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THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' VOCABULARY MASTERY AND THEIR READING COMPREHENSION IN RECOUNT TEXT AT MTS YAYASAN MISI ISLAMIYAH PT. INECDA INDRAGIRI HULU





BY

ELDA YULFISCHA SIN. 11614200527

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kas

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

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ELDA YULFISCHA SIN. 11614200527

A Thesis

Submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for bachelor degree of English Education (S.Pd)

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU **PEKANBARU** 1444 H/2023 M

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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I hereby,

: Elda Yulfischa Name

: 11614200527 Student Number

: 082288000941 Phone Number

: eldayulfischa98@gmail.com e-mail

: English Education Department

: Education and Teacher Training Faculty

: State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau University

Certify that this skripsi entitled "The Correlation Between Students' Vocabulary Mastery and Their Reading Comprehension in Recount Text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu" 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 standards.

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Elda Yulfischa

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The Thesis entitled The Correlation Between Students' Vocabulary Mastery and Their Reading Comprehension in Recount Text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu was written by Elda Yulfischa, SIN. 11614200527. It had been accepted and approved to be examined on the final examination of an Undergraduate degree at Faculty of Education an Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.

Pekanbaru, <u>Jumadil Akhir 11th, 1444 H</u> January, 4th 2023 M

Approved by

Head of Department of **English Education**

Nip. 19810611 2008012 017

Supervisor

Nip.197901092009012011

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The thesis entitled The Correlation Between Students' Vocabulary Mastery and Their Reading Comprehension in Recount Text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri is written by Elda Yulfischa, SIN. 11614200527. It has been examined and approved by the final examination committee of Undergraduate Degree at Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau on Jumadil akhir 20th, 1444 H/ January 13th, 2023 M. It is submitted as one of the requirements for bachelor degree (S.Pd) in English Education Departement.

Pekanbaru, Jumadil akhir, 20th 1444 H January, 13th 2023 M

Examination Committee

Examiner l

Hasibuan, NIP. 1965 0281997031001 Examiner II

endra, S.Pd.I, M.Ed NIP 1982 8282008011008

Examiner III

M.Ed.

NEP. 198303072009011012

Examiner IV

Nelvia Ibrahim, M. Pd. NIP. 198011012007102004

Dekan Tarkiyah dan Kegaruan

THE THE WIN SUSEA MAU OF THE Kadar, M.Ag. 19650521 199402 1 Nip. 19650521 199402 1 001

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In the name of Allah, the most gracious and the most merciful, praise belongs to Allah the Almighty, the Lord of Universe. Through His guidance and oblessing, the researcher has completed her important academic requirements. Then, may shalawat and salam always be offered to Allah's final messenger, Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has motivated and enlightened countless people all over the world. For the one and only beloved parents, Mr. Muhammad Syahnindar, Mrs. Sarmiani, the researcher is grateful for their never ending great love, advice, support, motivation, and prayer. They have given the researcher more than they have.

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> Pekanbaru, December 4th, 2023 The Researcher,

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 \subset Z **ABSTRACT**

∃Elda Yulfischa (2023):

The Correlation between Students Vocabulary Mastery and Their Reading Comprehension in Recount Text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu

S The purpose of this research is to describe the correlation between students Two cabulary mastery and their reading comprehension in recount text at MTs Xayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu. This research was descriptive aguantitative. There were 35 students as samples chosen by using total sampling technique. In collecting the data, the researcher distributed the test to the respondents to determine the students vocabulary mastery, which consisted of 20 item statements that was constructed based on the indicators of vocabulary mastery and to know the reading comprehension in recount text, the researcher distributed the test. The researcher used descriptive statistics to analyze the data. The outcome of this research showed that r observed was 0.495. With degree of significance 1%, the score of r table obtained was 0,282, therefore, robserved>rtable (0.495> 0.282); meanwhile, with degree of significance 5%, the score of rtable obtained was 0.333, therefore, robserved>rtable (0.495 > 0.282); the outcome of this research showed that the score was significantly correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension in recount text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu. mic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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ABSTRAK

Elda Yulfischa (2023): Hubungan antara Penguasaan Kosakata Siswa dan Pemahaman Membaca dalam Teks Recount di MTs \subset Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu Z

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan hubungan antara penguasaan kosa kata siswa dan pemahaman bacaan mereka dalam teks recount di MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu. Penelitian ini bersifat Zdeskriptif kuantitatif. Terdapat 35 siswa sebagai sampel yang dipilih dengan menggunakan teknik total sampling. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti membagikan tes kepada responden untuk mengetahui penguasaan kosa kata siswa, yang terdiri dari 20 item pernyataan yang disusun berdasarkan indikator penguasaan kosa kata dan untuk mengetahui pemahaman bacaan dalam teks recount, peneliti membagikan tes. Peneliti menggunakan statistik deskriptif untuk menganalisis data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa r hitung adalah 0,495. Dengan tingkat signifikansi 1%, diperoleh nilai r tabel sebesar 0,282, sehingga diperoleh > rtabel (0,495> 0,282); sedangkan dengan tingkat signifikansi 5% diperoleh nilai r tabel sebesar 0,333 sehingga diperoleh > rtabel (0,495 > 0,282); hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara penguasaan kosa kata siswa dengan pemahaman bacaan mereka dalam teks apenguasaan kosa kata siswa dengan pemahaman bacaan mereka feecount di MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu.

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ملخص

إلدا يولفيشا، (٢٠٢٣): العلاقة بين إتقان مفردات التلاميذ وفهم القراءة في القصصى بمدرسة مؤسسة المهمة الإسلامية بشركة محدودة إنيكدا إندراغيري هولو

الغرض من هذا البحث وصف العلاقة بين إتقان مفردات التلاميذ وفهم القراءة في النص القصصى بمدرسة مؤسسة المهمة الإسلامية بشركة محدودة إنيكدا إندراغيري e. البحث وصفى كمى. هناك ٣٥ يذا كعينة الإجمالية. عند جمع البيانات، وزعت الباحثة الاختبار التلاميذ، والذي يتكون من ٢٠ فقرة بيان مرتبة بناءٌ على مؤشرات إتقان المفردات. القصصي، وزعت الباحثة الاستبيانات. لتحليل البيانات. أظهرت النتائج أن حساب-ر .., 290 <., (90) ,-أهمية ١٪، يتم الحصول على قيمة جدول–ر تبلغ ٢٨٢.٠، بحيث جدول ٠,٢٨٢)؛ ومع مستوى أهمية ٥٪، تكون قيمة جدول-ر ٠,٣٣٣. بحيث يكون جدول-٠,٢٨٢) ؛ تشير نتائج هذا البحث إلى وجود علاقة المفردات لدى التلاميذ وفهمهم القرائي في النص القصصي بمدرسة مؤسسة المهمة الإسلامية بشركة محدودة إنيكدا إندراغيري هولو.



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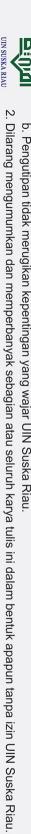
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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

The Background of the Problem

English as a foreign language becomes a common language in many different fields. Internationalization plays an important role to bring English becomes the first international language spoken in many different countries. English is regarded as foreign language in Indonesia which formally taught in Indonesia from the primary schools up to university. Therefore, for the students must be able master English. To be able to master English lessons students must master four skills, they are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Reading is one of the important language skills. By reading people may get a lot of information and knowledge. Grabe (2002) state that the idea of reading is also to do with purpose, experiences, strategies, skills and even attitude towards reading. It means that reading give us more the information and facilitates us to share knowledge, ideas, and feeling with the others. The more people read, the more we will get information and knowledge. Reading makes people smarter and more creative.

In reading the English text we need enough vocabulary to understand the purpose of the text. In addition, vocabulary is one of English components taught to the learners, because it has a primary role for all language skill. According to Nation (2001) vocabulary is considered as a very essential component of any languages. So that to mastering language skill is mostly depends on the mastery of vocabulary. Vocabulary is all about word, the word



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in a language or a special set of words that should be learn. Vocabulary is one of the problems faced by English language learners. Students cannot understand what they are reading without knowing what most of the word mean. So without building a large vocabulary, students cannot read successfully.

According to Ramelan (1992) reading is a good activity for learners, reading is also something crucial and indispensable since success of their study depends for the greater part on their ability to read. Furthermore, reading is good thing in life because it is a factor of great importance in the individual development and the most important activity in school. The success in reading is the most necessary because it is a basic tool of education. All the subject of elementary schools such mathematics, science, language, and others depend on the ability to read. In high school and college, reading ability becomes even more important. In order to understand in reading English language we also need to master the vocabulary which can help us in understand the meaning of text. Building up a useful vocabulary is central to the learning of a foreign language at primary level (Cameron, 2001). Someone who has a lot of vocabulary of foreign language, she/he could learn language easily.

However, vocabulary and reading are two things that cannot be separated to one another. When learning reading students need vocabulary to understand the idea and when learning English vocabulary, students need a lot of practice of reading, because reading is the active way in learning

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vocabulary. Therefore, if the students know a lot of vocabulary they will be easy to comprehend written English text. Vocabulary is one of important component in teaching learning language to support the English language skill. With a limited vocabulary, anyone will also have a limited understanding in terms of speaking, reading, listening, and writing. It is true that it may be impossible to learn a language without vocabulary. Junior high school students are taught reading of various kinds of text. Every semester, students learn reading different text types. Based Curriculum 2013 for junior high school gives obligation to the students to develop their reading skill and also to comprehend types of texts based on their grades. The purpose of teaching reading at the Junior high school is making the students able to respond the meaning and structural text in the functional text and short essay. However, there are 5 texts which are taught in junior high school; Narrative text, Procedural text, Recount text, Descriptive text, and Report text. Each genre of text is unique based on its characteristics, language feature, and generic structure. In the school, students learn about recount text especially the second grade students of MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu. Recount text has several language features and generic structures. The several language features are using simple past tense, past continuous tense, past perfect tense, past perfect continuous tense; using temporal sequence; focus on specific participant; using the conjunction; using action verb. While, the generic structures of reount text such as orientation, events and reorientations. In understanding of recount text many students have lack of

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vocabulary that includes language features of recount text. The problem of students' vocabuylary mastery such as action verb, to be and adverb of time and place. This causes the students cannot reach the minimal completeness criteria. The minimal completeness criteria is 75.

MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu which is located in Rengat Barat is one of the formal educational institutions in Indragiri Hulu, Riau. In MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu programmed using the 2013 curriculum (K13) which requires students to more be active in the learning process in the classroom. Understanding and applying factual, conceptual, procedural, and metacognitive knowledge at a simple technical and specific level based on curiosity about science, technology, art, culture with human, national, and state insights related to visible phenomena and events. Demonstrate the skills of reasoning, processing, and presenting creatively, productively, critically, independently, collaboratively, and communicatively, in concrete and abstract domains according to what is learned at school and other sources from the same theoretical point of view.

The researcher conducted a pre-research in this school by doing observation and interviewed the English teacher and some eight grade students. According to the English Teacher the level of mastery of English students' vocabulary was very low. Even though these student always come to the English classes and it almost never late to enter the class. Meanwhile the researcher also interviewed few students, some students do not

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like learning English but they claimed that they like to listen the English song. That is because students do not like the content of English lessons. Apart from that most students admitted that they do not master English vocabulary although the teacher has often help the students to memorize vocabulary in the class. According to them the English vocabulary is very difficult to memorize and difficult to pronounce, so that the vocabulary does not last long in their memories.

School is a place of learning for students, but sometimes the environment at school does not support students to learn. For example the sound that is too loud from other students sometimes becoming a problem that can disturb student concentration during the teaching and learning process. Beside that students also rarely repeat English lessons at home because they feel that studying alone at home is very boring. Even though they have tried to repeat English lessons at home, they still don't understand. According to the teacher the ability of students in reading English is also very low even the student always read English text in the class. Almost all students have difficulty understanding the contents of the text they read in class.

Reading is an interesting skill that not only gets information, but also processes in our brain to understand what we read. To make students comprehend in reading, good collaboration between teacher and students is needed in the learning process. In reading, there are many types of reading texts, such as narration, report, descriptive, explanation, analytical exposition,

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hortatory exposition, procedure, discussion, news items and so on. One of the texts students learnt is recount text.

The text recounts is one of the text that tries to show the reader an event as clearly as possible. Furthermore, according to Widjono (2008: 175) argues that the recount is a conversations that discusses an event, an event in sequence from the beginning of the update to the end, so as to produce a relationship of relations with one another.

Based on the writer preliminary observation in MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu, especially in second grade the writer found some phenomena as follows:

- 1. Some of students could not put or could not understand the vocabulary in the context of the sentences when comprehending the text.
- 2. Some of students were lack of in vocabulary mastery when reading a text.
- 3. Some of students were lack of confident in vocabulary mastery when comprehending the text.
- 4. Some of students lack of reading comprehension.

Based on explanation above, the researcher is interested to conduct the research entitled "The Correlation between Students Vocabulary Mastery and Their Reading Comprehension in Recount Text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu".



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наВ Problem

1. Identification of The Problem

Based on the explanation above, the researcher identifies the problem as follow:

- a. Why the students are not like to learn English language even they like listening an English song?
- b. How is students' vocabulary mastery?
- Why the students are not repeat English lesson at home?
- d. Why the students have difficulty to understand the reading comprehension even they are always come to English Class?
- e. Why students have difficulty to remember the vocabulary even the teacher has delivered in the classroom?
- How is students' reading comprehension in recount text?
- Why students have difficulty in conveying the content of the text they have read?
- h. Why some of students do not master the English vocabulary even they studied about it?

2. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problems above, the researcher needs to limit the problems focus on the topic. Thus, the researcher is only vocabulary focused "students" mastery reading on and their comprehension at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu". The researcher limits the research on recount text.



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3. Formulation of The Problem

Based on the background of the study, there are some formulations answered through this study. This research needs to answer in the following research questions:

- a. How is the students' vocabulary mastery at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu?
- b. How is the students' reading comprehension in recount text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu?
- c. Is there any correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension in recount text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyan PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu?

Objective and Significance of the Research tate Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

1. The objective of the Research

Based on formulation of the problem above, this research is necessarily carried out to achieve the objectives as follows:

- To find out the students' vocabulary mastery at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu
- b. To find out the students reading comprehension in recount text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu
- c. To find out whether there is the correlation between students vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension in recount text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu

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The Significant of the Research

a. Hopefully, this research able to contribute the benefit and useful for teacher and students of MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. InecdaIndragiri Hulu.

b. The finding of this research is expected to be valuable and useful for both teachers of English and students of MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu.

c. Motivating students to learn English in order to give chance for students to master vocabulary.

d. The result of this research is also expected to be used as a reference for who want conducts a research in the field of students' vocabulary mastery as a key of learning foreign language.

There are some reasons why the researcher is interested in conducting

- 1. Teachers and students need to know how important the vocabulary to
- There are some reasons we this research as follow:

 1. Teachers and students need master English lesson.

 2. Add students insight that voca understand English language

 3. The researcher wants to know between students vocabulary in the location of the research state out the research 2. Add students insight that vocabulary mastery is very important for them to
 - 3. The researcher wants to know whether or not there is a correlation between students vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension
 - 4. The location of the research supports and facilitates the writer in carrying out the research



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The Definition of the Term

1. Correlation

According to Creswell (2012) correlation is a measure the strength of relationship between two or more sets of data. In this research, the researcher would like to find the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension in recount text. Independent variable (X) refers to students vocabulary mastery and the dependent variable (Y) refers to reading comprehension in recount text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu.

2. Vocabulary Mastery

Webster (1994) says that mastery is in act, found when something impersonal is involved. Vocabulary refers to the number of words someone knows. The terms mastery is not restricted to simply recognize the meaning of certain words. From those definition vocabulary mastery is the competency to comprehend numerous words and apply them in learning English language. In this research, vocabulary mastery means that the students are hoped will understand the vocabulary well. So that, they can comprehend the text when reading.

3. Reading Comprehension

According to van Dijk and Kintsch (1983) defined reading comprehension as the process of creating meaning from text. it is an active thinking process that depends not only on comprehension skill but also the students experience and prior knowledge comprehensions involve

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understanding vocabularies, seeing the relationship among words and concept. In this research, reading comprehension means that the students can understand reading fully. So that, they can be approach the meaning of the text.

Recount Text

Recount text is a text that telling the reader about one story, action, or activity. It is goal is to entertaining or informing the reader. Recount text a text which retells event or experiences in the past. The researcher chooses to use recount text for support to get the result in this study because recount text is one of the material in the second grade.

Based on the 2013 curriculum syllabus, the learning objectives of recount text in grade 8 are capturing meaning contextually related to social functions, text structure, and linguistic elements of spoken and written recount texts, very short and simple, related to personal experiences in the past (personal recount) and compose oral and written recount texts, very short and simple, related to personal experiences in the past (personal recount), taking into account social functions, text structure, and linguistic elements, correctly and in context

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Vocabulary

Theoretical Framework

In learning English, there are language elements that English learner must master namely pronunciation, grammar, spelling and vocabulary. Vocabulary is regarded as the most crucial one. Nunan (1984) argues that acquisition of an adequate vocabulary is essential for successful language. The more vocabulary is mastered, the bigger possibility is that someone can skillfully use the language. For improve our skill in language we must master the vocabulary. While vocabulary mastery refers to the number of words someone knows. To know how much students master the vocabulary we can use test. The vocabulary test which will be utilized to measure the learners vocabulary mastery.

According to nation (2001) vocabulary is knowledge of words and word meanings. Actually vocabulary is more complex; vocabulary mastery is not only knowing the words and its meaning, but also knowing about how the words sound and how the words are used in context. According to Miller and Gildea (1987) who state that knowing a word by sight and sound and knowing a word by sight and knowing its dictionary definition are not same as knowing how to use the word correctly and understanding it heard or seed in various contexts.

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According to Nation (2001) there are two kinds of vocabulary. They are receptive and productive vocabulary. Receptive vocabulary refers to the words that students recognizes and understand when they read or listen to something. Productive vocabulary is words which the students understand, can pronounce correctly and use constructively in speaking and writing. Therefore it can be concluded that vocabulary can be presented in four units for example reading vocabulary consists of the word found by people when they are reading, somehow in the textbook, newspaper, magazine, letter, etc.

Nation (2001) also states that there are four kinds of vocabulary in the text, they are:

- a. High frequency words. These words are almost 80% of the running words in the text.
- b. Academic words. Typically, these words make up about 9% of the running words in the text.
- c. Technical words. These words make up about 5% of the running words in the text.
- d. Low frequency words. These are words of moderate frequency that did not manage to get into the high frequency list. They make up over 5% of the words in an academic text.

There is a tremendous need for more vocabulary instruction at all grade levels by all teachers. The number of words that students need to learn is exceedingly large; on average students should add 2,000 to 3,000

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milik UIN Suska Riau State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau new words a year to their reading vocabularies (Beck, McKeown & Kucan, 2002). For some categories of students, there are significant obstacles to developing sufficient vocabulary to be successful in school:

a. Students with limited or no knowledge of English.

Literate English (English used in textbooks and printed material) is different from spoken or conversational English. This can present challenges as these students try to make sense of the English they read, especially at the middle and high school levels.

b. Students who do not read outside of school.

The amount of time spent reading and the amount read are important. For example, a student who reads 21 minutes per day outside of school reads almost 2 million words per year. A student who reads less than a minute per day outside of school reads only 8,000 to 21,000 words per year (Texas Reading Initiative, 2002).

c. Students with reading and learning disabilities.

Weaknesses in phonemic awareness, phonics, and word analysis skills prohibit students from reading grade-level content material and the rich opportunity this offers for encountering new, content-related words that can only be found in written English.

d. Students who enter school with limited vocabulary knowledge.

At first-grade, high-performing students know about twice as many words as low-performing students, but that differential gets magnified each year, resulting in high-performing 12th grade students

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From the description above it can be conclude that Vocabulary is all words in a language which is used by people to convey ideas or feeling. It refers to word which is used to communicate in oral and written language. In order that, students must be able to be flexible in using words that they recognize and understand. The purpose students can be reached in learning vocabulary process is primarily their ability to recall word at will and to recognize it in its spoken and written form.

Vocabulary mastery

Vocabulary mastery is one of the factors to master English as foreign language. It means that the students have the ability in understanding and using the word and meaning. The larger vocabulary the students master, the better they perform their language. By having a limited vocabulary, the students will find difficulties in mastering English skill. According to Ur (1996) vocabulary can be defined roughly as the words teacher teaches in the foreign language. Learning vocabulary is an important instructional aim for teachers in all content areas in middle grades schools.

Henry and Pongrantz (2006:246), points out that "mastering a language means being able to comprehend the vocabulary and its phonological system both in speech and in writing". It means that learner who learns English as the second language must comprehend

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the meaning of the words and is able to apply them in sentences. Roehrig and Gou (2011) explain that vocabulary mastery is one of the major factors that influence reading comprehension; from explanation above we know there are correlation between vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension.

To operate the investigation on the variables, the researcher worked based on the following indicators as cited from Ur (1996) for vocabulary mastery. The indicators of Students' Vocabulary Mastery (variable X).

- a. Students are expected to be to able know about part of speech such as noun, verb and adjective in the text.
- b. Students are expected to be able to use word grammatically in the text
- c. Students are expected to be able to find the synonym and antonym from the text
- d. Students are expected to be able to use appropriate choice of word

2. Reading

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Reading is one of the English skills that have to be mastered by all of students. It can help the students to enlarge their knowledge. Reading skill is also important in learning English as a foreign language. Reading make students be able to read English text effectively and efficiently. They do not only have to understand the structure of the text explicitly but more important they must comprehend the meaning implicitly. Rahim (2019)

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emphasized that the most effective learning process can be done through reading activity. Students usually use background knowledge, vocabulary, grammatical knowledge, experience with text and other.

a. Reading comprehension

Reading comprehension is a complex interaction between automatic and strategic cognitive process that allows the reader to create mental representation of the text (Turkeltaub, Flowers, Zeffiro, Eden, & Gareau, 2003). Furthermore Somadayo (2011) revealed that reading comprehension is a complex intellectual process that includes two primary abilities, the mastery of word meaning and the ability to think about verbal concepts.

According to Reinking and Scenery in Hamka (2006:9), they stated that reading comprehension understanding what has been read. It is an active thinking process that depends not only on comprehension skill but also the students experience and prior knowledge comprehensions involve understanding vocabularies, seeing the relationship among words and concept, making judgment and evaluating.

McEntire (2003) who defines reading as a constructive process which knowledge experience affects the prior and the comprehension of the text. It seems that the prior knowledge and experience are important to get proper understanding of the information in a text. Appropriate comprehension is possible to obtain as the content of the text is close to the reader's prior knowledge. For



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example, a doctor who reads a medical article would find it better in comprehending the text than the farmer.

Meanwhile, comprehension is an active process that involves that child's integration of prior knowledge with information in the text in order to comprehend that text. Among the major goals of reading instruction is the development of learners who understand. Comprehension occurs when readers are able to remember, retell and discuss with others about what they have read. Reading comprehension requires motivation, mental framework for holding ideas, concentration and good study techniques. Good readers employ many strategies as they trying to comprehend what they are reading.

According to Ruddell (1994) as cited in Apriani (2011) comprehension is a process in which a reader constructs meaning while, or after, interacting with text through the combination of prior knowledge and previous experience, information in text, reader takes in relationship to the text, and immediate, remember, or anticipated social interactions and communication.

Those definitions above suggest that comprehension is achieved when reader successfully extract the useful knowledge from a text and constructs it into a new understandings of their own. According to Day and Park (2005) also propose several types of comprehension, as follows:



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- Literal comprehension
- Reorganization
- Predictive comprehension d.

Inferential comprehension

- Evaluative comprehension
- Appreciative or personal comprehension f.
- Reading Strategies

Based on Curriculum (2013) The indicators of Students' Reading Comprehension in Recount Text (variable Y) The students can identify the recount text social function.

- The students can identify the recount text social function.
- Students can identify the generic structure of recount texts. b.
- Students can identify recount text language features.
- Students can find or identify general or specific information about recount texts.
- b. Reading Comprehension in Recount Text

The recount text is a text that retells an event or a past event. One of the materials taught in learning Indonesian in grade VII MTs /SMP is the recount text. Recount text is a text that telling the reader about one story, action or activity. Its goal is to entertaining or informing the reader. According to Kosasih (2006) Recount text is a text containing past event or experiences. Based on Kristono (2012)

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recount text is type of text that retells the past experience chronologically in order to inform or entertain the readers.

Generic structure of recount text is Orientation, orientstion tells who was involved, what happened, where the events took place, and when it happened. Events is tell what happened in chonorogical. And last is Re-orientation consists of optional-closure of events / ending. Pardiyono (2017) recount text is made with the purpose to provide information (to inform) about past activities.

Assessment of reading comprehension of recount text

Reading is an interesting skill that not only gets information, but also processes in our brain to understand what we read. To make students comprehend in reading, good collaboration between teacher and students is needed in the learning process. In reading, there are many types of reading texts, such as narration, report, descriptive, explanation, analytical exposition, hortatory exposition, procedure, discussion, news items and so on. One of the texts students learnt is recount text.

The text recounts is one of the text that tries to show the reader an event as clearly as possible. Furthermore, according to Widjono (2008: 175) argues that the recount is a conversations that discusses an event, an event in sequence from the beginning of the update to the end, so as to produce a relationship of relations with one another. Dirgeyasa (2016) simply recount is defined as a type of text composed

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in order to give information about the past activities. A recount retell past events in the order in which they happened.

Base on explanation above the researcher use recount text to asses students vocabulary and their reading comprehension in recount text.

3. The Correlation Between Students' Vocabulary Mastery and Their Reading Comprehension in Recount Text.

The role of vocabulary in reading comprehension is important. Burton (1982:98) says that we cannot do well in comprehension without a large of vocabulary, for the passage and question involve a range of word much wide than that a daily conversation. Furthermore, he says that the learner must have an adequate vocabulary because a large vocabulary is very important in learning language. In other words, the vocabulary mastery of students is significant to improve their reading comprehension. Having adequate vocabulary, the students will more understand what the message of English text that they have read. By reading many English text, the student will learn the new difficult word, and then they will curious to know the meaning of that word.in that situation, it will increase the students vocabulary and not stuck only in familiar word. It is mean the students vocabulary will richer.

Roehrig and Gou (2011) explain that vocabulary mastery is one of the major factors that influence reading comprehension; from explanation above we know there are correlation between vocabulary mastery and

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reading comprehension. The correlation between reading comprehension and vocabulary mastery has discussed by many expert. According to Hirsch (2003) his found that knowing at least 90% of the words of a text enable the reader to get the main idea from the reading and guess correctly what many of the unfamiliar words mean. For example Yildirim, Yildiz and Ates (2011) found that there is a significant correlation between vocabulary and comprehending expository text as well as vocabulary and comprehending narrative text. The findings also show that vocabulary is a important thing of comprehending narrative and expository text.

Therefore, the main concern of this research is to find out the correlation between students vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension in recount text, so the researcher will test students' vocabulary mastery student and their reading comprehension through one of the texts learned in English lesson that is recount text. Where recount text is one of the texts studied by eight grades.

Therefore, the main concern of this research is to find out the correlation between students vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension in recount text, so the researcher will test students' vocabulary mastery student and their reading comprehension through one of the texts learned in English lesson that is recount text. Where recount text is one of the texts studied by eight grades.

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Relevant Research

Relevant research is required to observe some previous researches conducted by other researchers in which the studies are relevant to the research you on conducting. There are some relevant researches with the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension which have been conducted in several contexts as in the following:

Firstly, in south East Asian context especially in Indonesia Ratnawati (2005) the research gave some useful information about vocabulary achievement and reading comprehension achievement. This research also presented the description and correlation between the mastery of vocabulary and the ability of reading comprehension among the seventh grade students of SMP N 13 Semarang in the academic year 2005/2006.

Secondly, in south East Asian context especially was in Indonesia, Sutarsyah (2008). This case study was carried out in the English Education Department of State University of Malang. The aim of the study was to identify and describe the vocabulary in the reading text and to seek if the text is useful for reading skill development. A descriptive qualitative design was applied to obtain the data.

Thirdly, Permatasari, Sutarsyah & Sukirlan (2015) the purpose of this study was to find out whether there was significant correlation between students' vocabulary and grammar mastery and their achievement in reading comprehension. This was quantitative research applied ex post facto designs.

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The population of this study was the second grade students of SMAN 1 Tumijajar. Fourth, Furqon (2013) the findings showed that there was a strong correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and the reading comprehension. The current study concluded that vocabulary mastery was contributive in helping the students to comprehend the texts.

Fifth, Nouri, Zerhouni (2016) in Maroco. The present study aimed to examine the relationship between two dimensions of vocabulary knowledge, namely size and depth, and whether these two dimensions of vocabulary correlate with reading comprehension performance.

Sixth, Desita, Khairul & Septy (2016) this research was aimed to find out a correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading habits toward their ability to comprehend an analytical exposition text of senior high school English lesson materials at SMAN 7 Padang. The hypothesis of this research was that if there was a significant correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading habits toward their ability to comprehend an analytical exposition text at SMAN 7 Padang.

The Operational Concept

According to Syafi'i (2014), operational concepts are derived from related theoretical concepts on all of the variables that should be practically and empirically operated in academic writing. The operational concept is a concept used to provide a theoretical framework to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation in this study. In conducting this research, it is necessary to briefly clarify the variables used in analyzing data. There are two variables



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used in this study, namely vocabulary mastery as variable X and student reading comprehension in recount text as variable Y. To operate the investigation on the variables, the researcher worked based on the following indicators as cited from Ur (1996) for vocabulary mastery.

- 1. The indicators of Students' Vocabulary Mastery (variable X) Based on Ur (1996)
 - a. Students are expected to be to able know about part of speech such as noun, verb and adjective in the text
 - b. Students are expected to be able to use word grammatically in the text
 - Students are expected to be able to find the synonym and antonym from the text
 - d. Students are expected to be able to use appropriate choice of word
- The indicators of Students' Reading Comprehension in Recount Text (variable Y) Based on curriculum 2013
 - The students can identify the recount text social function.
 - Students can identify the generic structure of recount texts.
 - Students can identify recount text language features.
 - d. Students can find or identify general or specific information about recount texts.

The Assumption and the Hypothesis of The Research

- 1. Assumption
 - a. Students who are understand the vocabulary assumed that they have a good understanding in reading comprehension



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b. Students who are not understand the vocabulary assumed that they are lack of reading comprehension

2. Hypothesis

- a. Ho: there is no significant correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension.
- b. Ha: there is a significant correlation between students vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Design of the Research

The research design applied in this research was quantitative research. Arikunto (2006) claims that quantitative research is appropriate with the name, this research is much demanded by using number, beginning from collecting the data, interpretation toward the data, and the result. Since this research concern on the investigation to find out the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension, the research type must be a correlational research. According to Arikunto (2010), correlational research is a technique that is used to analysis two or more variables in only one of topics. It means that by using a correlational research, the researcher was interested in knowing about relationship between variables in a research.

The method used in this research was correlation. According to Creswell (2012) correlation is statistical test to determine the tendency or pattern for two or more variables or two sets of data to vary consistently. Correlation in this research means the relationship between students' vocabulary mastery and student reading comprehension in Recount Text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu. There were two variable in this research, they are independent variable and dependent variable. Independent variable was students' vocabulary mastery and it was symbolized by (X). Dependent variable was reading comprehension and it was symbolized by (Y).

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Variable X Variable Y Students Vocabulary Reading Mastery (X) Comprehension (Y)

Source: Usman 2015, 231

This study was aimed to know the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu.

B. Subject and Object of the Research

The second grade of MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu as a subject of this research, and the object in this research was the relationship between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension.

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau **Population and Sample**

1. Population

According to Creswell (2012) "population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic". The population in this research was second grade of MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu. The total number of students there were 35 students. It can be seen as follows:

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Table III.1 **Population of the Research**

No	Class	Students
1	VII A	17
2	VII B	18
Total		35

2. Sample

According to Creswell (2012) "sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing the target population". The total number in this research was less than 100 students, so the researcher wants to use total sampling technique. According to Sugiyono (2010) total sampling is a sampling technique in which all of the students become respondents. So the researcher used all of the number population as sample in this research.

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau **Technique of Data Collection**

To obtain data needed in this researcher used the technique of collecting data as follow:

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1. Test

To find out the students' vocabulary mastery (X) and reading comprehension (Y), the researcher used test to assess the students' vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension at second grade of MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu. In this research, the researcher used multiple choices as form the list. The questions and texts

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Table III.2 The Blue Print of Test of Vocabulary Mastery

No.	Questions Indicators	Questions Indicators
1.	Students are expected to be able to know about part of speech such as noun, verb and adjective in the text	16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24
2.	Students are expected to be able to use word grammatically in the text	1, 2, 3, 5, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12
3.	Students are expected to be able to find the synonym and antonym from the text	13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21
4	Students are expected to be able to use appropriate choice of word	7, 10

Then, the researcher shows the blue print of test of reading comprehension test as follows.

Table III.3 The Blue Print of Test of Reading Comprehension Test

No.	Questions Indicators	Questions Indicators
1.	The students can identify the recount text social function	1,2,3,4,5
2.	Students can identify the generic structure of recount texts	6,7, 8, 9, 10
3.	Students can identify recount text language features	11,12, 13, 14, 15
4	Students can find or identify general or specific information about recount texts.	16,17,18,19, 20

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Validity and Reliability of Instrument

To obtain the data from the respondents, the researcher made try out just for multiple choice tests to determine the validity and reliability then, analyzed the reliability and validity used SPPS 23 Program.

1. Validity

a. Content Validity of Vocabulary Mastery test

In this research, the researcher used content validity. To analyze the validity of vocabulary mastery test, the researcher conducted a try out to 30 items by handing 30 students who was not included in the research sample. The researcher used SPSS 23 Program to analyze the data. The researcher compared R observed to R table at significant level of 5%. The R observed of each item should be higher than the R table to be considered as a valid question. If the observed of r on the analysis of less than R table, it can be concluded that these items are not significantly correlated with the total score (declared invalid) and must be removed or corrected.

b. Content Validity of Reading Comprehension test

In this research, the researcher used content validity. To analyze the validity of reading comprehension test, the researcher conducted a try out to 30 items by handing 30students who was not included in the research sample. The researcher used SPSS 23 Program to analyze the data. The researcher compared R observed to R table at significant level of 5%. The R observed of each item should be higher

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than the R table to be considered as a valid question. If the observed of r on the analysis of less than R table, it can be concluded that these items are not significantly correlated with the total score (declared invalid) and must be removed or corrected.

2. Reliability

a. Internal Consistency Reliability

Reliability has to do with accuracy of measurement. The kind of accuracy was reflected in obtaining the similar results when measurement was repeated on different or by different person. Internal consistency reliability is the instrument administered once, using one version of the instrument (Creswell, 2012). Below was the table of categories of reliability test used in determining the level of reliability of the test.

Table III.4
The Level of Acceptable Reliability

NO	Reliability	Validity
1	>0.90	Very high
2	0.80 - 0.90	High
3	0.70 - 0.79	Reliable
4	0.60 - 0.69	Marginally/Minimally
5	< 0.60	Unacceptably low
(Cohen	Manion & Morison 2007:506)	

(Cohen, Manion & Morison, 2007:506)

To obtain the reliability of the vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension test, the researcher used SPSS 23.0 Program to find out whether the test was reliable or not.

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⊤ ∞F. Technique of Data Analysis

To know about there was a significant correlation between students' vocabulary knowledge and their reading comprehension, the data analyzed statistically by used person product moment correlation coefficient using SPSS 23. In order to find out the categories of score, the following are classification of the score.

Table III.5
Classification of Students' Score

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

Adopted from (Arikunto, 2006)

To analyze the data of the students' vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension, the researcher used the formula (Sugiyono, 2010):

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P = Number of percentage

F = Frequency

N = Number of sample

Meanwhile, in order to get easy in analyzing the data, the researcher used SPSS 23.0 program for Windows. The product moment correlation coefficient was obtained by considering the degree of freedom (df) = N-nr; (N= number of sample, nr = number of variable)

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In addition, the procedure of processing the data by using SPSS 23.0program is as follows:

1. Open SPSS 23.0 program.

- 2. Click variable view on SPSS data editor.
 - a. On column name, for the first row is Respondent, for the second row isX, and for the third row is Y.
 - b. On column type, for the first row change row numeric to string.
 - c. On the column label, for the second row is students' reading interest and for the third row is students' vocabulary mastery.
- 3. Next, click data view in the left corner on SPSS data editor. Input the respondent in column respondent, scores of prior knowledge in column X, and scores of students' learning interest in column Y.
- 4. Then, to find the correlation between the score; click analyze, choose correlate and then choose bivariate.
- 5. From bivariate correlation input X and Y to variable
- 6. Click Pearson on correlation coefficient
- 7. Choose two tailed on test of significance.
- 8. Click OK.

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Statistically the Hypotheses are:

Ha : ro >rtable Ho : ro = rtable

Ha is accepted if ro > rtable or there is a significant correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension.

1. Dilarang m a. Pengutir b. Pengutir

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Ho is accepted if ro = rtable or there is no significant correlation between the students' students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

This research was conducted to know the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension in recount text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyan PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu. Based on what has been discussed, presented and analyzed in the previous chapters, the researcher concluded that:

- 1. Students' vocabulary mastery at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT.Inecda Indragiri Hulu was at less categories with the total students were 17 and the percentage was 49%. The total score for students vocabulary mastery was 2075 with the mean score for students vocabulary mastery was 59.29.
- 2. Students' reading comprehension in recount text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu was at good category with the total students were 19 and the percentage was 54%. The total score for students reading comprehension was 2500 with the mean score for student reading comprehension was 71.43.
- 3. Pearson analysis for vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension in recount text above, it showed on the table that r observed was 0.495. With degree of significance 1%, the score of r table obtained was 0,282, therefore, robserved>rtable (0.495> 0.282); meanwhile, with degree of significance 5%, the score of rtable obtained was 0.333, therefore, robserved>rtable (0.495 > 0.282); the outcome of this research showed

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that the score was significantly correlation between students' vocabulary mastery and their reading comprehension in recount text at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu.

Suggestion

Based on the finding, the researcher would like to propose several suggestions, as follows:

1. For Teacher

Vocabulary mastery is at less categories with the total students were 17 and the percentage was 49%. By knowing this research, the teacher of English particularly at MTs Yayasan Misi Islamiyah PT. Inecda Indragiri Hulu should focus on teaching vocabulary because vocabulary mastery is one of the important aspects in English.

2. For Student

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The students should practice a lot of reading because it is a good way to improve and add list of vocabulary. As much as you read, you will have many vocabularies so that it can make you reading English easily.

3. For future researchers, it is important to be able to understand the theories of reading interest well of many experts' theories, there are also some aspects that they never learn. So, the choice of aspects or indicators which are based on what they learn at school is suggested. And it is also crucial to make sure that the students have already learnt and understood the reading interest that are going to be tested so that the result of the test will be more relevant and reliable.

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Pelajara
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Inti
Pengutipan

b. Pengutipan
Dilaran
Dilaran
Dilaran VIII

हैं। 1: Menghargai dan menghayati ajaran agama yang dianutnya serta

KI 2Menghargai dan menghayati perilaku jujur, disiplin, santun, percaya diri, peduli, dan bertanggung jawab dalam berinteraksi secara efektif sasuai dengan perkembangan anak di lingkungan, keluarga, sekolah, masyarakat dan lingkungan alam sekitar, bangsa, negara, dan kawasan

regional.

[8] 3: Memahami dan menerapkan pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural, dan metakognitif pada tingkat teknis dan spesifik sederhana Berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, dan kenegaraan terkait fenomena dan kejadian tampak mata.

ranah Ronkret dan ranah abstrak sesuai dengan yang dipelajari di sekolah dan sumber lain yang sama dalam sudut pandang teori. KI 4: Menunjukkan keterampilan menalar, mengolah, dan menyaji secara kreatif, produktif, kritis, mandiri, kolaboratif, dan komunikatif, dalam

Kompetensi Dasar Materi Pembelajaran Kegiatan Pembelajaran • Fungsi Sosial Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur Menyimak, menirukan, dan teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru memperagakan beberapa contoh interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis percakapan, dengan ucapan dan tekanan danteman yang melibatkan tindakan meminta kata yang benar perhatian, mengecek pemahaman, Mengidentifikasi ungkapan yang menghargai kinerja, meminta dan Struktur Teks sedangdipelajari - Memulai mengungkapkan pendapat, serta menanggapinya, sesuai dengan konteks - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) - Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak Unsur Kebahasaan penggunaannya diketahuiatau yang berbeda . Menyusun teks interaksi interpersonal Ungkapan a.l. Excuse me, Is it clear?, Great, I - Menentukan ungkapan yang tepat lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan thinkso., dsb. secara lisan/tulis dari berbagai situasi sederbana yang melibatkan tindakan Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda lain yang serupa meminta perhatian, mengecek baca, dan tulisan tangan pemahaman, menghargai kinerja, serta Membiasakan menerapkan yang sedang Topik meminta dan mengungkapkan dipelajari dalam interaksi dengan guru Interaksi antara peserta didik dan guru di dalam dan pendapat, dan menanggapinya dengan danteman secara alami di dalam dan di di luar kelas yang tindakan meminta perhatian, memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur luar kelas mengecek pemahaman, menghargai kinerja, meminta teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan mengungkapkan pendapat yang dapat - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan dan sesuai konteks menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI hasil belajar

atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Sus

Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi ransaksional lisan dan tulis yang nelibatkan tindakan memberi dan hemmta informasi terkait kemampuan ankemauan, melakukan suatu tindakan, esua? dengan konteks penggunaannya. Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan can, will) Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional Isan dan tulis sangat pendek dan dederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait Remampuan dan kemauan, melakukan

suatuctindakan, dengan memperhatikan

fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur

kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai

- konteks Ria
- Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keharusan. larangan, dan himbauan, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya (Perhatikan unsurkebahasaan must, should)
- Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional Fisan dan falis sangat pendek dan sederhana Wang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keharusan, larangan, alan himbauan, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan wangbenar dan sesuai konteks

- Fungsi sosial Menjelaskan, membanggakan, berjanji, mengajak, dansebagainya.
- Struktur teks
 - Memulai
 - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur kebahasaan
- Ungkapan kemampuan dan kemauan yang sesuai, dengan modal: can, will.
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik Interaksi antara peserta didik di dalam dan di luar kelas yang melibatkan kemampuan dan kemauan melakukan tindakan yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

- Menyimak, membaca, dan menirukan, gurumembacakan beberapa teks pendek berisi kemampuan dan kemauan, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahuiatau yang berbeda
- Menentukan modal yang tepat untuk diisikan ke dalam kalimat-kalimat rumpang
- Bertanya jawab dengan teman tentang kemampuan dan kemauan masingmasinguntuk melakukan tindakantindakan tertentu
- Memaparkan hasil temuannya dalam bentuk teks pendek tentang temannya dan mempresentasikan di kelompok lain diikutitanya jawab
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasilbelajarnya
- Menyimak, membaca, dan menirukan, guru membacakan beberapa percakapan, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahuiatau yang berbeda
- Menentukan modal yang tepat untuk diisikan ke dalam kalimat-kalimat rumpang
- Diberikan beberapa kasus, bertanya jawab dengan teman tentang keharusan, larangan,

- Fungsi sosial
- Menyuruh, melarang, dan menghimbau.
- Struktur teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur kebahasaan
 - Ungkapan keharusan, larangan, himbauan denganmodal must, (don't) have to..., should, Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
 - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik
- Interaksi antara peserta didik dan guru di dalam dandi luar kelas yang melibatkan keharusan, larangan, himbauan yang dapat menumbuhkan

UIN SUSKA RIAU	()	>
IAU	U	

		perilaku yang termuat di KI	
jikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. Jan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun	© Hak cipta milik Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagi a. Pengutipan hanya untu		himbauan melakukan tindakan- tindakantertentu - Memaparkan hasil temuannya dalam bentuk teks pendek tentang temannya dan mempresentasikan di kelompok lain diikutitanya jawab - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasilbelajarnya
	Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, gan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan menyuruh, mengajak, meminta ijin, serta menanggapinya, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya Menyusun teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan menyuruh, mengajak, meminta ijin, dan menanggapinya dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks St. Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan menyuruh, mengajak, meminta ijin, dan menanggapinya dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks	 Fungsi sosial Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru dan teman. Struktur teks - Memulai - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) Unsur Kebahasaan - Ungkapan a.l let's, can you, would you like,may I, please. Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a,the, this, those, my, their, dsb. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca,dan tulisan tangan Topik Interaksi antara guru dan peserta didk di dalam dan diluar kelas yang melibatkan tindakan menyuruh, mengajak, meminta ijin yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI 	 Menyimak, menirukan, dan memperagakan beberapa contoh percakapan, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar Mengidentifikasi ungkapan yang sedangdipelajari Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahuiatau yang berbeda Menentukan ungkapan yang tepat secara lisan/tulis dari berbagai situasi lain yangserupa Membiasakan menerapkan yang sedang dipelajari dalam interaksi dengan guru danteman secara alami di dalam dan di luar kelas Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasilbelajar
	Membandingkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks khusus dalam bentuk greeting card, denganmemberi dan meminta informasi terkat dengan hari-hari spesial, sesuai dengankonteks penggunaannya	Fungsi sosial Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru dan teman.	- Mencermati dan menemukan perbedaan dan persamaan dari beberapa <i>greeting card</i> untuk hari spesial tertentu
tanpa izin UIN Sus	niversity of S	USKA RIAU	



	•	Struktur Teks	- Mengidentifikasi dan menyebutkan
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian	4.5 Menyusun teks khusus dalam bentuk a. Penguing card, sangat pendek dan edermana, terkait hari-hari spesial dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, siruktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara-benar dan sesuai konteks a. Penguipan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, siruktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara-benar dan sesuai konteks a. Menerankan fungsi sosial struktur teks Menerankan fungsi sosial struktur teks	 Teks greeting card dapat mencakup Identifikasi (nama peristiwa, hari istimewa) bersifatkhusus Ungkapan khusus yang relevan Gambar, hiasan, komposisi warna Unsur Kebahasaan Ungkapan a.l. Congratulations. Well done. Goodjob., dll. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan Topik Peristiwa, peringatan ulang tahun, naik kelas, kejuaraan dsb. yang dapat menumbuhkan perilakuyang termuat di KI 	ucapanselamat yang ada dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar - Mencermati dan menemukan perbedaan dan persamaan dari beberapa greeting card untuk event lain - Mengidentifikasi perbedaan dan persamaan,dan memberikan penilaiannya - Membuat greeting card terkait hari istimewa yang relevan dengan peserta didik saat itu. - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasilbelajarnya
n yang wajar UIN Suska Kiau. yak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun	dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keberadaan orang, benda, binatang, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsurkebahasaan there is/are)	 Fungsi sosial Menyebutkan, mendeskripsikan, membuat inventaris, dan sebagainya. Struktur teks - Memulai - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) Unsur Kebahasaan - Ungkapan dengan There is/are - Kata jumlah yang tidak tertentu: little, few, some, many, much, a lot (of). Frasa kata depan: in, on, under, in front of, below, above, dan lain lain. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan 	
n bentuk apapun tanpa	dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks	Topik Keberadaan orang, binatang, benda, di kelas, sekolah,rumah, dan sekitarnya yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI	 Mempresentasikan di kelompok lain danbertanya jawab tentang isi teks Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasilbelajarnya
pa izin UIN Sus	De e	USKA RIAU	

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

- Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur
 teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks
 meneraksi transaksional lisan dan tulis
 yang melibatkan tindakan memberi
 dan meminta informasi terkait
 teadaan/tindakan/kegiatan/kejadian
 ang dilakukan/terjadi secara rutin atau
 merupakan kebenaran umum, sesuai
 dengan konteks penggunaannya.
 Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan simple
 present tense)
- Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional san dan tulis sangat pendek dan dederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/ ndakan/ kegiatan/ kejadian yang dilakukan/terjadi secara rutin atau merupakan kebenaran umum, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teksdan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks

- Fungsi sosial
 Menjelaskan, mendeskripsikan
- Struktur teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur kebahasaan
- Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dalam *Simple Present Tense*.
- Adverbia: always, often, sometimes, never, usually, every
- 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

Kegiatan/kejadian sehari-hari dan kebenaran umum yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

- Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan teks-teks pendek dan sederhana tentang kejadian rutin yang merupakan kebenaran umum yang sangat dikenal peserta didik, dengan ucapan dantekanan kata yang benar
- Mengidentifikasi ungkapan-ungkapan yang menunjukkan kejadian rutin dalam teks
- Menanyakan tentang kejadian rutin yang serupa dengan yang disebutkan dalam tekspada konteks lain
- Bertanya jawab tentang kegiatan rutin yang biasa, sering, kadang-kadang, biasanya, tidak pernah mereka lakukan sebagai anggota keluarga dan remaja sekolah menengah
- Mengumpulkan informasi tentang halhal yang biasa, sering, kadang-kadang, biasanya dilakukan di keluarganya untuk membuat teks-teks pendek dan sederhana
- Saling menyimak dan bertanya jawab tentang teks masing-masing dengan teman-temannya
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasilbelajarnya
- Menyimak dan menirukan guru

Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks,

• Fungsi sosial

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dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait Readaan/tindakan/ kegiatan/kejadian yangsedang dilakukan/ berlangsung saat diucapkan, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur Rebahasaan present continuous tense)

Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional Asan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait Readan/tindakan/kegiatan/kejadian yang sedang dilakukan/ berlangsung saat diucapkan, dengan memperhatikan fungs sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebabasaanyang benar dan sesuai konteks

Menjelaskan, mendeskripsikan

- Struktur teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur kebahasaan
- Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dalam Present Continuous Tense
- Adverbia: now
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan

menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

 Topik Kegiatan dan kejadian yang sedang berlangsung dirumah, sekolah dan sekitarnya yang dapat

- menyebutkan tindakan, kegiatan yang sedang dilakukan di kelas, sekolah, dan rumah pada saat diucapkan, dengan ucapandan tekanan kata yang benar
- Mengidentifikasi ungkapan-ungkapan yangmenunjukkan kejadian yang sedang teriadi
- Bertanya jawab untuk mengetahui tindakan, kegiatan yang sedang dilakukan oleh anggota keluarga mereka
- Menyebutkan tindakan, kegiatan yangsedang dilakukan yang tampak pada tampilan visual (a.l. gambar, video)
- Membuat teks pendek berdasarkantampilan visual lainnya
- Saling menyimak dan bertanya jawab tentang teks masing-masing dengan teman-temannya
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasilbelajarnya
- Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacainteraksi yang menggambarkan perbandingan jumlah dan sifat orang, benda, binatang, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Menjawab pertanyaan dengan menggunakan informasi yang terdapatdalam tekis, secara lisan.
- Mendeskripsikan perbandingan jumlah dansifat orang, benda, binatang yang tampak dalam dua gambar yang berbeda

Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait. perbandinganjumlah dan sifat orang, binatang, benda, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan degree of comparison)

Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibarkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkaitperbandingan jumlah dan sifat orang, penulisan kriti

Fungsi sosial

Mengidentifikasi, mengenalkan, memuji, mengkritik, mengagumi.

- Struktur teks
 - Memulai
 - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur kebahasaan
- Kalimat perbandingan positif, komparatif dan superlatif dengan: as ... as, -er, -est, more ..., themost ...
- Perbandingan jumlah: more, fewer, less
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.







dengan memberi dan meminta informasi ±terkait pengalaman pribadi di waktu alampau, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya

4.11. Teks recount

Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount lisan dan tulis, sangat pendek dan sederhana, terkait pengalaman pribadi di waktu lampau (personal recount) Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulis,

a Dilindungi Undang-Und<u>a</u>ng ng menajutip sebagian ataiu seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa sangat pendek dan sederhana, terkait pengalaman pribadi di waktu lampau (personal recount), dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur

teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks

- Struktur teks Dapat mencakup
 - orientasi
- urutan kejadian/kegiatan
- orientasi ulang
- Unsur kebahasaan
- Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dalam Simple Pasttense
- Adverbia dan frasa preposisional penujuk waktu: yesterday, last month, an hour ago, dan sebagainya.
- Adverbia penghubung waktu: first, then, after that, before, at last, finally, dan sebagainya.
- 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

Peristiwa, pengalaman yang terjadi di sekolah, rumah, dan yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

- Bertanya jawab tentang kejadian, kegiatan vang dialami secara kronologis
- Menggunakan bagan alir untuk mempelajari alur cerita
- Didektekan guru, menuliskan teks-teks pendek tersebut dengan tulisan tangan.
- Melengkapi ringkasan pengalaman tsb. dengan kalimat-kalimat yang diambil teks, dengan ejaan dan tanda baca yang benar
- Mengumpulkan informasi tentang pengalaman pribadi di waktu lampau untuk membuat teks-teks pendek dan sederhana
- Saling mempresentasikan, menyimak dan bertanya jawab tentang teks masing-masing dengan teman-temannya, secara lisan, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya

Membandingkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks khusus dalam bentuk pesan singkat dan pengumuman/ pemberitahuan (notice), dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kegiatan sekolah, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya

4.12. Teks pesan singkat dan pengumuman/pemberitahuan (notice)
4.12.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual

• Fungsi sosial

Memberi informasi tindakan dilaksanakan sesuai yang diharapkan.

- Struktur text Dapat mencakup:
 - Judul atau tujuan pengumuman
 - Informasi rinci yang diumumkan
- Unsur kebahasaan
 - Ungkapan-ungkapan yang lazim digunakan dalam

- Membaca dengan suara lantang setiap pengumuman/ pemberitahuan, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Menyimak untuk menemukan perbedaan dan persamaan dari beberapa pengumuman/ pemberitahuan pendek dansederhana, dengan menggunakan tabel analisis
- Mempelajari contoh dan kemudian

University of

ncantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Islamic

University

ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa

izin UIN

terkait dengan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan @nsur kebahasaan pesan singkatdan pengumuman/ pemberitahuan (notice lisan dan tulis, sangat pendek dan sederhana, terkait kegiatan sekolah Menyusun teks khusus dalam bentuk pengumuman/pemberitahuan (notice sangat pendek dan sederhana, terkait kegiatan sekolah, dengan memperhai fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuar kebahasaan dalam lirik lagu terkait kehidupan remaja SMP/MTs

Menangkap makna secara kontekstu terkait dengan fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan lirik lagu terkait kehiduremaja SMP/MTs

Menangkap makna secara kontekstu terkait dengan fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan lirik lagu terkait kehiduremaja SMP/MTs

Menangkap makna secara kontekstu terkait dengan fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan lirik lagu terkait kehiduremaja SMP/MTs Tdan @nsur kebahasaan pesan singkatdan @nsur kebahasaan pesan singkatdan pengumuman/ pemberitahuan (notice) plisam dan tulis, sangat pendek dan sekolah ह्य pesको singkat dan pengumuman/pemberitahuan (notice), sangat pendek dan sederhana, terkait kegiatan sekolah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur

pengumuman yang berbeda-beda

- 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

Kegiatan, kejadian, peristiwa, dan hal penting bagi peserta didik dan guru yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

• Multimedia Layout dan dekorasi yang membuat tampilan teks lebih menarik.

- mempresentasikan hasil analisis tersebutdi atas secara lisan, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Membuat pengumuman/ pemberitahuanyang lazim dibuat di kelas dan sekolah, untuk kemudian ditempel di dinding kelas
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses danhasil belajarnya

terkait dengan fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan lirik lagu terkait kehidupan 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.

- Membaca, menyimak, dan menirukan lirik lagu secara lisan
- Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau berbeda
- Menyebutkan pesan yang terkait dengan bagian-bagian tertentu
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya





0 Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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

PPENDIX 2

Instrument of the Research



Vocabulary Mastery Test

) 	⊚ ome:						
Na bi Dilandungi Undangak Cipta Dilindungi Undang Dilarang mengutip sebag a. Pengutipan hanya untu b. Pengutipan tidak meru bilarang mengumumkan Dilarang mengumumkan dilangang dilang	rection :						
Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Le en To	This test is for re	search only					
ndung engut an ha	b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang sang these phones are (3) for business people who travel a lot, and they are handy for seminary and seminary people seminary and seminary people seminary and seminary people seminary pe						
ji Un tip se anya dak n	Put (v) on the co	rnot onewar					
dang bagi bagi untu neruo	Tut (x) on the con	rect answer		.•			
-Und ian a ik kej ik kej gikan	Thank you for yo	our kindness and hones	t in answering th	ese questions			
J-Undaran I j-Undaran I jan atar seluruh kan Jan kepertingan pend gikan kepentingan yan dan memperhanyak	per 1-12, complete th	e text with the suitable	word				
eluru ngan enting	usk	Using Mobile	e Phone				
h kar peng gan y	trongly believe that m	nobile phones (1) r	necessary. My rea	asons for this (2)are			
these	phones are (3)	for business people v	who travel a lot,	and they are handy for			
wajar per iii To	es. begin with mobile p			ncies. For instance, if you			
ar ⊆ (all) ar do	own a set of stairs in a			a (5) a pay phone, it is e of the night in a strange			
ှု မြန်မာဗျော to l	have one to use. Or, i	f your car (6)do	own in the middle	e of the night in a strange			
ka neighborh		erous to leave it in search		e booth. siness (7) For example,			
FREE CANDULATE				ient to do some important			
work, it is	useful to have one to using a mobile (8)_	use.		. 4			
By German	using a mobile (8)	, important information		d. People cannot stay in an d do jobs or they will (9)			
e dittof bus		end faxes or messages an					
nyek In	conclusion, I believe t	that mobile phones (10)_	now become a	necessary part of everyday			
Instar				on with a simple press of a or emergencies, it goes to			
seno sev that	they are necessary in		sonai information	of emergencies, it goes to			
wajar UIN Suska Riau. barian atau seluruh kana trilis ini dalam bentuk ananun tan	icl						
oran,	Jniv	(Taken fr	om: Soal USBN 2	2018/2019 K13 SMA)			
penu Na izii	3 . A. Is	B. Am	C. Are	D. Was			
n Ilisan	2. A. Belief	B. Believe	C. Believed	D. Believable			
penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.	A. Is A. Belief A. Convenience A. Fall A. Reach A. Break	B. Conveniently	C. Convening	D. Convenient			
atau Ria Rii	A. Fall	B. Fell	C. Fallen	D. Falling			
tinjar	5. A. Reach	B. Reached	C. Be reach	D. Be reached			
ıan sı	6. A. Break	B. Breaks	C. Broke	D. Broken			
uatu r	A. Person	B. Man	C. Woman	D. People			
nasa	A. Person 3. A. Phone	B. Phones	C. Phoned	D. Phoning			
ah.	5 . A. Go	B. Went	C. Gone	D. Be gone			
	10. A. Have to	B. Has to	C. Have	D. Has			
	11. A. Pass	B. Passed	C. Pass away	D. Passed away			
	12. A. Is	B. Am	C. Are	D. Was			



Smoking in Restaurant

Smoking in Restaurant

Smoking in Restaurant

Smoking in restaurants is just not on. It must be not allowed because it is rude, harmful to the Firstly, smoking in restaurant is in the smoking in restaurant in the smoking in restaurant is in the smoking in restaurant in the smoking in restaurant is in the smoking in restaurant in the smoking in restaurant is in the smoking in restaurant in the smoking in restaurant is in the smoking in restaurant in the smoking in restaurant is in the smoking in restaurant in the smoking in restaurant is in the smoking in restaurant in the smoking in restaurant is in the smoking in restaurant in the smoking in restaurant is in the smoking in restaurant in the smoking in restaurant is in the smoking in the

their food. People pay to taste good food and not be to put off by foul smelling smoke. Another reason smoking should not be allowed in restaurant is the harm it can do to others. Bassive smoking that is breathing in smoke made by a smoker can lead to asthma attacks and even

Finally, smoking is dangerous and a health risk to the smokers. Cilling disease and people should not smoke anywhere, not just in restaurants. Finally, smoking is dangerous and a health risk to the smokers. Cigarettes cause heart and

Therefore, smoking in restaurants is impolite, harmful to others and a health risk to the singkers and should not be allowed in any restaurants.

The text above for number 13 – 18

13. "harmful to others and dangerous for smokers". The antonym word of harmful is ...

(Taken from: Masmedia 2012)

- 14. "smoking in restaurant is impolite". The antonym word of impolite is ...
- #5. "passive smoking that is breathing in smoke made by a smoker can lead to asthma...". The synonym word of passive is ...

- \P_6 . "harmful to others and <u>dangerous</u> for smokers. The word that is underlined as ...
- People pay to taste good food and not be to put off by foul smelling smoke. The word that is underlined as ...

 - c. Conjunction
 - d. Verb
- 18. It must be not allowed because it is <u>rude</u>. The word that is underlined as ...
 - a. Noun



- b. Pronoun
- Adjective
- Verb

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bellow for answering the questions 19 - 24

Dangerous of Formalin

The use of formalin and other dangerous preservatives in food has been serious problem for

Firstly, formalin is not for human beings, but it is for biological specimens and experiments. Bornalin in biology is a 10% solution of formaldehyde in water which is usually used as a disinfectant or to preserve biological specimens. Thus, it is not for food preservatives. Of course when it is used for food preservatives, it will be very dangerous to human's body.

The second reason is that there is no tight control from the government. This condition makes the people's health is really in a threat. When the control is weak and the use formalin was spread wice all over the Indonesian regions, and these days it has really happened, the citizen's bodies will be badly contaminated with the poisons. Fish or food traders still sell their products Which contain formalin and dangerous preservatives. Can you imagine that our digestive system क्रिकेrbs the substance that should be for the human and animal corpses?

Considering the reasons, we can make a conclusion that the uppercentatives is really a serious problem if it is not resolved immediately.

(Taken from: Soal Ujian Nasional Considering the reasons, we can make a conclusion that the use of formalin and other

(Taken from: Soal Ujian Nasional UN SMA Tahun 2015

- 19. "other dangerous preservatives in food has been serious problem for three reasons.
- "when the control is weak and the use formalin was spread...". The synonym word niversity
 - a. Strong
 - b. Effective

c. Loud

- d. Exhausted
- "... the use formalin was spread wide all over the Indonesian regions". The antonym word of spread is ...

UIN SUSKA RIAU

- a. Suppress
- b. Extend
- c. Widen
- d. Stretch
- "... there is no tight control from the government. The word that is underlined as ...
 - Verb a.
 - b. Adjective
 - Noun
 - Pronoun

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Syarif Kasim Riau



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Hak cipta

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K **UIN** Suska

Riau

23. Thus, it is not for food preservatives. The word that is underlined as ...

Noun

Pronoun b. Verb

d. Adjective

₹24. "can you imagine that our digestive system absorbs the substance ..." The word that is underlined as ...

- Noun
- Pronoun b.
- Verb c.
- d. Adjective

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



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READING COMPREHENSION TEST

On Wednesday, my students and I went to Yogyakarta. We stayed at Dirgahayu Hotel which not far from Malioboro. On Thursday, we visited the temples in Prambanan. There are three big tanples, the Brahmana, Syiwa and Wisnu temples. They are really amazing. We visited only Brana and Syiwa temples, because Wisnu temple is being renovated. On Friday morning we Anecdo spoof
The text is writte

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4. What are

4. What went to Yogya Kraton. We spent about two hours there. We were lucky because we were led by a and Friendly guide. Then we continued our journey to Borobudur. We arrived there at four At 5 pm. we heard the announcement that Borobudur gate would be closed. In the evening we

SUSKA RIAU

- The text above mainly discusses about...
 - the writer's trip to Yogyakarta
 - the writer's first visit to Prambanan
 - the writer's impression about the guide
 - the writer's experience at Yogya Kraton
 - the writer's impression about Borobudur

The text is written in the form of a/an......

- The purpose of the text is to......
 - - entertain readers
 - describe the smugglers
 - report an event to the police
 - inform readers about events of the day
- What are the big temples in Prambanan?
 - angkor wat, syiwa, and sudra temples
 - paria, brahmana, and temples
 - brahmana, syiwa, and wisnu temples
 - d. wisnu, syiwa, and borobudur temples
 - borobudur, syiwa, and brahmana temples



When did they go home?

@ 4

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

5. When did they go home?

a. On Saturday morning
On Friday evening
On Thursday evening
On Friday afternoon
On Saturday evening
On Saturday evening
On Friday afternoon
On Saturday evening
When did they only visit Brahmana and Syiwa temples?
because there was no wisnu temple
because wisnu temple was amazing
because wisnu temple was too small
because wisnu temple was being repaired
because wisnu temple was being destroyed

The police thought that two burglars started the robbery at 151 Pattimura street on Sunday

The police thought that two burglars started the robbery at 151 Pattimura street on Sunday

They never thought that while they were away, burglars would break into their boarding house. never thought that while they were away, burglars would break into their boarding house.

SKA RIAU

ardan menyebutkan sumber: The communicative purpose of this text is......

to retell events for the purpose of informing

to present perspective points about an issue

to describe the way they are

to acknowledge readers about informative events

to share an amusing incident

The text is in form of a/an.....

of Suftan Syrif & Description

Report

Anecdote

Recount

news item

Where did the robbery take place?

at 151 Pattimura street

at 151 Gajahmada street

at 161 Pattimura street

at 212 Sisingamangaraja street



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Sougee:

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b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

at 161 Sisingamangaraja street

hen did the robbery happen?

- Sunday morning
- S. Sunday afternoon
- taom Ti Saturday morning
- Saturday afternoon
- œ. Monday evening

The exico grammatical features are mostly written in...........

- 5. passive voice
- **a**. direct speech
- RR reported speech
- d. simple past tense
- simple present tense

https://www.caramudahbelajarbahasainggris.net/contoh-dan-soal-recount-text-beserta-

umka an ka On Saturday night, we went to the Town Hall. It was the last day of the year and a large crowd of people had gathered under the Town Hall clock. It would strike twelve in twenty minutes' time. Fifteen minutes passed and then, at five to twelve, the clock stopped. The big minute hand did not move. We waited and waited, but nothing happened. Suddenly someone shouted,"It's two minutes past twelve! The clock has stopped!"

I looked at my watch. It was true. The big clock refused to welcome the New Year. At that moment, everybody began to laugh and sing.

(sumber: detik-detik UN bahasa Inggris; 2005/2006; Intan Pariwara)

12. When did the clock stopped?

- a. At 5.12
- b. At 11.55
- At 12.00
- d. At 12.02
- 12. Why did the people gather under the Town Hall clock?
 - To welcome the New Year
 - To see the newly bought clock
 - To strike the laughing people
 - To stop people who shouted

an kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah



13. Based on the text, where was the writer?

lak Cipta Dilindungi Dilarang mengutip

- At the center of the town
- b. At home
- At the beach c.
- d. At the market

g-Undang

When did the event happen?

a. in the middle of the year

- b. the end of the year
- Christmas celebration
- d. at the weekend as usual
- 15. Which of the following is not true according to the text?
- a. the writer was waiting to celebrate the New Year.

 b. the writer brought a watch.

 c. the writer was very happy.

 d. The writer celebrated the New Year with his family.

 16. What probably happened when someone shouted that the clock stopped?
 - a. Everybody directly celebrated the New Year
- a. Everybody directly celebrated
 b. everybody sings and laugh.
 c. everybody looked for a watch
 d. everybody shouted too.

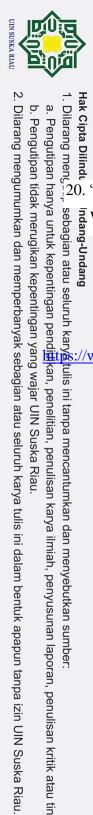
 17. What does the first sentence tell you?
 - The problem that the writer met
 - The funny thing in the story
 - The opening of the story
 - The past event
 - 18. "It would strike twelve in twenty minutes' time."

The underlined word refers to ...

- a. the clock
- author's watch
- the town
- d. the place
- 19. It was the last day of the year and a large crowd of people had gathered under the Town Hall clock.

What is the closest meaning of the underlined word?

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



1. Dilarang meng 2.

- Mass a.
- Big b.
- Many
- -d. lots of

"The big clock refused to welcome the New Year"

ndang-Undang What is the synonym of the word

- a. Reject
- b. Accept
- Admit c.
- hate

//www.englishahkam.com/2012/07/contoh-recount-text-beserta-soal-dan_21.html

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Students'Vocabulary Mastery Test score (X)



Students' Vocabulary Mastery Test Score (X)

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Reading Comprehension Test Score (Y)



READING COMPREHENSION TEST Score (Y)

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0 Suska Riau

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PO. BOX. 05 Tani Makmur – Rengat Barat Indragiri Hulu – 29351 Telp. 082383919671 E-mail. mtsymiinecda@gmail.com

Nomor: 04.06/H- 128 /XI.2022

Lamp : Balasan Izin Riset Tani Makmur, 19 November 2022

үн, Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Di Pekan Baru

Assalamualaikum Wr Wb

Dengan Hormat,

Berkenaan dengan surat Izin Riset Nomor: Un.04/F.11.4/PP.00.9/19039/2022 Tanggal 18 November 2022, maka saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Ruwaisah, SE

NIP

Pangkat/Golongan Ruang

: Kepala MTs YMI Inecda

Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

: Elda Yulfischa Nama NIM : 11614200527

: XIII (Tiga Belas)/ 2022 Semester/Tahun : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Program Studi

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN SUSKA Riau Fakultas

Dengan ini memberikan izin melakukan riset yang akan dilakukan oleh mahasiswa tersebut diatas di MTs YMI

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RI Tani Makmur, 19 November 2022 Kepala Madrasah

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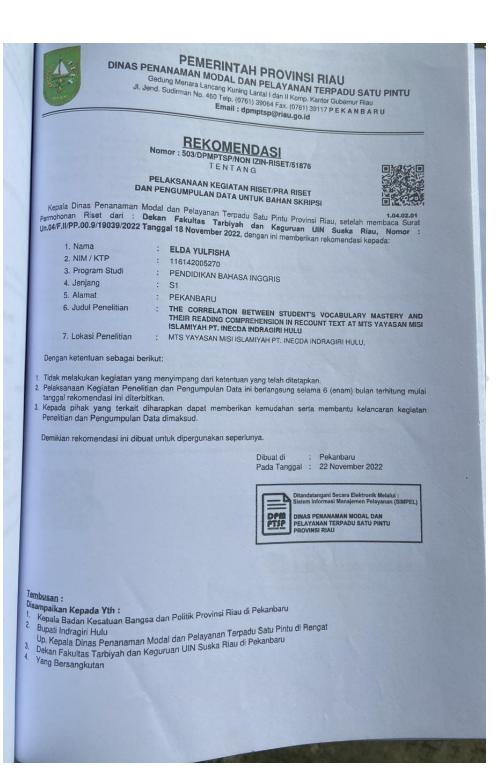
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- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
- <u>b</u> a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN INDRAGIRI HULU DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU ng Reba Telp. (0769) 341609, Fax. (0769) 341211 go.id Website, dpmptsp.inhukab.go.id RENGAT SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN NOMOR: 208/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-SKP/XI/202 Permohonan Surat Keterangan Penelitian (SKP) Nomor - tanggal 24 November 2022 perihal per Surat Keterangan Penelitian; Surat Rekomendasi Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Riset/Pra Riset dan Pengumpulan Data untuk Bahan Nomor 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/51876 tanggal 22 November 2022; Keterangan Penelitian; Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tabun 2018 Tentang Penerbi 2. Peraturan Bunati Indonesia Indonesia Nomor 3 Tabun 2018 Tentang Penerbi 2. Peraturan Bunati Indonesia Indonesia Nomor 3 Tabun 2018 Tentang Penerbi 2. MEMBACA MENIMBANG MENGINGAT Keterangan Penelitian; Peraturan Bupati Indragiri Hulu Nomor 84 Tahun 2021 tentang Pendelegasian Kewenangan Penyelen Layanan Perizinan Berusaha kepada Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pint Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu memberikan Surat Keterangan Pena kepada : 1. Nama 2. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa ELDA YULFISHA 116142005270 DESA BARANGAN RT/RW 002/002 KEC. RENGAT BARAT KAB. INDRAGIRI HULU INDONESIA 4 Kebangsaan INDONESIA Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu memberikan Surat Keterangan Penelitian kepada : 1. Judul Penelitian THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS VOCABULARY MASTERY AND THEIR READING COMPREHENSION IN RECOUNT TEXT AT MTS YAYASAN MISI ISLAMIYAH PT. INECDA KAB, INDRAGIRI HULU MTS YAYASAN BISI ISLAMIYAH PT. INECDA KAB, INDRAGIRI HULU MTS YAYASAN BISI ISLAMIYAH PT. INECDA KAB, INDRAGIRI HULU Lokasi Penelitian Lama Penelitian Status Peneliti MAHASISWA UIN SUSKA RIAU Nama Lembaga Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dalam ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan ini. 2 Sebelum melakukan kegiatan terlebih dahulu melaporkan kepada pejabat setempat/lembaga swasta yang akan dijadikar Seoram menangkan seguing dipaksud bidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dimaksud tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dimaksud tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dimaksud tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dimaksud tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dimaksud tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dimaksud tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dimaksud tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dimaksud tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dimaksud tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dimaksud tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dapat mengganggu kesetabilan dapat mengganggu kesetabilan dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerangkan dapat mengganggu kesetabilan dapat me an Surat Keterangan Penelitian ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya. Ditetapkan di Rengat
Pada tanggal 29 November 2022 KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU KABUPATEN INDRAGIRI HULU. ENDANG MULYAWAN, S.Hut., M.Si Pembina Utan NIP. 19721011 Tembusan disampaikan kepada Yth.

Kepala Badan Kesbangpol Kab. Indragiri Hulu;
UIN SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU;

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

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APPENDIX 6

Recommendation Letters

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



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

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Telp. 082383919671 E-mail. mtsymiinecda@gmail.com

Nomor: 04.06/H- 128 /XI.2022

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Tani Makmur, 19 November 2022

yth. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Di Pekan Baru

Assalamualaikum Wr Wb

Dengan Hormat,

Berkenaan dengan surat Izin Riset Nomor: Un.04/F.11.4/PP.00.9/19039/2022 Tanggal 18 November 2022, maka saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

: Ruwaisah, SE

Pangkat/Golongan Ruang

: Kepala MTs YMI Inecda

Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Elda Yulfischa NIM : 11614200527 : XIII (Tiga Belas)/ 2022 Semester/Tahun : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Program Studi

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN SUSKA Riau Fakultas

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

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Nomor: 04.06/H- 128 /XI.2022

Lamp : Balasan Izin Riset Tani Makmur, 19 November 2022

yth. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Di Pekan Baru

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NIP

Pangkat/Golongan Ruang Jabatan

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: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN SUSKA Riau **Fakultas**

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Tani Makmur, 19 November 2022 Kepala Madrasah

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Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau
JI. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 PEKANBARU

Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/51876

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

Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/19039/2022 Tanggal 18 November 2022, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

1. Nama **ELDA YULFISHA** 2. NIM / KTP 116142005270

3. Program Studi PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

4. Jenjang SI

5 Alamat PEKANBARU

6. Judul Penelitian THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENT'S VOCABULARY MASTERY AND THEIR READING COMPREHENSION IN RECOUNT TEXT AT MTS YAYASAN MISI ISLAMIYAH PT. INECDA INDRAGIRI HULU

7. Lokasi Penelitian MTS YAYASAN MISI ISLAMIYAH PT. INECDA INDRAGIRI HULU,

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan

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

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

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Dibuat di Pekanbaru 22 November 2022 Pada Tanggal :



DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU PROVINSI RIAU

Tembusan:

Disampaikan Kepada Yth:

Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru

Up. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu di Rengat Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru Yang Rayasasah

Yang Bersangkutan

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Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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

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

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

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MEMBACA MENIMBANG

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN INDRAGIRI HULU DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Jalan Raya Lintas Timur Kim. 05 Pematang Reba Telp. (0769) 341509, Fax. (0769) 341211
Email. info@dpmptsp.inhukab.go.id Websita. dpmptsp.inhukab.go.id

SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN NOMOR: 208/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-SKP/XI/2022

Permohonan Surat Keterangan Penelitian (SKP) Nomor - tanggal 24 November 2022 perihal permohonan Surat Keterangan Penelitian;
Surat Rekomendasi Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Riset/Pra Riset dan Pengumpulan Data untuk Bahan Skripsi
Nomor 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/51876 tanggal 22 November 2022;
Keterangan Penelitian;
Keterangan Penelitian;
Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 Tentang Penerbitan Surat
Peraturan Bupati Indragiri Hulu Nomor 84 Tahun 2021 tentang Pendelegasian Kewenangan Penyelenggaraan Layanan Perizinan Berusaha kepada Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu;

Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu memberikan Surat Keterangan Penelitian

Nama Nomor Induk Mahasiswa Alamat

ELDA YULFISHA
116142005270
DESA BARANGAN RT/RW 002/002 KEC. RENGAT BARAT
KAB. INDRAGIRI HULU
INDONESIA

4. Kebangsaan : INDONESIA
Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu memberikan Surat Keterangan Penelitian

Judul Penelitian

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS VOCABULARY MASTERY AND THEIR READING COMPREHENSION IN RECOUNT TEXT AT MIS YAYASAN MISI ISLAMIYAH PT. INECDA KAB. INDRAGIRI HULU MIS YAYASAN MISI ISLAMIYAH PT. INECDA KAB. INDRAGIRI HULU 6 (ENAM) BULAN MAHASISWA UIN SUSKA RIAU Lokasi Penelitian Lama Penelitian Status Peneliti

Nama Lembaga

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut : 1. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dalam ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan ini. Sebelum melakukan kegiatan terlebih dahulu melaporkan kepada pejabat setempat/lembaga swasta yang akandijadikan

objek lokasi penelitian.

3. Melaksanakan kegiatan dimaksud tidak disalahgunakan untuk tujuan yang dapat mengganggu kesetabilan pemerintah

Demikian Surat Keterangan Penelitian ini dibuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Pada tanggal 29 November 2022

Y KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU KABUPATEN INDRAGIRI HULU,

ENDANG MULYAWAN, S.Hut., M.SI Pembina Utam NIP. 19721011 Muda (IV/c) 99903 1 007

Tembusan disampaikan kepada Yth.

Kepala Badan Kesbangpol Kab. Indragiri Hulu;

UIN SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU;

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



SUSKA RIAU

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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

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

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