

TANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' SYNTACTIC AWARENESS IN READING TEXT AT MAN 2 PADANGSIDIMPUAN





BY

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TANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' SYNTACTIC AWARENESS IN READING TEXT AT MAN 2 PADANGSIDIMPUAN



YOAN ZAINDANU SIN. 11810410553

Thesis

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degree of English Education (S.Pd)

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The researcher's older sister, Yonara Aryandini, S.Pd., the researcher's younger brother, Yondra Zain, and all the researcher's family members for their love, motivations, supports, affection, and advice to accomplish this thesis.

Solution Solution Maisaroh, S.Pd, M.Si. as the Head of MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan, Siti Rahmah Dongoran, S.Pd. as an English teacher of MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan, and all staffs of MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan, who gave the researcher suggestions and encouragements to hold the research and helped in accomplishing this research.

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days off, I wanna thank me for never quitting, I wanna thank me for just being me at all times.

ta Finally, the researcher realizes that there are many shortcomings in this thesis. В Therefore, constructive critiques and suggestions are required to improve this thesis. May Allah Almighty, the Lord of the Universe bless you all. Aamiin.

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ABSTRACT

Yoan Zaindanu (2023) : Analysis of Students' Syntactic Awareness in Reading Text at MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan

The purpose of this research is to investigate students' syntactic awareness in reading text at tenth Grade of MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan. There were 48 samples of the research by using simple random sampling technique. This research approach was a descriptive quantitative method. In collecting the data, the researcher distributes syntactic awareness test. The syntactic awareness test consists of 10 questions. The researcher used SPSS 25 to analyze the data. The researcher compared R observed to R table at significant level of 5% of 30. The significant level is 0.374 (df = N-2 = 28). The R observed of each item should be higher than the R table to be considered as a valid question. In conclusion, the students' syntactic awareness in reading text at MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan is categorized in good level.

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Yoan Zaindanu (2023) : Analisis Kesadaran Sintaksis Siswa dalam Membaca Text di MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan

× Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menyelidiki kesadaran sintaksis siswa datam membaca teks pada Kelas X MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan. Ada 48 sampel penelitian dengan menggunakan teknik pengambilan sampel acak sederhana. Pendekatan penelitian ini adalah metode kuantitatif deskriptif. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti mendistribusikan tes kesadaran sintaksis. Tes kesadaran sintaksis terdiri dari 10 pertanyaan. Peneliti menggunakan SPSS 25 untuk menganalisis data. Peneliti membandingkan R yang diamati dengan R table pada tingkat signifikan 5% dari 30. Level signifikannya adalah 0.374 (df = N-2 = 28). R yang diamati dari setiap item harus lebih tinggi dari R tabeluntuk dianggap sebagai pertanyaan yang valid. Sebagai kesimpulan, kesadaran sintaksis siswa dalam membaca teks di MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan dikategorikan dalam level yang baik.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Reading is one of the four language skills. Reading is a process that is carried and used by readers who want to get the message delivered by the author through the medium of words or written language (Tarigan, 1990). The ultimate goal of reading is to derive meaning from print. There are several factors that can affect each person's reading comprehension. One of them is syntactic awareness.

Syntactic awareness, also known as grammatical awareness, is the ability to reflect on the rules of grammar and to manipulate the grammatical structure of sentences in a language. Syntax stipulates not only the rules by which individual words are combined into sentences, but also how linguistic units are marked to convey distinct meaning. The relevance of syntactic awareness to literacy development has been recognized in several reading models.

Syntactic awareness is a subcomponent of linguistic comprehension, which coupled with decoding feeds into reading comprehension. Second, to account for comprehension of sentences and paragraphs, Bishop and Snowling (2004) saw the need to incorporate syntactic and discourse skills



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into the Triangle Model (Seidenberg & McClelland, 1989). In the Triangle Model Extended (Bishop & Snowling, 2004), beyond the effects of phonology, orthography, and semantics, syntax and discourse also contribute to reading comprehension through their influence on semantics. Perfetti (1999) has also attempted a broad account of reading comprehension called Reading Systems Framework. The framework highlights the role of lexicon in bridging the word identification and the comprehension system. Notice that syntactic awareness is again included in the framework under the lexical subsystem. Skilled comprehension entails using syntactic knowledge to understand word and to integrate word meaning into a mental model of the text (Perfetti & Stafura, 2014; Perfetti, Yang, & Schmalhofer, 2008). In sum, across these models, syntactic awareness is consistently one of the linguistic processes central to full comprehension of texts.

Syntactic awareness contributes to reading success. First, readers may exploit word order constraints to decipher novel words (Rego & Bryant, 1993; Tunmer & Chapman, 1998). Second, syntactic awareness facilitates reading through effective integration and monitoring of ideas. Overall, syntactic awareness serves to build up a context in which unfamiliar and ambiguous words are interpreted and integrated into the sentence (Adam, 1990). Otherwise, understanding of texts tends to be more taxing and timeconsuming.



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Based on the explanation above, syntactic awareness is essential in reading text. There are many researchers have conducted studies about syntactic awareness such as Vocabulary Knowledge and Syntactic Awareness (Al Damiree, Bataineh, 2015), Syntactic Awareness in Logical Dynamis (Grossi, Valazquez, 2015), Syntactic Awareness and Syntactic Knowledge (Brimo, Fountain, 2015), and Syntactic Awareness and Reading Recovery

Based on some previous research mentioned above, it can be assumed that most of the previous research aim to find out students' level of syntactic awareness. A further issue that warrants investigation is what affects syntactic transfer. Koda (2008) has proposed in Transfer Facilitation Model that the syntactic distance between target languages determines the degree of transfer. Syntactic distance refers to how different one language is from another in terms of syntactic structure. The greater the distance, the larger the syntactic difference between two languages is. The Transfer Facilitation Model (Koda, 2008) suggests that transfer is more pronounced when the target languages are structurally similar than when they are structurally dissimilar.

Practical problems related to reading motivation are also found at MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan. As a formal institution, this school provides English subject, especially for reading skill based on curriculum 2013. Based on preliminary interview with one of the teachers in MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan, it was found that some of students had low ability to



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understand the reading material. In this regard, when they were learning reading text in the class, some of them couldn't answer the questions related to the reading material. Some of the students are not able to process and integrate a variety of syntactic and word meaning information. Then, some of students are not able to manipulate the syntactic structure of sentences, while they use it unconsciously. They also have difficulties in monitor the relationships among the words in a sentence.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher felt interested in conducting the research by the title: "Analysis of Students' Syntactic Awareness in Reading Text at MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan".

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on research background above, syntactic awareness is one of the important components in reading text in English as a second language. There are three statements of problem of this research that the researcher is going to analyze. The first one is "Why did some of the students are not able to manipulate the syntactic structure of a sentence?". The second one is "Why did some of the students have difficulties in monitoring the relationships among the words in a sentence?". The last one is "Why did some of the students are not able to process and integrate a variety of syntactic and word meaning information?".



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TC. Limitation of the Problem B

Based on the identification of the problem, the writer discovers there are some problems in this research. It is important for the writer to limit the problems in order to pay more attention to the specific problem. So, the writer will focus on students' ability in reading text through manipulate the grammatical structure of sentences in a language (Gombert, 1992). Readers may exploit word order constraints to decipher n over words (Rego & Bryant, 1993; Tunmer & Chapman, 1998). Word order awareness, that is the understanding of how words are canonically ordered in a sentence, enables readers to infer the word class of novel words. This limits the probable meaning of novel words and thus eases comprehension (Bishop & Snowling, 2004).

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the writer formulated some question in following:

a. How is students' syntactic awareness in reading text at MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan?

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TE. Objectives of The Research B

Based on the formulation of the problems above, the researcher finds the objective of the research as follows:

To get information about students' syntactic awareness in reading text at a. MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan.

is**F**. **Significances of The Research**

Theoretically, syntactic awareness is useful in manipulate and reflect on the grammatical structure of language. Students will have the ability to monitor the relationships among the words in a sentence in order to understand while reading process. The significance of the research is addressed to give the meaningful insight. There are several significances in this research, such as this research finding hoped to be useful and valuable for the English teachers to clearly get information in students' syntactic awareness in reading text. Then, this research finding hoped to resolve the difficulties on reproduce the intricacies of spoken language and the students will be able to apply what they already know about spoken language to its written form. Besides that, this research finding hopes to influence reading comprehension by linguistic process in non-alphabetic languages among bilingual readers. The field needs convergent evidence of syntactic transfer across diverse languages to establish universal models of bilingual reading.



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G. Definition of the Terms

To avoid the misunderstanding and misinterpretation about the title of the research, it is better to define the term as follows.

1. Analysis

According to Richard and Schmidt (2010), analysis means a careful examination of something in order to understand it better. Analysis means finding clear information about something, somebody, or some cases. An analysis can be described as an examination of something together with thought and judgement.

2. Syntactic Awareness

Syntactic awareness refers to the ability to manipulate and reflect on the grammatical structure of language. Syntactic awareness is a metalinguistic skill, distinct from the comprehension or production of a sentence, because it concerns the ability to consider the structure rather than the meaning of a sentence. Syntactic awareness means having the ability to monitor the relationships among the words in a sentence in order to understand while reading or composing orally or in writing. Students build syntactic awareness through exposure to oral language when they are young and particularly through exposure to written language that they hear through read aloud or independent reading.



3. Reading Text

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According to Leu and Kinzer (1987), reading is development, interactive, and global process involving learned skills. The process specifically incorporates and can be positively and negatively influenced by nonlinguistic internal and external variables or factors.

Moreover, Tarigan (2008) states that reading is a process carried out and used by a reader to acquire message which is conveyed by a writer through words could be seen and known by reader. In short, reading is an activity to get meaning from printed words or symbols and how this ability is used to recognize, understand, and interpret in words.

From all definitions above, it means that a general understanding of reading can be derived as an active process of getting meaning from the text. This process is done by knowledge and influenced by nonlinguistic internal and external variables. Besides that, reading can be taken as a life skill which is relevant to immediate as well as long term life success and reading generally serves as source of information and enjoyment.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical Framework A

The theoretical framework of this study is related on the concepts, theories, and previous study about syntactic awareness in reading text that will be discussed below.

1. Syntactic Awareness

Syntax is one of the important factors in studying English grammar. It talks about the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in the English language.

English is the language that has been widely used by almost all people in the world. It has become the language of professions, in the academe, government and private official transactions, foreign relations, international trade, and diplomatic conversations (Robles, 1985) which mean one grammatical mistake could mean differently to the other person you are communicating with.

Syntax is the grammatical tool that deals with how sentences are put together and the relationship between words. It is a very methodical and logical sequence, ensuring that sentences are put together using subject, verb, and object, and that the words in the sentence all have



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agreement. For example, correct syntax would state that, "The boy loves to eat sweets". This follows the syntax of subject, verb, object, and agreement. Without syntax to structure the language, one could simply write, "Sweets loves to eat the boy". These are the same words, but they have a totally different meaning, it would simply be a string of words that makes no sense.

Studying syntax is relevant to a lot of subject areas in linguistics. It enables the learners to know how to construct good sentences and what stage do they need to learn the syntactic rules of the language.

Besides vocabulary knowledge, many researchers have recognized the importance of syntactic awareness as an element of reading skill. Much evidence from correlational and experimental studies establishes its role in reading comprehension in the fields of L1 and L2 reading research. Specifically, syntactic awareness refers to the ability to understand the grammatical structures of language within sentences (Tunmer & Hoover, 1992) as well as the ability to "reflect on the syntactic structure of language and regard it objectively and separately from the meaning conveyed by language" (Blackmore, Pratt & Dewsbury, 1995, p. 405). Based on Gombert's theoretical framework, the development of syntactic awareness follows a four-level path (Gombert, 1992). The first level involves the acquisition of tacit knowledge of syntactic and grammatical rules related to word strings or sentences. Level 2 refers to the ability of



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manipulating the internal grammatical structure of sentences. Level 3 is determined by the ability to formulate the rules of syntax and to identify what the rules are. The highest level involves the ability of intentionally controlling and reflecting upon one's knowledge of syntactic rules or one's performance on tasks testing syntactic knowledge (Layton, Robinson & Lawson, 1998).

2. Syntactic Awareness Contributions in Reading Text

Demont and Gombert (1996) conducted a longitudinal study exploring the effects of phonological, phonemic, and syntactic awareness on word-level reading and reading comprehension with 23, kindergarten through third grade French speaking students. They hypothesized that phonological and phonemic awareness would influence word-level reading and syntactic awareness would influence the students in reading text.

The students were tested across four time points starting in kindergarten and ending in third grade. The students were administered four types of metalinguistic tasks which included a "concepts about linguistic units" task, five phonological awareness tasks, five phonemic awareness tasks, and four syntactic awareness tasks at each time point. The first of the four syntactic awareness task was a lexical segmentation of sentences measure on which the students were directed to count and



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pronounce the words in 24 phrases or sentences. The second syntactic awareness task was a grammatical judgment task on which students were directed to judge the grammaticality of 20 correct sentences and 20 agrammatical sentences. Ten of the sentences in each category represented morpho-syntactic constructions (i.e., Elodie is putting on her coat). Morpho-syntactic constructions assess students" ability to judge or manipulate morphological markers such as subject-verb agreement, past tense, and plural tense. This is different from syntactic awareness because it does not assess students" ability to judge or manipulate word order within syntactic constructions such as clauses or phrases. Thus, the task was not a pure measure of syntactic awareness. The last two tasks consisted of a grammatical correction task, in which students were directed to correct the grammatical error in the sentences presented in the grammatical judgment task, and a grammatical correction of semantically and grammatically incorrect sentences. On this latter task, the students were directed to correct the semantic grammatical error of 16 incorrect sentences (i.e., sentences in which the verb in French can be either feminine or masculine).

In addition to the multiple metalinguistic tasks, the students" wordlevel reading and reading comprehension abilities were assessed using French standardized reading assessments. The reading comprehension measure was unique because students were given sentences written on



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cards and instructed to match the meaning of the sentence to one of four pictures. Nonverbal intelligence and vocabulary also were assessed using the Raven's Progressive Matrices and the Weschler Intelligence Scale for Children (Weschler, 1974).

Brimo et al. (2017) also examined the contributions of syntactic awareness to adolescents' reading comprehension. Path analysis was used to analyze the direct and indirect effects of syntactic awareness in reading text. Students' syntactic awareness directly accounted for significant variance in reading text. The study confirmed the significant effects of syntactic awareness on reading among adolescent students. This is one of the very few studies to examine the contribution of syntactic awareness to adolescent students' reading performance. A more recent study by Deacon and Kieffer (2018) suggested a robust role for syntactic awareness in the development of reading.

Tunmer and Hoover (1992) also argued that syntactic awareness uniquely explains children's reading achievement, and there are at least two ways in which syntactic processing influences the process of reading. First, Tunmer and Hoover suggested that syntactic skills may enable readers to monitor their ongoing processes more effectively during reading text. Second, syntactic awareness facilitates children's understanding and recognition of difficult words that they have not learned. These two points



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are further discussed in the discussion section. The Role of Syntactic Awareness in Reading Text

Syntactic awareness refers to the ability to understand the internal grammatical structure within a sentence (e.g., Bentin et al., 1990, Bowey, 1986, Tunmer and Hoover, 1992, Pratt et al., 1984) as well as the ability to "reflect on the syntactic structure of language and regard it objectively and separately from the meaning conveyed by language" (Blackmore, Pratt, & Dewsbury, 1995, p. 405). Syntactic awareness is suggested to be one of four components of metalinguistic awareness (Layton, Robinson, & Lawson, 1998). Some researchers have proposed that each component of metalinguistic awareness might be divisible into different levels, and these levels might be distinguished from one another (e.g., Gombert, 1992, Layton et al., 1998). Gombert (1992), for example, proposed a theoretical framework in which there are four levels across all domains of development of metalinguistic skills. Syntactic awareness is well represented in this model. Among the four levels, the first reflects the process of acquisition of tacit knowledge of syntactic or grammatical structure. The second level reflects the ability to manipulate the internal grammatical structure of sentences. The third level refers to the ability to formulate rules of syntax and identify what the rules are. The fourth level is defined as the ability to intentionally control and reflect upon one's knowledge of syntactic rules or one's performance on tasks of testing



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syntactic knowledge. The first two levels are conceptualized as the lowlevel syntactic skills, associated with the processing of intuitive and functional language. The third and fourth levels are considered as the high-level syntactic skills, reflecting intentional control and reflection on language (e.g., Layton et al., 1998). The present study focused on the lower-level syntactic skills, namely, the ability to manipulate the internal grammatical structure of a sentence. The indicators of syntactic awareness at this lower level include recognition of grammatical categories of words, recognition of grammatical violations, and the ability to explicitly identify and manipulate syntactic constituent structures of sentences.

There are several empirical studies showing a positive relationship between syntactic awareness and reading comprehension across languages thus far (e.g., Bowey, 1986, Chik et al., 2012; Demont and Gombert, 1996, Tong et al., 2014, Tunmer et al., 1988, Tunmer et al., 1987). For example, longitudinal studies reveal that children's early syntactic awareness predicts their later reading comprehension (e.g., Oakhill & Cain, 2011). One intervention study showed that training in syntactic skills appeared to promote growth in reading comprehension in Englishspeaking third graders (Weaver, 1979). In addition, there is some evidence that children with reading difficulties have difficulties in understanding and manipulating syntactic relations, and the differences in syntactic processing between good and poor English-speaking comprehends are



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often found in the absence of phonological deficiency (e.g., Mokhtari and Thompson, 2006, Nation and Snowling, 2000, So and Siegel, 1997, Tong et al., 2014).

Researcher has come up with more specific mechanisms to explain how syntactic awareness contributes to reading success. First, readers may exploit word order constraints to decipher novel words (Rego & Bryant, 1993; Tunmer & Chapman, 1998). Word order awareness, that is the understanding of how words are canonically ordered in a sentence, enables readers to infer the word class of novel words. This limits the probable meaning of novel words and thus eases comprehension (Bishop & Snowling, 2004). Second, syntactic awareness facilitates reading through effective integration and monitoring of ideas. Children equipped with word order knowledge may use the current input to anticipate syntactic categories to come (Tunmer & Bowey, 1984). For instance, upon hearing the subject 'she', a child who grasps the canonical word order Subject-Verb-Object (SVO) in English expects a verb to follow. In reading long texts, such ongoing anticipation of upcoming words is especially important for additional semantic information can be solicited to expedite the comprehension process. Take another example, reading of the sentence 'Eric went by the pond at the zoo to feed the duck and goose" (Folk & Morris, 2003) is more efficient if the child understands that a noun (a bird that lives by water), rather than a verb (to lower one's head), follows the



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determiner 'the'. A child without such syntactic knowledge may struggle between the two-word meanings (a bird versus an action) and hence takes more time to integrate the word into the sentence. Overall, syntactic awareness serves to build up a context in which unfamiliar and ambiguous words are interpreted and integrated into the sentence (Adam, 1990). Otherwise, understanding of texts tends to be more taxing and timeconsuming.

B. Relevant Research

Relevant research on syntactic awareness and reading text has been done in different levels and context of education. This section will provide a detailed summary based on the previous studies.

The first relevant research is research that was conducted by Cutting and Scarborough (2006). The research is about investigated the contribution of word-level reading and language comprehension skills to reading comprehension among 97 first through tenth grade students. Reading comprehension was assessed with three different tests: Gray Oral Reading Test, 3rd Edition (GORT-3; Wiederholt & Bryant, 1992), Gates-MacGinitie Reading Test- Revised (G-M; MacGinitie, MacGinitie, Maria, & Dreyer, 2000), and Weschsler Individual Achievement Test (WIAT; Wechsler, 1992). Word-level reading was assessed with the basic reading subtest from the



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WIAT (Wechsler, 1992) and the word attack subtest from the Woodcock Johnson Psychoeducational Battery-Revised (Woodcock & Johnson, 1989). Lastly, other cognitive skills known to contribute to reading comprehension were assessed (i.e., reading speed, rapid serial naming, IQ, verbal memory, and attention).

The goal of their research was to examine the different contributions of word-level reading and language comprehension to three different measures of reading comprehension. The researchers used hierarchical regression analyses to examine the effects of word-level reading and language comprehension skills to reading comprehension. In their analysis, principle composite scores (i.e., word-level reading factor, lexical factor, and sentence processing factor) were entered. They found 6-12% of the variance in reading comprehension was uniquely accounted for by the word-level reading composite across all three reading comprehension measures. Additionally, 9-15% of the variance in reading comprehension was uniquely accounted for by the lexical factor and sentence processing factor jointly. When examining the two language factors separately, vocabulary knowledge uniquely contributed 4-5% of the variance in reading comprehension and syntactic knowledge uniquely contributed 1-3% of the variance in reading comprehension. Overall, word-level and language comprehension skills combined contributed 49-72% of the variance in reading comprehension. No other contributions were made



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by the other cognitive level skills except for reading speed which contributed 1-6% of the variance across the three measures of reading comprehension.

The second relevant research is research that was conducted by Demont and Gombert (1996). The research is about the effects of phonological, phonemic, and syntactic awareness on word-level reading and reading comprehension. They hypothesized that phonological and phonemic awareness would influence word-level reading and syntactic awareness would influence reading comprehension in students learning to read. The students were tested across four time points starting in kindergarten and ending in third grade. The students were administered four types of metalinguistic tasks which included a "concepts about linguistic units" task, five phonological awareness tasks, five phonemic awareness tasks, and four syntactic awareness tasks at each time point. The first of the four syntactic awareness tasks were a lexical segmentation of sentences measure on which the students were directed to count and pronounce the words in 24 phrases or sentences. The second syntactic awareness task was a grammatical judgment task on which students were directed to judge the grammaticality of 20 correct sentences and 20 agrammatical sentences. Ten of the sentences in each category represented morpho-syntactic constructions (i.e., Elodie is putting on her coat).

The goal of their research was to analyze nonverbal intelligence controlling with reading comprehension powerful predictor, such as grammatical correction and grammatical judgment. The researchers concluded



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that starting at the beginning of kindergarten, awareness of how sentences are organized (i.e., grammaticality) played an important role in reading comprehension. They also stated that the ability to reflect upon and manipulate the grammatical structure of sentences allowed students to monitor the meaning of the sentences being read.

The third relevant research is research that was conducted by Muter, Hulme, Snowling, and Stevenson (2004). The research is about the contributes of phonological skills, letter knowledge, syntactic awareness, and vocabulary knowledge to word-level reading and reading comprehension of 90 students whose mean age at the beginning of the study was four years and nine months. Students were tested three times over a two-year period. At Time 1, phonemic awareness subtests from the Phonological Abilities Test were administered. At Time 2, all tasks presented at Time 1 were administered. At Time 3, the students were re administered the Hatcher Early Reading Test and BAS II.

The goal of their research was to find out the correlation between grammatical awareness and the Hatcher Early Word Recognition Test. To further analyze the data, the researchers performed a path analysis examining the skills that best supported reading comprehension. Phoneme sensitivity, word-level reading, letter knowledge, vocabulary knowledge, and grammatical awareness (i.e., syntactic, and morpho-syntactic awareness) were modeled in a path analysis to predict reading comprehension. The researchers



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found that the paths of vocabulary knowledge, grammatical awareness, and word-level reading (Time 1) were significant and predicted 86% of the variance in reading comprehension. Muter et al. concluded that vocabulary, grammatical awareness, and word-level reading are important skills that contribute to later reading comprehension.

C. Operational Concept

Operational concept is the concept that used to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation in scientific study. It should be interpreted into particular words to make it easy to measure. Syafi'i (2014) stated that operational concept is derived from related theoretical concept on all of the variable that should be partially and empirically operated.

This research is descriptive research that focuses on students' syntactic awareness at MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan. The researcher collects information about variables without changing the environment or manipulating any variables.

According to Layton et al (1998), there are two indicators to assess students' syntactic awareness.

a. The ability to formulate and identify the rules of syntax.

b. The ability to reflect on one's knowledge and performance in relation to syntax.



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CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

Research Design CA.

This research is descriptive quantitative research. According to Cohen (2007), descriptive research is used to describe and interpret about the real situations or the present existing condition. In descriptive study, there is no control or treatment given to the students. In addition, descriptive design collects information about variables without changing the environment or manipulating any variables, so they do not look at possible cause and effect. It means that a quantitative research method that attempts to collect quantifiable information for statistical analysis of the population and sample. This research had one variable which is students' syntactic awareness in reading text at MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan. Therefore, this study analyzed the students' syntactic awareness in reading text.

Time and Location of The Research

This research conducted on January 2023 and it is located in MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan. MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan located at Jalan Sutan Soripada Mulia, No. 29 Kota Padangsidimpuan.



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TC. Subject and Object of The Research

The subject of the research is the tenth grade of MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan and the object of the research is students' syntactic awareness in reading text.

Population and Sample of The Research

1. Population of the research

According to Cresswell (2012), population is group of individuals that have the same characteristics which make them different from others group. The target population of this research is the tenth-grade students of MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan in academic year of 2022/2023. It consists of 8 classes and there are 30 students in each class. The specification of the population can be seen on the table below.

TABLE III.1 The Population of Tenth Grade Students at MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan

No	Class	Number of Students
1	X IPA 1	30
2	X IPA 2	30
3	X IPA 3	30
4	X IPA 4	30
5	X IPA 5	30
6	X IPA 6	
7	X IPA 7	30-
8	X IPA 8	30
	TOTAL	240



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2. Sample of the research

The population for this research is large enough to be taken all as the sample. According to Arikunto (2006. p.134), if the population more than 100, the sample is taken between 10-15% up to 20-25% as the sample. So, the researcher took 48 students or 20% of total population. The specification of the sample can be seen on the table below.

TABLE III. 2
Sample of Tenth Grade Students
at MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan

No	Class	Number of Students	Sample
1	X IPA 1	30	6
2	X IPA 2	30	6
3	X IPA 3	30	6
4	X IPA 4	30	6
5	X IPA 5	30	6
6	X IPA 6	30	6
7	X IPA 7	30	6
8	X IPA 8	30	6
	TOTAL		48

In this research, the researcher uses simple random sampling. In choosing the sample of population from each class randomly, the researcher uses a simple lottery technique by using pieces of paper (Usman and Purnomo, 2015). The researcher distributes 30 pieces of paper in each class and there are only 6 pieces of written numbers (1-6).



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As the result, there are 6 students selected as the sample in each class, as displayed in the table.

E. Technique of Collecting the Data

The test was an instrument that used to collect the data in this research. According to Brown (2004), test is a method of measuring a person's ability, knowledge, or performance in each domain. It means that by using test, the researcher can measure the ability or know the level of understanding from the students.

To make the process of collecting the data more efficient, the researcher used a school hall to gather all of the respondents from 8 (eight) classes which is each class have 6 students as the respondents.

TABLE III. 3 The Blueprint of Syntactic Awareness Test Items

The ability to formulate and	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
identify the rules of syntax.	
The ability to reflect on one's	8,9,10
knowledge and performance in	
relation to syntax.	
TOTAL	10

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1. Validity

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According to Cohen et al. (2018, p. 245), validity is an important key to effective research. If a piece of research is invalid, then it is worthless. Addressing validity concerns the nature of what is valid, what `validity means, how to know if one has achieved an acceptable level of validity, how to address validity in research terms and how validity enters design, inferences, and conclusions. In addition, Winter (2000) in Cohen et al. (2018, p. 245) argue validity regard it as essentially a demonstration that a particular instrument in fact measures what it intends, purports, or claims to measure, that an account accurately represents 'those features that it is intended to describe, explain or theories.

Furthermore, according to Shadish et al. (2002) in Cohen et al (2018, p. 246) identify four main kinds of validity: construct validity, statistical conclusion validity, internal validity, and external validity.

Moreover, in this research used construct validity. According to Gay et al. (2012, p. 163), construct validity reflects the degree to which a test measures an intended hypothetical construct. All variables derive from constructs, and constructs are non-observable traits, such as intelligence, mastery idioms, "invented" to explain behavior.

To analyze the validity of the instrument, the researcher conducted a try out by handing 30 students who was not included in the research sample. Furthermore, the researcher distributed a test related with



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syntactic awareness in reading text at tenth grade of MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan. The researcher used Excel Program to analyze the data. The researcher compared R _{observed} to R _{table} at significant level of 5% of 30 is 0.374 (df = N-2=28). The R _{observed} of each item should be higher than the R table to be considered as a valid question. If the observed of 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. The result of instrument validity is as follows.

	TABL	E III. 4		
The Validity	of Synt	actic Awa	areness	Test

Item	R Observed	R Table	Result	
Item 1	0.681	0.374	Valid	
Item 2	0.419	0.374	Valid	
Item 3	0.486	0.374	Valid	
Item 4	0.502	0.374	Valid	
Item 5	0.511	0.374	Valid	
Item 6	0.426	0.374	Valid	
Item 7	0.526	0.374	Valid	
Item 8	0.668	0.374	Valid	
Item 9	0.416	0.374	Valid	
Item 10	0.532	0.374	Valid	

2. 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. According to Cohen et al. (2018, p. 268), reliability is essentially an umbrella term for dependability,



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consistency and replicability over time, over instruments and over groups of respondents. The table below is the categories of reliability test used in determining the level of reliability of the test.

TABLE III.5 The Level of Acceptable Reliability

No	Reliable	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, M	Ianion & Marison, 2007: 506)

The researcher also used the SPSS 25 program to find out whether the instrument was reliable or not. The result of essay test reliability is as follows.

TABLE III. 6 The Reliability of Syntactic Awareness Test

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.529	10

From the table above, it can be seen the value of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.529. The value is lower than the standard Cronbach's alpha which is 0.60. Therefore, it can be concluded that the test is not reliable, and the level of reliability is unacceptably low.



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TF. Technique of Data Analysis

The data in this research was analyzed by using descriptive analysis. Specifically, the researcher used strategy of data analysis. The researcher also used SPSS 25 program to calculate the reliability of test and analyze the data about the result of test.

Before analyzing the data, the researcher firstly scoring students' syntactic awareness test. The researcher analyzed the data by classifying the students' score and calculating their percentages of scores by the total number of the test.

To know each student's score, the data was calculated by using the following formula (Wayan and Sumartana, 1986).

$$M=\frac{X}{N}x100$$

- : Individual Score Μ
- Х : Correct Answer
- Ν : Number of Test Item

After that, the researcher finding out the mean score of students' syntactic awareness by using the following formula (Khadir, 2015).

$$\Pi = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

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N SUSKA RIA : Mean Score

ΣX : Total Score



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Ν : Number of Samples

To calculate each level of the test, the researcher used the formula by Sudijono (1994).

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- $P=\frac{F}{N}x100$
 - : Percentage
- : Frequency of Student's Score F
- : Total Number of Samples Ν



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion CA.

After the researcher conducted the research and data analysis for the data obtained in the framework of the discussion of the thesis entitled "Analysis of Students' Syntactic Awareness in Reading Text at MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan", it could be broadly concluded that:

1. The students' syntactic awareness in reading text at tenth Grade of MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan was categorized good with mean score 77,92. The range score of the classification of students' syntactic awareness is 70-84 (The Minimum Criterion Achievement). The students' lowest score was 40 and the highest score was 100. It's according to descriptive analysis of students' syntactic awareness by using SPSS 25.

Islame B. Suggestion

Based on the data analysis, the researcher would like to propose several suggestions as follows. USKA RIA 1. For the teachers



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The teachers must pay more attention to students' process in comprehend the reading material through monitoring the words and their meaning as reading progresses. So, the students do not only read the text but also, they can get the meaning and able to construct the sentences. Then, the teachers should create a relaxed, fun, and enjoyable learning situation for students to achieve learning goals.

2. For the students

The students must have the ability to manipulate and reflect on the grammatical structure of language. It can help the students to increase their reading level. Then, the students should master the vocabularies to understand the meaning of unfamiliar words easily.

3. For the researcher

The researcher hopes the findings of this research can be used for the further research with the different objectives, sample, methodology, and occasion.

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APPENDICES



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APPENDIX 1

List of Respondents



List of Respondents

No	Name	Class
1	Adriansyah Siregar	X IPA 5
2	Alya Fadhilah Sitompul	X IPA 8
3	Amalina Ritonga	X IPA 8
4	Arizky Syahputra Siagian	X IPA 7
5	Aulia Sahara	X IPA 2
6	Azharunnur Gultom	X IPA 1
7	Clara Edel Weis	X IPA 1
8	Dela Puspita Sari Harahap	X IPA 8
9	Dewi Mahrani Dalimunthe	X IPA 5
10	Dinda Sari	X IPA 7
11	Dini Khoirunnisa Purba	X IPA 4
12	Diva Rizki Arianti	X IPA 3
13	Fadil Rifky Adrian	X IPA 6
14	Farel Habib Arezsyach Harahap	X IPA 8
15	Farhan Ansori Siregar	X IPA 1
16	Fariza Putri Ramadhani Siregar	X IPA 6
17	Fatimah Az-Zahra	X IPA 3
18	Izzatul Hanifah	X IPA 2
19	Lan Lului Siregar	X IPA 5
20	M. Hafidz Ar-Rasyid	X IPA 4
21	Muhammad Saifannur	X IPA 7
22	Mutiara Elisya	X IPA 5
23	Nadin Putri Gian	X IPA 8
24	Nadine Zahrina Isra	X IPA 3
25	Nadira Salsabila	X IPA 2
26	Najwa Gultom	X IPA 6
27	Najwa Zayani Siregar	X IPA 2
28	Nia Ramadhani	X IPA 7
29	Nurul Hidayah Harahap	X IPA 8
30	Pahwani Umdatun Najah Siregar	X IPA 7
31	Rezkina Zahra	X IPA 6
32	Rizal Muhaimin	X IPA 3
33	Rizka Khairunnisa	X IPA 5
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Syahda Afifah

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Yenni Azizah

Zahra Anisyah

Zuhra Munifah

Syifa Alliyah Rizki

Tiara Purnama Sari Damanik

Ummul Habibah Harahap

Wafiq Nabila Rizki Siregar

Siti Khoiriyah Harahap

Siti Muthiyah Munawwiroh Siregar

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APPENDIX 2

Research Instrument

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B T Part I

Instruction:

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QUESTIONS OF SYNTACTIC AWARENESS

I am going to ask you some questions, to find out how much you know about the different kinds of words that are in language, and the different types of rules of language. There are lots of different types of words-nouns, verbs, adjectives, and others. You might have learned about some of these already. These kinds of words have rules that go along with them as well. The questions I will be asking today are going to be about your knowledge of word types and rules associated with them.

- What kind of a job do nouns do in a sentence? 1.
- Which part of a noun tells you whether it's plural (i.e., more than one)? 2.
- 3. Some nouns are tricky, and they mean more than one without having to add an 's', e.g. fish, in this sentence "He took a fish to the market.", we know that State there is not more than one fish. How did we work this out?

How do we know that this happened in the past? The sentence is "The ball 54 was rolling down the hill".

University What's the special name that we give to those words that we call doing words?

You know that sometimes the same verb has different endings – the last couple of letter change, e.g., you might say 'smile', 'smiles', 'smiling', or



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

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

Т 'smiled'. What do these different endings help us to figure out about the B × word? 0 5

a7 What one word do we put before a verb to show that something is going to happen in the future?

Part II

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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Instruction:

Those questions were all about the rules of language, or the jobs that nouns and verbs and other types of words do. These last four questions are a little bit different. They are what you think about those rules. Some of them are hard, so just give me your best answer.

- 8. We talked about a few rules of language today, but not all of them. What are some of jobs words do that I haven't asked you about today?
- 9. When you learn about the kinds of words there are, and what jobs they do,
- State what rules are hardest and easiest to remember?
- 510. Sometimes in reading there are words that you just don't know. How do you lamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasi use the other words in a sentence to figure out a word you don't know?

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Result of Instrument



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I am going to ask you some questions, to find out how much you know about the different kinds of words that are in language, and the different types of rules of language. There are lots of different types of words-nouns, verbs, adjectives, and others. You might have learned about some of these already. These kinds of words have rules that go along with them as well. The questions I will be asking today are going to be about your knowledge of word types and rules associated with them.

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- 4. How do we know that this happened in the past? The sentence is "The ball was rolling down the hill".
- 5. What's the special name that we give to those words that we call doing words?
- 6. You know that sometimes the same verb has different endings the last couple of letter change, e.g., you might say 'smile', 'smiles', 'smiling', or 'smiled'. What do these different endings help us to figure out about the word?
- 7. What one word do we put before a verb to show that something is going to happen in the future?

Part II

Instruction:

Those questions were all about the rules of language, or the jobs that nouns and verbs and other types of words do. These last four questions are a little bit different. They are what you think about those rules. Some of them are hard, so just give me your best answer.

- 8. We talked about a few rules of language today, but not all of them. What are some of jobs words do that I haven't asked you about today?
- 9. When you learn about the kinds of words there are, and what jobs they do, what rules are hardest and easiest to remember?

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10. Sometimes in reading there are words that you just don't know. How do you use the other words in a sentence to figure out a word you don't know?



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ANSWER SHEET

Such as people, place, thing, and idea To name something, "s " the end of it has That ndun at 2 3 There "fish" is "2" before noun "wash" There is in the Sentence 4. Verbs 5. 6. Those ending help us to figure out the tenses J. Will 8. 9. 10. I use the other words by find out their meaning



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APPENDIX 4

Thesis Guidance Letters



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Nomor: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/14491/2021

: Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth. Drs. Samsi Hasan, M.H.Sc.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

:Yoan Zaindanu

:Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

PADANGSIDIMPUAN

:11810410553

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sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa :

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كالية التربية والتهليم

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AWARENESS AND THEIR READING COMPREHENSION AT MAN 2

Pekanbaru,11 Oktober 2021

Tembusan : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau



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: Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

Yth. Drs. Samsi Hasan, M.H.Sc.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

: Yoan Zaindanu

: 11810410553 Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

CORRELATION

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BETWEEN

AWARENESS AND THEIR READING COMPREHENSION AT MAN 2

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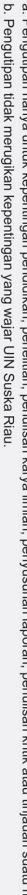
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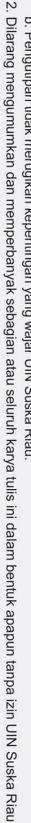


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KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

: Drs. Samsi Hasan M.H.Sc : 196308031993031003

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

: Proposal

- Seminar usul Penelitian a.)
- Penulisan Laporan Penelitian b.
- 2. Nama Pembimbing
 - a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)
- 3. Nama Mahasiswa

Kegiatan

5.

- 4 Nomor Induk Mahasiswa
- : Yoan Zaindanu
- : 11810410553
 - : Bimbingan Proposal

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Fanda Tangan	Keterangan
1.	15-01-2022	Formulation of the problem	the start	
2.	17-03-2022	Operational Concept	Denta	
3.	29-03-2022	Technique of Data Analysis	For fr	
4.	12 - 04 - 2022	Ale forattenting Proprial.	200mg	

Pekanbaru, 12 Apri 2022 Pembimbing Drs. Samsi Hasan, M.H.Se



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No Tanggal Konsultasi Materi Bimbingan Tanda Tangan Keterangan 1. 25 - 10 - 2022 Formulation and Data Analysis Table Format 2. 25-10-2022 3. 25-10-2022 Conclusion 2022 4. 10

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Pekanbaru, 20 22 Pembimbing Drs. Samsi Hasan, M/H.Sc

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Rizky Gushendra, M. Ed

Dr. Zarkasih, M.Ag. NIP. 19721017 199703 1 004 Pekanbaru 19 Mei 2022 Peserta Ujian Proposal

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11810410553

Selasa / 19 April

The Correlation

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dalam Ujian proposal

JABATAN

PENGUJII

PENGUJI II

24

Yoan Zaindanu NIM. 11810410553



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Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasii

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APPENDIX 5

Research Letters



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: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/6100/2022 Biasa

Pekanbaru, 19 Mei 2022

Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset Kepada

UIN SUSKA RIAU

Nomor Sifat

Lamp. Hal

> Yth. Kepala Sekolah MAN 2 Padang Sidempuan di Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama	: YOAN ZAINDANU
NIM	: 11810410553
Semester/Tahun	: VIII (Delapan)/ 2022
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas	: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

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

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

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

a.n. Dekan Wakil Dekan III Dr. Amirah Diniaty, M.Pd. Kons. LTAN NIP. 19751115 200312 2 001

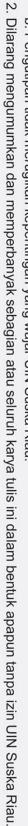


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UIN SUSKA RIAU	Jl. H. R. Soebrantas No 155 Km 18 Tampa	ION AND TEACHER n Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Tu insuska ac.id, E-mail: eftak_uinsuska@ya	TRAINING elp. (0761) 561647 hoo.co.id
Sifat : Biasa Lamp. : 1 (Satu	F.II/PP.00.9/10200/2022) Proposal Izin Melakukan Riset	Pekanbaru	,01 Agustus 2022 M
Cq. Ke Sa Pr	a ubernur Riau pala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pel tu Pintu ovinsi Riau kanbaru	ayanan Terpadu	
	mu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabaraka Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri eritahukan kepada saudara bahwa :		Riau dengan ini
	Nama: Yoan ZaindNIM: 1181041055Semester/Tahun: VIII (DelapProgram Studi: PendidikanFakultas: Tarbiyah da	3	u
judul Readir Lokasi	skan untuk melaksanakan riset guna skripsinya : The Correlation Betwe ng Comprehension At Man 2 Padangsi Penelitian : MAN 2 Padangsidimpua Penelitian : 3 Bulan (01 Agustus 202	en Students' Syntactic Av dimpuan n	berhubungan dengan wareness And Their
	Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon gkutan.	diberikan bantuan/izin kep	ada mahasiswa yang
Ι	Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamar	ixa diucapkan terima kasih.	
	a.n. R	. H. K. Gar, M.Ag. 21 199402 1 001	
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DINÀS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantal I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau JI. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 P E K A N B A R U Email : dpmptsp@riau.go.id

REKOMENDASI Nomor : 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/49685 TENTANG



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

1.04.02.01

Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonan Riset dari : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/10200/2022 Tanggal 1 Agustus 2022, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

1. Nama	4	YOAN ZAINDANU
2. NIM / KTP	2	118104105530
3. Program Studi	5	PENDIDIKAN BAHSA INGGRIS
4. Jenjang	\$	S1
5. Alamat		PEKANBARU
6. Judul Penelitian	1.4	THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' SYNTACTIC AWARENESS AND THEIR READING COMPREHENSION AT MAN 2 PADANGSIDIMPUAN
7. Lokasi Penelitian	:	MAN 2 PADANGSIDIMPUAN

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

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

Demiklan rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.



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- Up. Kaban Kesbangpol Provinsi Sumatera Utara di Medan
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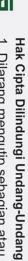
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APPENDIX 6

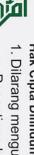
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mic University of Sultan Syarif Kasi

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Yoan Zaindanu is the first son of Mr. Zainal Abidin and Mrs. Zuraida Harahap. He was born on Padangsidimpuan, June 20^{th} . 2000. In 2012, he graduated from MIN 1 Padangsidimpuan. He also finished his study at MTsN 1 Padangsidimpuan in 2015 and MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan in 2018.

In 2018, he was accepted to be a student at English Education Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN Suska Riau. On July 2021, he was doing KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) program in Padangsidimpuan. Then, he was doing Pre-Service Teacher Practice (PPL) program at MTsN 1 Padangsidimpuan in October 2021 until December 2021. To fulfill the requirements for undergraduate Degree in English Education, he conducted the research on July 2022 by the thesis entitled "Analysis of Students' Syntactic Awareness in Reading Text at MAN 2 Padangsidimpuan".

CURRICULUM VITAE

UIN SUSKA RIAU

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