelas XI dengan tanggung jawab, displin, dan kerja sama selama proses pembelajaran dan bersikap jujur, percaya diri serta pantang menyerah serta menanamkan nilai budaya dan nilai religiositas.
B. Kegiatan Pembelajaran Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi
3.3.1 Menafsirkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks explanation lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait terkait gejala alam atau sosial yang tercakup dalam mata pelajaran lain di kelas XI, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya
4.3.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks explanantion lisan dan tulis, dalam bentuk manual terkait gejala alam atau sosial

## 1. Kegiatan Pendahuluan

1) Pendidik menyiapkan peserta didik untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran seperti berdoa, absensi, menyiapkan buku pelajaran.
2) Memotivasi peserta didik secara kontekstual sesuai dengan manfaat pembelajaran mengenai teks explanation dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, misalnya bagaimana proses terjadinya hujan, bagaimana terbentuknya awan, dll.
3) Mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaanyang terkait dengan materi yang akan dipelajari
4) Menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran atau kompetensi dasar yang akan dicapai; dan menyampaikan cakupan materi dan penjelasan uraian kegiatan sesuai silabus.

## 2. Kegiatan Inti

1) Peneliti memberi ilustrasi tentang metode membaca cepat
2) Peneliti menmperkenalkan apa itu metode membaca cepat
3) Peneliti memberi beberapa tips atau langkah-langka dari metode membaca cepat
4) Peneleti memberikan sebuah teks untuk tes kemampuan siswa-siswa setelah menjelaskan langkah -langkah dari metode membaca cepat.

## 3. Kegiatan Penutup

1) Peserta didik dengan bimbingan pendidik membuat kesimpulan fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan teks explanantion.
2) Pendidik menginformasikan capaian kompetensi
3) Pendidik memberikan tugas kepada siswa dan memberitahukan pembelajaran berikutnya
4) Pendidik meminta peserta didik untuk merapikan kembali tempat duduk dan memungut sampah yang ada
5) Pendidik mengajak peserta didik untuk bersyukur dan mengakhiri pelajaran dengan salam.

## C. Penilaian Pembelajaran

1) Teknik Penilaian:
a. Penilaian Sikap : Observasi/pengamatan
b. Penilaian Pengetahuan : Tes Tertulis
c. Penilaian Keterampilan: Unjuk Kerja/Praktik, Proyek, Portofolio
2) Bentuk Penilaian:
a. Observasi : Jurnal guru
b. Tes tertulis : uraian dan lembar kerja
c. Unjuk kerja :Praktik/Pedoman Penskoran
d. Proyek :Produk/Pedoman Penskoran
e. Portofolio :E-Portofolio
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APPENDIX 3
Research Instrument

## efd! yeH (o)

Time allotment ( 25 Minutes)
-Reading : 10 minutes
-Answering question : 15 minutes
Name:
Class:
Read the text carefully, and answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer
between a,b,c,d,e
0
-
$\simeq$

How Snow Forms<br>Source: National Snow \& Ice Data Center

Once snow crystal from in the atmosphere, they grow by absorbing surrounding water droplets. The snowflakes we end up seeing on the ground are an accumulation of these ice crystals. This magnified image of snow crystals was captured by a low- temperature scanning electron microscope (SEM). The pscudo colors commonly found in SEM images are computer generated, and in this case highlight the different flake formations- Credit Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Whether winter storms produce snow relies heavily on temperature, but not necessarily the temperature we feel here on the ground. Snow forms when the atmospheric temperature is at or below freezing ( 0 degrees Celsius or 32 degrees Fahrenheit) and there is a minimum amount of moisture in the air. If the ground temperature is at or below freezing, the snow will reach the ground. However, the snow can still reach the ground when the ground temperature is above freezing if the conditions are just right. In this case snowflakes will begin to melt as they reach this higher temperature layer, the melting creates evaporative cooling which cools the air immediately around the snowflake, this cooling retards melting. As a general rule, though, snow will not form if the ground temperature is at least 5 degrees Celsius ( 41 degrees Fahrenheit).
ぁ
While it can be too warm to snow, it cannot be too cold to snow. Snow can occur even at incredibly low temperatures as long as there is some source of moisture and some way to lift or coel-the air. It is true, however, that most heavy snowfalls occur when there is relatively warm air near the ground-typically-9 degrees Celsius ( 15 degrees Fahrenheit) or warmer-since warmer air can hold more water vapor.

Because snow formation requires moisture, very cold but very dry areas may rarely receive snow. Antarctica's dry valleys, for instance, from the largest ice-free portion of the continent. The dry valleys are quite cold but have very low humidity, and string winds help wick any'remaining moisture from the air. As a result, this extremely cold region receives little snow.

The character of the snow surface after a snowfall depends on the original from of the crystals and on the weather, conditions presents when the snow fell. For example, when a snowfall is aecompanied by strong winds, the snow crystals are broken into smaller fragments that can become more densely packed. After a snowfall, snow may melt or evaporate, or it may persist for long periods. If snow persist on the ground, the texture, size, and shape of individual grains will change even while the snow temperature remains below freezing, or they may melt and refreeze over time, and will eventually become compressed by subsequent snowfalls.

Over the winter season, the snowpack typically accumulates and develops a complex
 layered structure made up of a variety of snow grains, reflecting the weather and climate conditions prevailing at the time of deposition as well as changes within the snow cover over time.

Snowflakes are accumulations of many snow crystals. Most snowflakes are less than 1.3 centimeters ( 0.5 inches) across. Under certain conditions, usually requiring near-freezing temperatures, light winds, and unstable atmospheric conditions, much larger and irregular flakes canform, nearing 5 centimeters ( 2 inches) across. No routine measure of snowflake dimensions aretaken, so the exact size is not known.

1. What is the topic of the text?
a. The cold weather
b. The conditions of winter season
c. The process of snow forming
d. The winter storm
e. The cold snowing
2. From paragraph 2 we can conclude that...
a. Snow forms in certain atmospheric temperature
b. Snow forms in 6 degrees Celsius
c. Snow will not from when the atmospheric temperature is at or below freezing ( 0 degrees Celsius or 32 degrees Fahrenheit)
d. Snowflakes will begin to melt as they reach this lower temperature layer
e. Snowflakes are accumulations of many snow crystals.
3. "In this case, snowflakes will begin to melt as they reach this higher temperature layer..." the underlined word in paragraph 2 , line 5 refers to...
a. Snow can still reach the ground in certain temperature and condition
b. The melting creates evaporative cooling which cools the air immediately around the snowflake.
c. This cooling retards melting.
d. Snow will not form if the ground temperature is at least 5 degrees Celsius
e. The cold weather
4. "While it can be too warm to snow..." the underlined word in paragraph 3 line 1 refers to...
a. Snowflakes
b. Snow
c. Ground
d. Temperature
e. Air
5. " ... and some way to lift or cool the air..."the underlined word in paragraph 3 line 3 can be replaced with...
a. Take
b. Raise
c. Pick
d. Decrease
e. Snow
6. Paragraph 4 mainly discuss about...
a. Antartica's dry valley
b. Cold region
c. Very cold but dry areas perhaps receive snow rarely
d. Cold and dry region
e. Hot and cold
7. "As a result, this extremely cold region receives little snow." The underlined sentence in paragraph 4 line 4 is...
a. Simple present tense
b. Simple past tense
c. Presents perfect tense
d. Present continuous tense
e. Future tense
8. What is the main idea of paragraph 5?
a. The snow crystals are broken into smaller pieces
b. Snowfall is accompanied by strong winds
c. The character of snow surface after a snowfall
d. Snow melt and refreeze over the time
e. Snow is so cold
9. Which one is the wrong statement from paragraph $5 \ldots$
a. When a snowfall is accompanied by strong winds, the snow crystals are broken into more trivial fragments that can
become more densely packed
b. If snow persists on the ground, the texture ,size, and shape of individual grains will not change even while the snow temperature remains below freezing, or they may melt and freeze over time, and will eventually become compressed by subsequent snowfalls.
c. The character of the snow surface after a snowfall depends on the original form of the crystals and on the weather conditions present when the snow fell
d. After a snowfall, snow may melt or evaporate, or it may persist for long periods
e. The cold snowing
10. " Over the winter season, the snowpack typically accumulates and develops a complex layered structure..." the underlined word has closest meaning with..
a. Small
b. Lengthen
c. Expand
d. Omit
e. Tall
11. ..." the snowpack typically accumulates and develops a complex..."the underlined word is classified as...
a. Verb
b. Noun
c. Adjective
d. Adverb
e. Place
12. According to paragraph 7 we know that..
a. Under certain conditions, usually requiring nearfreezing temperatures, light winds, and unstable atmospheric conditions, much larger and irregular flakes can form, approximating 5 centimeters (2 inches) across.
b. Snowflakes are accumulations of few snow crystals.
c. Most snowflake are more than 1.3 centimeters ( 0.5 inches) across.
d. No routine measure of snowflake dimensions are taken, so the exact size is known.
e. The snow crystals are broken into smaller pieces
13. "It is true, however that most heavy snowfalls occur..."the underlined word in paragraph 3 line 3 refers to...
a. Temperature
b. Moisture
c. Snowflakes
d. Snow occurance
e. Air
14. "... this extremely cold region receives little snow..." from paragraph 4 line 4, the underlined phrase means...
a. Very cold region
b. Very humid region
c. Cold region
d. Humid region
e. Very hot
15. Which statement is not stated in paragraph 7...
a. Under certain conditions, usually requiring nearfreezing temperatures, light winds, and unstable atmospheric conditions, much larger and irregular flakes can form, approximating 5 centimeters (2 inches) across.
b. Snowflakes are accumulations of few snow crystals.
c. Most snowflakes are less than 1.3 centimeters $(0.5$ inches) across
d. No routine measure of snowflake dimensions are taken, so the exact size is known.
e. The snow crystals are broken into smaller pieces
16. According to paragraph 1 , we know that...
a. Once snow crystals form in the ground
b. The snowflakes we end up seeing on the atmosphere are an accumulation of these ice crystals.
c. Snow crystals grow by absorbing surrounding water droplets
d. This magnified image of snow crystals was captured by a hightemperature scanning electron microscope (SEM)
e. Snowflakes are accumulations of few snow crystal.
$\square$

## Photosynthesis

What is photosynthesis? Photosynthesis is a food-making process that occurs in green plānts. It is the chief function of leaves. The word photosynthesis means putting together with light. Green plants use energy from light to combine carbon dioxide and water to make sugar and other chemical compounds.

How is the light used in photosynthesis? The light used in photosynthesis is absorbed by a green pigment called chlorophyll. Each food-making cell in a plant leaf contains chlorophyll in smäll bodies called chloroplasts. In chloroplast, light energy causes water drawn-form the soil to sp$\overline{\text { it into hydrogen and oxygen. }}$

What are the steps of photosynthesis process? Let me tell you the process of photosynthesis, in a series of complicated steps, the hydrogen combines with carbon dioxide from the air, forming a simple sugar. Oxygen from the water molecules is given off in the process. From sugar together with nitrogen, Sulphur, and phosphorus from the soil-green plants can make starch, fatsprotein, vitamins, and other complex compounds essential for life. Photosynthesis provides the chemical energy that is needed to produce these compounds.

T17. What step after the hydrogen combines with carbon dioxide from the air..
a. Photosynthesis provides the chemical energy that is needed to produce these compounds.
b. Water drawn forms the soil to split into hydrogen and oxygen.
c. Food-making process that occurs in green plants.
d. Phosphorus from the soil-green plants can make starch, fat, protein, vitamins, and other complex compounds essential for life.
e. Oxygen from the water molecules is given off in the process.
18. What is photosynthesis need
a. Water, light, oxygen, worm
b. Soil, chlorophyll, sun, human
c. Bug, air, oxygen, food
d. Light, Carbon dioxide, humus
e. Candle, vitamins, hydrogen
19. What the product of photosynthesis
a. Sugar
b. Food and O2
c. Root
d. Food
e. Branch
20. What kind of the text..
a. Narrative text
b. Hortatory text
c. Discussion text
d. Explanation text
e. Descriptive text
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.


ne!y eysns NIM y!l!mefd!o yeH (o

## APPENDIX 4

Score Students' on Reading Comprehension
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 Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau se

|  |  | Score | Category | Score | Category |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| @ | Ade Ramadani Saragih | 65 | E | 80 | VH |
| $\pm 2$ | Adelia Nandita | 60 | E | 75 | H |
| 03 | Agus Susanto | 35 | VL | 70 | H |
| ¢ | Aini | 60 | E | 80 | VH |
| -5 | Aisyah Ahmad | 35 | VL | 75 | H |
| -6 | Aisyah Azzahra | 65 | E | 90 | VH |
| ${ }^{1}$ | Andre Bayu Dirtaran | 75 | H | 85 | VH |
| 38 | Anisa Setya Ningsih | 50 | L | 60 | E |
| -9 | Aprita Anjarsari | 45 | VL | 65 | E |
| T0 | Ardi Sunanigsih | 65 | E | 90 | VH |
| 41 | Dedek Muliana | 55 | L | 75 | H |
| $\underline{12}$ | Della Citra | 55 | L | 80 | VH |
| ${ }^{1} 3$ | Deni Nopika | 45 | VL | 75 | H |
| $\square 4$ | Dewi | 40 | VL | 70 | H |
| $\underline{15}$ | Helfi Dwi Faradilla | 65 | E | 80 | VH |
| 016 | Imam Kurniawan | 60 | E | 70 | H |
| -17 | Juwita Sepenti | 45 | VL | 80 | VH |
| 18 | Krisna Dinoto | 40 | VL | 65 | E |
| d9 | Lili Nur Indah Sari | 60 | E | 80 | VH |
| 20 | Liviya | 55 | L | 75 | H |
| 21 | Marsiska | 45 | VL | 65 | E |
| 22 | Muhammad Fahri | 55 | L | 80 | VH |
| 23 | Nabila | 50 | L | 65 | E |
| 24 | Nabila Alifa Sari | 45 | VL | 65 | E |
| 25 | Nabila Asyifa Haliz | 35 | VL | 55 | L |
| 26 | Nesa Afrianti | 45 | VL | 70 | H |
| 27 | Nurul Hamidah | 45 | VL | 60 | E |
| 28 | Nurzazili | 55 | L | 80 | VH |
| 29 | Putri Salsabela | 45 | VL | 65 | E |
| 30 | Rani Mei Sella | 50 | L | 70 | H |
| -31 | Ria Andriani | 55 | L | 65 | E |
| -32 | Sandra Yunita | 55 | L | 70 | H |
| 33 | Sarah Aini | 65 | E | 70 | H |
| -34 | Sarah Delila Putri | 50 | L | 65 | E |
| ${ }^{3} 35$ | Siska Fatmala Sari | 70 | H | 80 | VH |
| 36 | Yuli | 80 | VH | 90 | VH |
| - | Total | 1920 |  | 2635 |  |

[^3]| No Name of Students | Pre-test |  | Post test |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Score | Category | Score | Category |  |
| 1 | Adila nafisa almanda | 35 | VL | 35 | VL |
| 2 | Afni afdita | 55 | L | 50 | L |
| 3 | Anisa | 55 | L | 60 | E |


| 4 | Annisa mutia Zahra | 45 | VL | 50 | L |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |

## Data Description of Control Group

 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska RiauHak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan,
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wa

APPENDIX 5
Documentation
 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

反uepun-反uepun !бunpu!!! е еъd! צен
ne!y eysns NIM y!l!m efd!o yeH (o)



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

ne!yeysns NIn y!l!m ełd!o yeH (o)

## APPENDIX 6

Answer Keys

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

ne!y eysns NIn y!!!m ełd! yeH ©


APPENDIX 7
Recommendation Letters

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN ๗ી FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING Alamat: J. H. R. Soobtrantas Km 15 Tampan Pehantbaru Rian 28293 PO BOX 1004 Telp (0761) 7077307 Fax (0761) 21129

## KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

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

Kurnia Budiyanti.m. Pd
: RINDI ANTIKA
$: 11810423160$

| No | Tanggal Konsultasi | Materi Bimbingan | Tanda Tangan | Keterangan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | 9 febrvary 2022 | $B A B$ I dan $B A B$ III | 4048 |  |
| 2 | 4 Febrvary 2022 | EAB I don lab il | Ywer |  |
| 3 | 4 macet 2022 | bAB I dan bAB III | 4640 |  |
| 4. | 7 Maree 20220 | $B A B$ I dan $B A B$ is | 446 |  |
| 5. | maret 2022 | $B A B$ I dan $B A B$ III | 4040 |  |
| 6. | 22 Puaret 2022 | $B A B$ II dan $B A B$ III $A C C$ | Y008 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Pekanbaru,..22 Maret 2022
Pembimbing.
 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

## 

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
Alamat: J. H. R. Soobrantas km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 po. Box 1004 Telp. (0781) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

## PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN <br> UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa
Hari/Tanggal Ujian Judul Proposal Ujian

Isi Proposal

> RINDI ANTIKA
> II810423160
> SELASA / 29 MARET 2022
> THE EFFECT OF SPEED READING METHOD ON READING COMPREHENSION AT SENIOR
> H16H SCHOOL 1 KUBU BABUSSALAM
> ROKAN HILIR

Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang dalam Ujian proposal


Pekanbaru,!! APRIL 2022
Peserta Ujian Proposal


NIM. 11810423160

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

## 

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
J. H. R. Soebrantas No. 155 Km .18 Tampan Pekznbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647

Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

Kepada
Yth. Kepala Sekolah SMAN 1 Kubu Babussalam di
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa :

| Nama | : RINDI ANTIKA |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | $: 11810423160$ |
| Semester/Tahun | : VII (Tujuh)/2022 |
| Program Studi | : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Fakultas | :Taroiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau |

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

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

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.


2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau
 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: бuepun-бuepun !бunpu!!! еұd!כ צен

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini Kepala SMAN 1 Kubu Babussalam Kecamatan Kubu Babussalam Kabupaten Rokan Hilir Provinsi Riau, menerangkan :

| Nama | : RINDI ANTIKA |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | $: 11810423160$ |
| Jenjang/Program Studi/ | $:$ S1/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Fakultas | : Tarbiyah dan Keguiruan UIN Suska RIAU |

Nama tersebut diizinkan melakukan Riset atau Penelitian di SMAN 1 Kubu Babussalam Kecamatan Rokan Hilir Kabupaten Rokan Hilir Provinsi Riau.

Demikianlah surat Keterangan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya


# KEMENTERIAN AGAMA <br> UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN <br> <br>  <br> <br>  <br> FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING <br> Ji. H. R. Soobrantas No. 155 Km 18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28223 PO. Box 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 

| Nomor | : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/6067/2022 | Pekanbaru, 18 Mei 2022 M |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sifat | : Biasa |  |
| Lamp. | : (Satu) Proposal |  |
| Hal | Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset |  |

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

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| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | $: 11810423160$ |
| Semester/Tahun | $:$ VIII (Delapan)/ 2022 |
| Program Studi | $:$ Pendidikan Bahasa Ingris |
| Fakultas | $:$ Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau |

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya : The Effect of Speed Reading Method on Reading Comprehension at Senior High School 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir
Lokasi Penelitian : SMAN 1 Kubu Babussalam Kecamatan Kubu Babussalam Kabupaten Rokan Hilir Provinsi Riau
Waktu Penelitian : 3 Bulan ( 18 Mei 2022 s.d 18 Agustus 2022)
Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.


Tembusan:
Rektor UIN Suska Riau

PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU
DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU
Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau
Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. ( 0761 1) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 P E K A N B A R U
Email : dpmptsp@riau.go.id
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# PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENDIDIKAN 

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

Nomor : 800/Disdik/1.3/2022/ 7608<br>Sifat : Biasa<br>Lampiran :<br>Hal<br>: Izin Riset / Penelitian

## Pekanbaru, <br> 24 MaY 2022

Kepada
Yth. Kepala SMA 1 Kubu Babussalam
di-
Tempat

Berkenaan dengan Surat Rekomendasi dari Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/47663 Tanggal 23 Mei 2022 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset, dengan ini disampaikan bahwa:

## Nama

NIM/KTP
Program Studi
Jenjang
Alamat
Judul Penelitian
: RINDI ANTIKA
: 118104231600
: PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
: S1
: PEKANBARU
: THE EFFECT OF SPEED READING METHOD ON READING COMPREHENSION AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 KUBU BABUSSALAM ROKAN HILIR

Lokasi Penelitian : SMA 1 KUBU BABUSSALAM ROKAN HILIR
Dengan ini disampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut :

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

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatian diucapkan terima kasih.

An. KEPALA DINAS PENDIDIKAN


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คN
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian
2. Nama Pembimbing
a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)
3. Nama Mahasiswa
4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa
5. Kegiatan
:SKRIPSI
:-
: KURNIA BUDIMANTI, M.Pd
:RINOI ANTIKA
$: 1 / 810423160$

| No | Tanggal Konsultasi | Materi Bimbingan | Tanda Tangan | Keterangan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 18 mur 2022 | Instrument | Y cocer |  |
| 2 | 4 Jull 2022 | $B A B I V, V$, References. | Youer |  |
| 3. | 15 Juh 2022 | $B A B$ IV, V | $4008$ |  |
| 4. | is Juli 2022 | ACC | Uwae |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Pekanbaru, 15 July 2022
Pembimbing,

KURNIA BUDIYANTI M. Pd
NIR $130 \quad 117076$

## SURAT PERMOHONAN PERGANTIAN JUDUL

Kepada Yth.
Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Uin Suska Riau

Di tempat,
Dengan Hormat,
Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

| Nama | : Rindi Antika |
| :--- | :--- |
| Nim | $: 11810423160$ |
| Jurusan | $:$ Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Judul Skripsi | $:$ The Effect of Speed Reading Method on Reading <br> Comprehension at Senior High School 1 Kubu <br> Babussalam Rokan Hilir. |

Dengan ini saya mengajukan permohonan pergantian judul saya yang sebelumnya
" Using Speed Reading Method on Reading Comprehension at Senior High
School 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir" Menjadi " The Effect of Speed
Reading Method on Reading Comprehension at Senior High School 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir.

Alasan pergantian judul adalah :Karena research question saya tidak sesuai dengan design research maka dari arahan penguji kemudian saya konsultasi ke dospem untuk pergantian judul. Demikian surat permohonan ini saya buat, atas perhatiannya saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Pekanbaru, 06 April 2022
Mengetahui,
Hormat saya
Pembimbing

1002
Kurnia Budiyanti, M.Pd
Nik. 130117076


Nim. 11810423160

Diketahui oleh:


b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau
Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh kar
 Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
Il. H.R. Soebrantas No 155 km .18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO . $80 \times 1004$ Telp ( 0761 ) 561647

Nomor: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/624/2022
Pekanbaru, 20 Januari 2022
Sifat : Biasa
Lamp. :-
Hal : Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada
Yth. Kurnia Budiyanti, S.Pd, M.Pd

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau
Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh
Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa :

| Nama | $:$ RINDI ANTIKA |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | $: 11810423160$ |
| Jurusan | $:$ Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Judul | $:$ Using Speed Reading Method on Reading Comprehension at Senior High |
|  | School 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir |
| Waktu | $: 6$ Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini |

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


Tembusan :
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

## CURRICULUM VITAE



Rindi Antika is the first daughter of Mr. Jupri and Mrs. Dahriah. She was born in Teluk Nilap $1^{\text {st }} 2001$. In 2012, she was graduated from SDN 009 Teluk Nilap. She finished her study at MTs Al-jam'iyatul Washliyah Sei Majo Pusako in 2015 and SMAN 1 Kubu Babussalam Rokan Hilir in 2018. In 2018, she was accepted as one of the students in English Education

Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN Suska Riau. On July 2021, she was doing KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) program in Teluk Nilap Village. Then, she was doing Pre-Service Teacher Practice (PPL) program at SMAN 9 Pekanbaru, on October until December 2021. Finally, she passed thesis examination entitled "THE EFFECT OF SPEED READING TECHNIQUE ON READING COMPREHENSION AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 KUBU BABUSSALAM ROKAN HILIR". ถิ


[^0]:    

[^1]:    

[^2]:    

[^3]:    University of S

