

I THE EFFECT OF USING RECIPROCAL TEACHING 0 STRATEGY ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS AT SMA NEGERI 1 TAPUNG, KAMPAR milik

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THE EFFECT OF USING RECIPROCAL TEACHING

STRATEGY ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION OF

DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS AT SMA NEGERI 1 TAPUNG, KAMPAR



BY

AGIS SETIA ABDANA SIN. 11910421226

Thesis

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

UIN SUSKA RIAU

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

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ABSTRACT

Agis Setia Abdana (2023): The Effect of Using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on Students' Reading Comprehension milik Descriptive Texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar. \subset

This research was conducted based on the problems faced by students in (0) reading comprehension, especially on descriptive texts. Therefore, the objective of this research was to find out whether or not there is a significant effect of using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on reading comprehension of descriptive text of tenth grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar. In this reserach, the researcher used a quasi-experimental design. The total population was 211 students. The samples of this research were taken from two classes using cluster random sampling, namely class X IPA 2 as the experimental class consisted of 35 students and class X IPA 3 as the control class consisted of 36 students. To collect the data, the researcher used observation and tests. In analyzing the data, the researcher used independent sample t-test by using SPSS version 21. Ha accepted because the sig. value was 0.000<0.05. The results of data analysis showed that there was a significant effect of using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on Students' Reading Comprehension of Descriptive Texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar. ic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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ABSTRAK

Agis Setia Abdana (2023): Pengaruh Penggunaan Strategi Reciprocal

Teaching terhadap Pemahaman Membaca

Teks Deskriptif Siswa di SMA Negeri 1

Tapung, Kampar.

Penelitian ini dilakukan berdasarkan masalah yang dihadapi oleh siswa dalam pemahaman membaca, khusus nya pada teks deskriptif. Oleh karena itu, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah ada atau tidak pengaruh yang signifikan dari penggunaan Strategi Reciprocal Teaching terhadap pemahaman membaca teks deskriptif siswa kelas sepuluh SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan desain quasi eksperimental. Jumlah total populasi adalah 211 siswa. Sampel penelitian ini diambil dari dua kelas dengan menggunakan *cluster random sampling*, yaitu kelas X IPA 2 sebagai kelas eksperimen yang terdiri dari 35 siswa dan kelas X IPA 3 sebagai kelas kontrol yang terdiri dari 36 siswa. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan observasi dan tes. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan independent sample t-test dengan menggunakan SPSS versi 21. Ha diterima karena nilai sig. adalah 0.000 < 0.05. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa ada pengaruh yang signifikan dari penggunaan Strategi Pengajaran Timbal Balik terhadap Pemahaman Membaca Teks Deskriptif Siswa di SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar.

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ملخص

أغيس سيتيا عبدنا، (٢٠٢٣): تأثير استخدام استراتيجية التدريس المتبادل قراءة النصوص الوصفية للطلاب في المدرسة الثانوية الحكومية

ا تافونج كمفر

تم إجراء هذا البحث بناءً على المشكلات التي يواجهها الطلاب في الفهم المقروء وخاصة في النص الوصفى. لذلك ، كان الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحديد ما إذا كان هناك تأثير كبير لاستخطام استراتيجية التدريس المتبادل على الفهم القرائي للنصوص الوصفية لطلاب الصف العاشر في المدرسة الثانوية الحكومية ١ تافونج كمفر. في هذه الدراسة ، استخدمت الباحثة تصميم شبه تجريبي. إجمالي عدد السكان ٢١١ طالبًا. تم أخذ عينة هذه الدراسة من فصلين باستخدام أخذ العينة العشوائية العنقودية ، وهما الفصل ١٠ للعوم الطبيعية ٢ كفصل تجريبي يتكون من ٣٥ طالبًا والفصل ١٠ للعلوم الطبيعية ٣ كفصل ضابط يتكون من ٣٦ طالبًا. لجمع البيانات ، استخدمت الباحثة الملاحظة والاختبار. في تحليل البيانات ، استخدمت الباحثة برنامج الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية ٢١ وصيغة إتا المربعة. أظهرت نتائج تحليل البيانات أن هناك تأثيرًا معنويًا لاستخدام استراتيجية التدريس التبادلي على فهم قراءة النصوص الوصفية للطلاب في المدرسة الثانوية الحكوكية ۱ تافونج كمفر. Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Background of the Problem

English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world and is used in almost every country to facilitate communication between countries of different cultures and backgrounds. In learning English, understanding English well has some advantages for learners. There are four skills that support communication namely reading, writing, speaking, and listening. Reading is one of the skills that the students should master in learning English in order to get information from materials written in English.

According to Mickulecky and Jeffries in Antika (2022) reading is very important because it can develop the general language skills of students in English, helping students think in English, expanding the English vocabulary of students, improving their writing, and it can be a good way to get new insights, information, and experiences. Reading comprehension is important because it helps students find general knowledge and information about subjects (Asrifan et al., 2018).

In Indonesia, English has position as the first foreign language that was the language which was taught in institutions or school as on of the subject matters. Berns defined foreign language learning as learning a target language in a country that does not use this language as a speech community. Thus, in a foreign language learning context, there are few opportunities for learners to employ the target language outside the classroom because the language

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(English, in this case) is not used as the main device of communication among people (Sulistiyo, 2016).

Regarding language education based on the 2013 curriculum, especially for first-year students, reading is one of the language skills presented in the process of teaching and learning English (Fadillah et al., 2022). In particular, teaching reading comprehension as one of the English language skills is considered important, because reading makes it easier for students to add and get new information from all kinds of texts.

Since 2022, *Kurikulum Merdeka* has been implemented in Indonesian education. *Kurikulum Merdeka* is a learning curriculum related to the Talent and Interest Approach (Madhakomala et al., 2022). In the English subject at senior high school, the learning objectives that students should achieve are phase E for tenth grade. Then, phase F for eleventh and twelfth grade's. For example, by the end of Phase E especially in the reading objective, students are expected to be able to find and evaluate specific details and main ideas from various texts. Then by the end of phase F, students are expected to locate, synthesize and evaluate specific details and main ideas from various texts. As well as can identify the author's purpose and make inferences to understand the implied information in the text (Kemendikbud, 2022). Therefore, the importance of reading comprehension for student's not only listed in the 2013 curriculum but also in the *Kurikulum Merdeka*.

However, students' English reading comprehension is still not good enough, their mastery of vocabulary reading comprehension, grammar, and



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other areas that affect their understanding of schema/script is not sufficient to get the meaning of printed words (Hadi, 2006). There are also several factors of students' difficulties in understanding English texts. Such as, the text is uninteresting and in some cases the text It's too long. Also, students are unfamiliar with the words used in the text or lack vocabulary. In addition, a major factor in students' disinterest in reading is inappropriate reading teaching strategies (Mufaridah, 2016).

SMA Negeri 1 Tapung is one of the Senior High Schools in Kampar Regency that uses the 2013 curriculum. In a week, there is one meeting in English subject. The teaching and learning process for one meeting is about 2 hours. Descriptive text is one of the materials taught in class X SMA Negeri 1 Tapung. Students expected to be able to achieved the Minimum Learning Achievement (KKM) with score 82, which means that students were able to identify and describe things, people and places appropriately.

However, there were some students at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar still have unsatisfactory reading comprehension. It was based on observation by interviewing English teachers, Ms. Sri Juliani, S.Pd in October 6th 2022. There are some problems associated with reading comprehension of students at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung. The first students' motivation to read is low. The second, some students find difficult words in descriptive text, due to lack of vocabulary mastery. The third, some students have difficulty in finding the main idea and reference of the descriptive text.

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Based on the explanation above, a good strategy is needed to solve the students' problems in reading comprehension. The suitable strategy is expected to make students feel easier to comprehend English text during reading session. Reciprocal teaching strategy is one of the strategies which can be used to improve students reading comprehension. Palinscar and Brown (1984) states that reciprocal teaching is an interaction between teachers and students in which they take turns leading a dialogue centered on relevant features of the text. This strategy have some advantages, such as to help students approach reading as an active and learning behavior to become a more independent reader and able to deal with increasingly difficult material (Rodli & Prastyo, 2017). However, this strategy has never been implemented in SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar.

In previous studies, the use of reciprocal teaching strategies has an influence on students' reading comprehension has been investigated, such as sresearch conducted by Masita (2017) which aims to determine the Islamic University improvement of students' reading comprehension after using the reciprocal teaching strategy and the results show that the reciprocal teaching technique can improve students' reading comprehension. Furthermore, research conducted by Hasibuan (2015) the aim of this research was to examine the significant effect of reciprocal teaching strategy on students' reading comprehension in narrative text. The results show that the use of reciprocal Syarif Kasim Riau teaching strategy had the effect on students' reading comprehension in narrative text.



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Based on some of the previous studies mentioned above, the use of reciprocal teaching strategies has been investigated at different levels. In addition, all previous studies focused on the use of reciprocal teaching strategies to improve students' reading comprehension on narrative texts, not descriptive texts. According to the explanation and considering the research gaps that have been identified, the researcher was interested in conducting a study entitled "The Effect of Using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on Students' Reading Comprehension of Descriptive Texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar".

B. Problem of the Research

1. Identification of the problem

After conducting a preliminary research at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar, it is clear that most of students are still getting difficulties in reading comprehension. The following are some of the students' problems in comprehending descriptive text:

- a. The low motivation of students' to read English texts.
- b. Some students' have low ability in comprehending descriptive text because of their lack of vocabularies.
- c. Some students' have difficulty in identifying the main ideas and references in descriptive text.

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2. Limitation of the problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the researcher needs to limit the problem in order to pay more attention to specific problems. The researcher focused on measuring students' ability to identify the meaning of a written text, after using the reciprocal teaching strategy on students' reading comprehension of descriptive texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar.

3. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the problem limitations that have been mentioned, the researcher formulates the problem statement as follows:

a. Is there any significant effect of using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on students' reading comprehension of descriptive texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung Kampar?

Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

a. To find out whether or not there is a significant effect of using reciprocal teaching strategy on students' reading comprehension of descriptive texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar.

Significance of the Research

The significance of this research are as follows:

a. This research is expected to make a positive contribution to improving students' reading comprehension.

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- b. The results of this study are expected to help teachers to improve and develop ways of teaching students in reading comprehension.
- c. In addition, the results of this research are expected to provide practical and theoretical knowledge to future researchers, in the field of reading comprehension.

Definition of Key Terms

In this research there are many terms, to avoid misunderstanding and misperception of the terms used in this research, the writer defines them as follows:

1. Reading Comprehension

According to Grabe and Stoller (2013) reading comprehension is the ability to understand information in a text and interpret it appropriately. Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that reading comprehension is the process of understanding texts by absorbing ideas or Information and interpretation of meaning. In this research, the researcher will focus on students' reading comprehension of descriptive texts at tenth grade of SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar.

2. Reciprocal Teaching Strategy

Palinscar and Brown (1984) states that reciprocal teaching is an interaction between teachers and students in which they take turns leading a dialogue centered on relevant features of the text. Reciprocal teaching consists of four strategies that must be applied to the learning

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activity in order to successfully comprehend the text. Those are predicting, clarifying, questioning, and summarizing.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that reciprocal teaching is a teaching strategy that aims to improve students' reading comprehension in understanding texts with the strategies of making predictions, making questions, clarifying and summarizing. In this research, reciprocal teaching strategy was used in the classroom to find out if there is a significant effect on students' reading comprehension of descriptive text at grade ten of SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar.

3. Descriptive Text

According to Paramita Sari (2017) descriptive text is kind of text that gives illustration or to represent person, place or thing in detail, so the readers can visualize or imagine about the object is being described. Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that descriptive text is text that describes the characteristics of something such as people, places or things.



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CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

ta A. Theoretical Framework

₹. **Reading Comprehension**

a. Definition of Reading Comprehension

Reading is one of the skills that the students should master in learning English in order to get information from materials written in english. In reading, readers need comprehension to obtain information correctly. According to Grabe and Stoller (2013) reading comprehension is the ability to understand information in a text and interpret it appropriately. Reading comprehension is the process of obtaining the meaning of the content and all information about the topic in a written text (Hidayati, 2019).

In addition, Westwood (2008) states that reading comprehension is an active thinking process in which a reader develops meaning in order to better knowledge of the concepts and informatio gain presented in a text. Reading comprehension is the process of understanding text by taking in ideas and information and interpreting their meaning. Reading comprehension is the act of incorporating information in a passage with prior knowledge to construct meaning (Nisa et al., 2022).

Based on the description above, the researcher concludes that reading comprehension is the process of understanding texts by

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absorbing ideas or Information and interpretation of meaning. Reading comprehension is an important skill in the teaching and learning process to obtain information from materials written in English correctly.

b. The Components Reading Comprehension

In reading comprehension, students may struggle to understand what they are reading, often confused, and disinterested in making sense of the reading paragraphs and understanding the message. Students must be able to comprehend reading material by mastering the components of reading in order to achieve proper reading comprehension.

King and Stanley in Nurdiana (2016) states that reading has five components which contain in reading texts, they are as follows:

1. Finding the main idea

Recognition of the main idea of a paragraph is very important because it helps the readers to understand the paragraph on the first reading and to remember the content later. The main idea of a paragraph is what the paragraph develops.

Finding the detail information

Detail information requires readers to scan specific details when reading factual material. Scanning can be done by reading a question given and finding words of content - synonyms or same words. The detail information is usually prepared for the students and the following questions of the reading are started with WH-Question word in multiple choice options.

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Finding the meaning of vocabulary in context

Vocabulary is knowledge of words and their meanings. It means that readers can develop guesses for unfamiliar words by relating the closest meaning of the unfamiliar word to the text and the topic of the text they are reading.

Identifying references

A reference is a word or phrase to which a pronoun refers. Recognizing references and identifying the words and phrases they refer to helps readers understand the text or textbook they are reading. References are generally symbolized by possessive adjectives (my, your, our, their, his, her, its), subject pronouns (I, you, we, they, he, she, it) and object pronoun (me, you, us, them, him, her, it).

Making inference

Inference is a skill where the reader has to be able to read between lines. King and Stanley divide into two main attentions; draw logical inferences and make accurate prediction. Prediction can be made by correctly interpreting the signs writer gives.

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c. Reading Activities

According to Davies Paul (2000) there are three stages to make reading more realistic and interesting:

1. Pre – reading

This stage is to prepare the learners for what they are going to read, just as we are usually prepared in real life.

2. While – reading

This stage is to help the learner understand the text. They may first do an easy scanning or skimming task, and then a task requiring more through comprehension.

3. Post – reading

This stage is to help the learners to connect what they have read with their own ideas and experience, just as we often do in real life, and perhaps to move fluently from reading to another classroom activity.

d. Models of Reading Process

In order to understand the content of a particular text, we must go through a process. During the reading process, the reader can use one, two, or a combination of two models. There are three models of the reading process, namely, Bottom-Up, Top-Down and Interactive.

1. Bottom-up Model

The bottom-up model of reading is primarily about recognizing individual letters, phonemes and words. This model

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assumes that the reading process begins with individual recognition of letter and phonemic counterparts. This knowledge then leads to the recognition of individual words of the text presented to the reader. Meaning of the whole text is a process of building understanding of individual letters to the word level, then

to the sentential level, and finally the text level (Rodli & Prastyo,

2. Top-down Model

2017).

A top-down model of the reading process emphasizes the active participation of the reader in reconstructing the meaning of the text. According to this model, students are demanded to be active (guessing/predicting, recalling previous experience or information, reading for main ideas etc) and do not only spend their time struggling to decode word after word (Hadi, 2006).

3. Interactive Model

This model allows for both bottom-up and top-down processing and is reflected in a teaching approach that emphasizes word recognition skills, vocabulary, and direct reading instruction of word meaning and comprehension(Rodli & Prastyo, 2017). Interactive reading combine between bottom-up and top-down process. It is viewed that successful reading activities require both familiarity to the reading text or ability to predict and mastery of

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language elements necessary to support comprehension (Hadi, 2006).

e. Teaching Reading

Teaching reading comprehension as one of the English language competencies is considered important because through reading, students will find it easier to get new information from various types of texts. Reading comprehension activities are intended to help students develop the habit of reading, to help them understand the meaning of the text and present what they are reading in their own language (Nainggolan, 2018)

Reading appears to be a high priority language skill when teaching English as a foreign language. Celce Murcia states that reading is often the chief goal of learners in countries where english is taught as a foreign language. Teachers must help students set their reading goals in order to facilitate comprehension and responses from them. Failure to do so may result in students becoming less motivated or unable to understand or respond to what is being written. Leading students to recognize their purpose for reading a text is the first step to successful teaching (Hadi, 2014).

According to Patel (2008) teaching reading is very important skill because this is the stage where the knowledge of learners starts to flight. The selection of reading material should be authentic. How the teacher can make his teaching reading effective:



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- 1. Teacher should tell about the topic first to the learners. He should motivate students. Teacher should not read first but he should allow the students to read the text.
- 2. Teacher should not allow the student to murmuring while reading.
- 3. The subject matter should be interested and effective and selected from the reading material developed for it.
- 4. Eclectic approach can be used by teacher for comprehension and understanding.

2. **Reciprocal Teaching Strategy**

a. Definition of Reciprocal Teaching Strategy

Reciprocal teaching strategy is one of the learning strategies to develop students' reading comprehension. This strategy introduced by Palincsar and Brown in the early 1980s and is considered to be one of the most effective educational models, helping readers understand a particular text (AlSaraireh & Hamid, 2016).

Palinscar and Brown (1984) states that reciprocal teaching is an interaction between teachers and students in which they take turns leading a dialogue centered on relevant features of the text. Reciprocal teaching consists of four strategies that must be applied to the learning activity in order to successfully comprehend the text. Those are predicting, clarifying, questioning, and summarizing.

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According to Palincsar, David, and Brown in Mostafa and Gomaa, (2015) reciprocal teaching is:

an instructional procedure designed to enhance students' comprehension of text. The procedure is best characterized as a dialogue between teacher and students. The term 'reciprocal' describes the nature of interactions since one person acts in response to another. The dialogue is structured by the use of four strategies: questioning, summarizing, clarifying, and predicting. The teacher andstudents take turns assuming the role of the leader.

Hacker and Tenent in Ismail et al., (2012) stated that reciprocal teaching is an instructional method in which small groups of students learn to improve their reading comprehension through scaffold instruction of comprehension-monitoring strategies. The purpose of the Reciprocal Teaching Method is to facilitate communication between students and help each other in groups to understand the text given by the teacher (Yunus, 2017).

According to Tankersley (2003) reciprocal teaching helps in the development of good comprehension skill. The general procedure in reciprocal teaching consists of students and teachers taking turns in leading a dialogue concerning the use of reading strategy during the reading of the text. Teacher modeling strategies prepares all students for the role of group leader demonstrating the strategies used. In the next step, the teacher assigns one of the students to be the group leader.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that reciprocal teaching is a teaching strategy that aims to improve

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b. Strategies of Reciprocal Teaching Strategy

Palinscar and Brown in Yunus (2017) states that reciprocal teaching consists of four strategies that must be applied to the learning activity in order to successfully comprehend the text. These are predicting, clarifying, questioning, summarizing, which are explained as follows:

Predicting

Predicting is a guessing activity of a topic, picture or words. Before reading the text, learners can infer the content of the text by connecting their own experiences. In addition, students can also predict what was discussed in the next paragraph in relation to the text they are reading. After reading the text, students can combine their previous knowledge with the information they read at the time to see if their predictions about the text were correct.

Clarifying 2.

During the clarifying stage, students identify unfamiliar and difficult-to-find vocabulary. In addition, clarification is also used to justify the pronunciation of words, requiring learners to think critically to find the main ideas of the text. Learners often encounter such problems because the text is usually a concept or Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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structure of the text that is unclear when reading. Therefore, learners need clarification to make everything clear in grasping the meaning of the text. This clarification motivates learners to overcome the problems they face.

3. Questioning

This stages gives students the opportunity to ask relevant questions about the material being discussed. Students should focus on finding key ideas and identifying information and facts from main idea of the text. This question measures the degree of deepening of the passage by the student and can demonstrate to the teacher that the student has constructed and understood the meaning by constructing their own question. This question will also help you guess what your teacher is asking.

4. Summarizing

Summarizing is the process of identifying important and irrelevant information in a text, to help students reveal the main ideas and facts of the text in their own language. Summarizing is also a form of the constructed meaning that is generated by the students and made into a concise statement which is important information from the text. It aims to ensure that students comprehend the content of the text.



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Students can use these four strategies to build meaning from the text as well as to keep track of their reading so that they truly comprehend what they are reading.

c. Implementation of the Reciprocal Teaching Strategy

According to Klinger, Vaughn, and Boardman (2007), there are five stages in the implementation of reciprocal teaching strategy, as follows:

1. Teacher Demonstration

In this stages, the teacher explains strategies reciprocal teaching strategy. The first was a prediction, the second was a clarification, the third was a question, and the last was a summary. Therefore, it is easier and less difficult for students to apply strategies in reciprocal teaching strategy.

According to Larsen, Freeman and Anderson, the teacher points objects (e.g. realia or pictures) present in the immediate classroom environment should be used to help students understand the meaning. In this reserach, the teacher showed pictures and text about the tourist attractions of Ulu Kasok, according to the student's regional background which were used to help understand the meaning of the text easily.

2. Guided Practice

The teacher explains how to carry out the reciprocal technique where the students were reading the text. The teacher

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also give the support to students with motivated and advice when they were implement strategy. Teacher and student engaged in a small dialogue in which the teacher had to give feedback.

According to Larsen, Freeman and Anderson, the teacher uses the target language to ask the students if they have a question. The students use the target language to ask their questions. The teacher asks students to ask questions related to unfamiliar vocabulary and whose meaning is difficult to find in descriptive texts about Ulu Kasok tourist attractions.

3. Teacher-Students' Groups

Teachers set up some group work, lead discussions of the text, give advice to students to used to reciprocal stategies and give feedback as needed.

According to Larsen, Freeman and Anderson, the teacher asks questions about the students; students ask each other questions. In this stage, the teacher divides the students into several groups, then asks the students to discuss the main idea contained in the descriptive text about Ulu Kasok tourist attractions.

4. Students'-led Group

Students take turns leading discussions about the text and prompting their peers to use the four strategies. Students give

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5. Students' Independent Used the Strategies

Students' read the text, apply the four strategies to each other, and decide on their own implementation strategy. Students also learn through discussion how to respond to understanding friends in a group.

6. Advantages of Reciprocal Teaching Strategy

In teaching English reading, the reciprocal teaching strategy has the advantages of Provides explicit instruction through direct instruction that allows students to clarify what they will do in the reading learning process. It is a positive sharing of understanding because it involves mutual dialogue (a key element of mutual education), based on the premise that group participation and dialogue can support teaching and learning (Rodli & Prastyo, 2017).

According to Sahab (2014) there are some advantages if reciprocal technique is applied in the classroom activities in teaching reading, as follows:

- 1) The reciprocal teaching strategy can guide the students to increase their reading ability and understand the reading text easier.
- 2) The reciprocal teaching strategy can encourage the students to be involved and take part in the group discussion of the text.

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- 3) The use of reciprocal teaching strategy motivates the students to boast their interest in reading.
- 4) The reciprocal teaching strategy helps the students to improve their English ability.

Descriptive Text

a. Definition of Descriptive text

Descriptive text is one of kinds the text that students learn in the first year at senior high school. According to Paramita Sari (2017) Descriptive text is kind of text that gives illustration or to represent person, place or thing in detail, so the readers can visualize or imagine about the object is being described. In addition, description is used to describe an object and make it clear to the readers, so that they can imagine the object which is described clearly like the real one.

Djuhariein Vabiola and Fitrawati (2018) states descriptive text is a text describe about something like particular person, place, or thing that have characteristic that related to location, purposes, sfunction, features, proof, and noun. Descriptive texts give more information, especially about people, things and animals. An important thing about descriptive texts is the texts should describe what thing looks like not based on speaker opinion only (Amelia, 2018).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that descriptive text is text that describes the characteristics of something such as people, places or things.

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I **b.** Kinds of Descriptive Text 0 X cipta As we know that descriptive text is a text to describe something, such as persons, places, or things. Descriptive text has three milik

forms, they are:

1. Description of a people

Everyone is different, and writing descriptions about others is different too. Therefore, to describe someone, you can use identification, impressions, or character sketches, depending on the situation (Michael E. Adelstein & Jean G. Pival, 1976). Let's check each it.

a) Identification

Identification consists only of certain statistical information (height, weight, age), visible features (hair, skin, eye color) and recognizable features (scratches, birthmarks).

b) Impression

Unlike the identification, the impression may not identify a person, but it does convey an overall idea of him or her. Many details may be missed, but the author provides a general overview of the subject. This is more effective in capturing the salient traits and characteristics of the individual.

c) Character Sketch

A more complete description of people is usually given character sketch; they are also called profiles, literary portraits, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

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and biographical sketches. As the name suggests, character sketches represent a person's personality, or at least their key personality traits.

2. Description of a place

In describing a place such as a room, what should be described first? The walls? floor? Unlike a chronologically developed paragraph, descriptive paragraphs have no fixed pattern for sentence placement. You don't have to start in one area and move on to another. However, don't put the sentences in random order (Michael E. Adelstein & Jean G. Pival, 1976).

3. Description of a things

To describe a thing the writer must have a good imagination about that thing that was describe. Besides, to make our subjects as interesting and as vivid to our readers as they are to us: using propernouns and effective verbs (Buscemi, Santi V, 2002).

a) Using Proper Noun

In addition to filling our descriptive writing withdetails and figures of speech, we may also want to include a number ofproper nouns, which, as we know, are the names of specific people, places and things. Nouns that are easily recognizable to readers can make what we are describing more familiar to them.

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b) Using Effective Verb

Writers use verbs to make descriptions more specific, accurate, and interesting. For instance, "the wind had chiseled deep groovesinto the sides of the cliffs" is more specific than "the wind had. made deep grooves." The verb *chiseled* also gives the reader a more accurate picture of the wind's action than *made* does.

c. The Generic Structures of Descriptive Text

According to Sipayung et al., (2021) there are two generic structures of descriptive text, as follows:

1) Identification

Identification is the first clause in descriptive text. In formulating ideal identification in descriptive text, the token (subject or participant) should be specific.

2) Description

Description is part of describing, characteristics, and qualities of a particular thing.

d. Language Features of Descriptive Text

According to Gerot and Wignell (1995), there are four language features of text descriptive, as follows:

- 1) Focus on particular participant
- 2) Use of attributive and identifying process
- 3) Frequent use of epithets and classifiers in nominal groups

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4) Use of simple tense

The Example of Descriptive Text

Ulu Kasok Tourism

(Identification)

Ulu Kasok Tourism is a tourist attraction that provides a view similar to Raja Ampat in West Papua Province. This area is a center of tourist attraction as it is surrounded by hills and rivers.

(Description)

Ulu Kasok Tourism is located in Pulau Gadang Village, XIII Koto Kampar District, Kampar Regency, Riau Province, Indonesia. The location consists of several islands located in the middle of Koto Panjang Water. The waters surrounding the island are still green with dense forests, making visitors fascinated. Ulu Kasok Tourism is very crowdedby recreational tourists on holiday, such as Saturday or Sunday, Eid al-Fitr, and New Year's Day.

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Relevant Research

To avoid the same title as other studies, the researcher shows relevant studies that have been conducted by previous researchers. The researcher chose five relevant studies related to the use of reciprocal teaching strategies, as follows:

1. First, research conducted by Jumrah (2019) entitles The Effectiveness of Reciprocal Teaching on Students' Competence in Reading Skill (A Quasi Experimental Research at the Eight Grade Students of SMP Negeri 2 Bajeng Barat, Kab. Gowa). The purpose of this research is to find out whether or not the implemention of reciprocal teaching method effective in improving students' competence in reading skill. The researchers used quasi experiment design to see the effectiveness of reciprocal teaching on students' competence in reading skill. The research was conducted at SMP Negeri 2 Bajeng Barat, the sample was 40 students (20 students for experimental class and 20 students for controlled class). The research was taken by using simple purposive sampling. The data collection technique used is a test. The data analyzed and processed by using statistic data calculation of T-test formula by using SPSS 16.

The findings of the research was a difference score between students' score in learning reading ability of narrative text by using reciprocal teaching method and without using reciprocal teaching method. Based on the findings, the researcher concluded that the application of reciprocal teaching method is effective in improving

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students' competence in reading skills. The difference found in this study is that this study was conducted for junior high school students and focused on narrative text instead of descriptive text.

Second, research conducted by Masita (2021) entitles The Use of Reciprocal Teaching Technique to Improve Reading Comprehension (A Pre-Experimental Research atSMA Negeri 1 Mambi. This research aimed to improve reading comprehension at the first grade of SMA Negeri 1 Mambi using reciprocal teaching technique. The researchers used Pre-Experimental research design. This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 1 Mambi, The samples used in this study were 20 students of MIPA 1 at SMA Negeri 1 Mambi. In this research, the researcher had used one kind of instrument namely reading test. The researcher scores the data using statistics technique which was Mean. There is a significant different between the students reading comprehension before and after using reciprocal teaching technique. The results of data analysis show that the Reciprocal teaching technique can improve students' reading comprehension. The difference found in this study is that this study used a pre-experimental design and focused on narrative text instead of descriptive text.

Third, research conducted by Rahagia (2019) entitles Using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy in Improving Students' Reading Comprehension in Tenth Grade at SMANegeri 1 Bendungan Trenggalek. The aim of this research was to determine the improvement of students' reading

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statistics.

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I comprehension after using the reciprocal teaching strategy. This research 0 was conducted at SMAN 1 Bendungan Trenggalek located on Jalan Raya Trenggalek – Bendungan KM 12 Trenggalek, East Java. The subjects of milik this research were senior high school students of the tenth grade at SMAN 1 Bendungan Trenggalek. In this study, the researcher used tests Sus to collect the data. This research used a quasi-experimental design, In analyzing the data, researchers calculated the mean score using SPSS

The research findings show that the mean reading comprehension score after the use of scanning and skimming method is higher than the average reading comprehension score before the use of scanning and skimming method. Based on the research findings above, the researcher, concluded that using reciprocal teaching strategies in teaching reading comprehension in SMAN 1 Bendingan Trenggalek shows significant difference/effect between experimental and control group.

Fourth, research conducted by Hasibuan (2015)entitles The Effect of Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on Students' Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text at Grade IX of SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan. The aim of this research was to examine the significant effect of reciprocal teaching strategy on students' reading comprehension in narrative text at grade IX of SMP N 5 Panyabungan. This research was conducted at SMP Negeri 5 Panyabungan. It is located on Bukit Barisan Street, No. 34 Panyabungan.



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This study is conducted by using an experimental research design and the research was taken by using cluster sampling. The researcher was decided two classes total 41 students as sample. Two classes divided as experimental class (IX-1) consists of 22 people, and control class (IX-2) consists of 19 people. To collect the data, researcher used test for measuring Students' Reading Comprehension. To analyze the data, the researcher used t-test. Based on the research findings and data analyzed, the researchers concluded that the use of reciprocal teaching strategy had the effect on students' reading comprehension in narrative text at grade IX of SMP N 5 Panyabungan. The difference found in this study is that this study was conducted for junior high school students and focused on narrative text instead of descriptive text.

Fifth, research conducted by Saputra (2019) entitles The Effect of Using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy Toward Students' Reading Comprehension at the Tenth Grade of MA Laboratorium Kota Jambi. This research was conducted at MA Laboratorium Kota Jambi. This school is located in Jln. Arif Rahman Hakim No. 111 Simpang IV Sipin, Telanaipura, Kota Jambi. The subject of this research is the second grade students of MA Laboratorium in academic years of 2018/2019. The sample of this study used two classes, X IPS 1 was the experimental class and X IPS 2 was the control class.

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This research used a quasi-experimental design. To collect data, researchers used a test, in analysis the data the researcher use descriptive analysis and statistical analysis. The research finding shows that in the pre-test post-test students from experimental class perform better than students from controlled class. The result from this study was Reciprocal Teaching strategy is one of alternative solutions that the teacher can use to teach reading comprehension to their students. It makes the students have responsibility in mastery their material.

Based on the relevant research above, it can be seen that there are several differences from previous studies, such as the research locations, research subjects at different levels, limitations of the research. In previous studies, there were also differences in the research methodology design and sampling techniques used.

Operational Concept

The operational concept is the concept to give explanation about theoretical framework in order to avoid misunderstanding misinterpretation toward the research. According to Syafi'i (2019). Operational concepts are used to avoid misunderstandings in scientific research. There are two variables in this research; X and Y. Variable X as the independent variable refers to the Reciprocal Teaching Strategy, and variable Y as the dependent variable refers to students' reading comprehension of descriptive text.

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- Variable X is independent variable. According to Klinger, Vaughn, and Boardman (2007), there are five stages in the implementation of reciprocal teaching strategy, as follows:
 - **Teacher Demonstration**
 - b. Guided Practice
 - **Teacher-Student Groups**
 - Students-led Group
 - Students Independent Used The Strategies
- 2. Variable Y is the dependent variable. According to King and Stanley (in Nurdiana, 2016) reading has five components which contain in reading texts, they are as follows:
 - Finding the main idea
 - Finding the detail information
 - Finding the meaning of vocabulary in context
 - Identifying references
 - Making inference

Assumption and Hypothesis of the Research

1. Assumption of the Research

In this research, the researcher assumes that reciprocal teaching significantly effect to improve students' comprehension of descriptive texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar.



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Hypothesis of the Research

Based on the assumption above, the researcher also formulates a hypothes is as follows:

a. The Null Hypothesis (Ho)

There is no significant effect of using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on students' reading comprehension of descriptive texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar.

b. The Alternative Hypothesis (Ha)

There is a significant effect of using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on students' reading comprehension of descriptive texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar.

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CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH

Research Design

This research was conducted by using quantitative research methods. According to Phakiti (2014) Quantitative research is primarily related to numerical data, measurement and statistical analysis. Variables may be categorical (e.g. gender and nationality) or continuous (e.g. numerical scores relating to language proficiency, test scores and motivational levels).

This research applied a quasi-experimental research design. According to Creswell (2012) experiment is test an idea (or practice or procedure) to determine whether it influences an outcome or dependent variable. A Quasi experimental design includes participants who are assigned to groups, but not at random. Phakiti (2014) states that Quasi experimental design has been used extensively in language learning research.

The researcher used a quasi-experimental design because it is not easy to randomly regroup students in a real language classroom. This research included two groups, they are the experimental group and the control group. This research consists of two variables. They are variable X (independent variable) which refers to the use of Reciprocal Teaching Strategy and Y (dependent variable) which refers to students' reading comprehension of descriptive texts.

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Table III.1 Research Design

Pre- and Post-test Design

Time

Select Control Group	Pre-test	No Treatment	Post-test
Select Experimental Group	Pre-test	Experimental Treatment (using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy)	Post-test

Adopted from Creswell (2012)

The Location and Time of the Research

This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar on March until may in academic year 2022/2023. It is located at Jl. Petapahan -Minas KM.93, Indra Sakti, Kampar Regency, Riau province.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

1. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research was the tenth grade students' of SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, KamparRegency, in the academic year of 2022/2023.

Object of the Research

The object of the research was to examine whether or not there is a significant effect of using reciprocal teaching strategy on students' reading comprehension of descriptive texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar.

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The Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population of the Research

According to Creswell (2012) a population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic. The population of this research was the tenth grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar in the academic year of 2022/2023. They consist of 6 classes. The total number of the tenth grade students at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar is 211 students. The total population of the tenth grade students in each class is shown in the table below:

Table III.2
Population of the Tenth Grade Students at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung

No	Classes	Number of students	
1	X IPA 1	35	
2	X IPA 2	35	
3	X IPA 3	36	
4	X IPS 1	35	
5	X IPS 2	35	
6	X IPS 3	35	
	Total Population	211	

2. Sample of the Research

Based on the population above, the researcher selected two classes of the tenth grade students as the sample by using cluster random sampling. Creswell (2012) states that a sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population. In cluster random sampling, intact groups are randomly selected instead of individuals. A cluster is any site where we find an

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intact group of population members with similar characteristics (Gay et al., 2012).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher determined two classes that became the research sample, two classes were selected randomly by lottery technique. Then, the sample of this research is X IPA 2 (as experimental class) and X IPA 3 (as control class), the sample can be seen as follows:

Table III.3Sample of the Tenth Grade Students at SMA Negeri 1 TapungNoClassSampleNumber of students1X IPA 2Experimental group352X IPA 3Control group36Total71

E. The Techniques of Collecting Data

Collecting data is the most significant one in the research in order to support the research. In collecting data, the researcher conducted a Reading Comprehension test. The tests conducted are described as follows:

1. Test

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According to Brown (2004) a test is a method of measuring a person's ability, knowledge, or performance in a given domain. The test in this research is reading comprehension test, that is divided into two categories, pre-test and post-test. This test is used to measure students' reading comprehension of descriptive texts.

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a. Pre-test

Creswell (2012) states that Pre-test provides a measure of an attribute or characteristic that participants in the experiment will assess before receiving treatment.

b. Post-test

According to Creswell (2012) a post-test is a measure on some attribute or characteristic that is assessed for participants in an experiment after a treatment.

The type of test used in this research is a multiple choice test. Brown (2004) states that multiple choice items are all receptive, or selective, response items in that the test-taker chooses from a set of responses (commonly called supply type of response) rather than creating a response. A multiple-choice test were used, as this test can be used to measure knowledge learning outcomes and different types of learning outcomes. This test is most often used to measure knowledge, comprehension, and application outcomes (Zimmaro & Ph, 2016).

The researcher gave multiple choice questions to students during the Pre-test and Post-test, the number of each pre-test and post-test consist of 22 questions. Every multiple choice item consist of four options (a, b, c, and d).

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Table III.4 The Blue Print of Reading Comprehension Test

No	Indicators	Item numbers
1	Finding the main idea	9, 14
2	Finding the detail information	1, 5, 10, 15, 19
3	Finding the meaning of vocabulary in context	2, 6, 11, 16, 20
4	Identifying references	3, 7, 12, 17, 21
5	Making inference	4, 8, 13, 18, 22

To see the success level of reciprocal teaching strategy, There are five categories that can be seen in the following table (Arikunto, 2009):

Table III.5 e Classification of Students' score

٩.	The Classification	of Students' score
	The Score Level	Category
	80 – 100	Very Good
	66 - 79	Good
	56 - 65	Enough
	40 - 55	Less
	30 - 39	Fail
-		

Validity and Reliability of Instrument Test

1. Validity

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Validity is one of the important key to effective research. According to Pallant (2010) the validity of a scale refers to the degree to which it measures what it is supposed to measure. It means that a test is valid if it really measures what we actually want to be measured.

Before the test was given to the sample of this research, the test was tried out to the tenth grade students' IPA 1. The purpose of try out was to obtain validity and reliability of the test. To determine the validity

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of the test, the researchers calculated the data by using SPSS 21 Version. The standard value of validity is r item> r table. The result of try out is as follows:

> Table III.6 The Item Validity of Try Out

Item Number	r value	r table $df = (35-2) = 33$	Result
1	0.721	0.334	Valid
2	0.335	0.334	Valid
3	0.669	0.334	Valid
4	0.592	0.334	Valid
5	0.520	0.334	Valid
6	0.636	0.334	Valid
7	0.636	0.334	Valid
8	0.669	0.334	Valid
9	0.651	0.334	Valid
10	0.636	0.334	Valid
11	0.337	0.334	Valid
12	0.651	0.334	Valid
13	0.409	0.334	Valid
14	0.651	0.334	Valid
15	0.443	0.334	Valid
16	0.409	0.334	Valid
17	0.557	0.334	Valid
18	0.392	0.334	Valid
19	0.721	0.334	Valid
20	0.542	0.334	Valid
21	0.636	0.334	Valid
22	0.495	0.334	Valid
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From the result of calculation by using SPSS, it was found that 22 items were valid.

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2. Reliability

Reliability refers to the stability of the measuring instrument used and its consistency over time. In other words, Reliability is the ability to measure instruments to give similar results when applied at different times (Surucu et al., 2020). It can be concluded that reliability is used to measure the quality of the test scores and the consistency of the test. In this research, the researcher used SPSS 21 version to calculate test reliability. To determine whether the test is reliable, the r observed should be compared to the r table. The number of students was 35. Degrees of freedom were 35-2=33. R table on df=33 was 0,334. The result of multiple choice test reliability is as follows:

Table III.7 **Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,894	22

Based on the results of SPSS output, it shows that the Cronbach's Alpha value (r observation) was 0.894> 0.334 (r table). It can be concluded that the test instrument is reliable.

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Techniques of Analyzing Data

The data was analyzed statistically by using SPSS 21 Version. To analyze the data, the researcher used an independent sample t-test. According to Pallant (2010) an independent-sample t-test is used to compare the means of a continuous variable for two different groups of participants. The researcher used score of pre-test and post-test in experimental and control classes, to determine whether or not there is a significant effect of using reciprocal teaching strategy on students reading comprehension of descriptive texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar.

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CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

This research was conducted to determine whether or not there is a significant effect of using the Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on students' reading comprehension of descriptive texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar. Based on the findings and data analysis, the researcher concluded that there is a significant effect of using the Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on students' reading comprehension of descriptive texts. It was based on the Independent t-test analysis, the probability sig.(2-tailed) was 0.000 less than 0.05. It means this strategy was effective to help students in comprehending descriptive texts.

B. Suggestion

Related to the result of this research, the researcher offers some suggestions as follows:

- 1. Suggestion for English Teachers
 - a. Teachers are recommended to use the Reciprocal Teaching Strategy to improve students' reading skills. By using this strategy, students are more active in carrying out activities in class discussions.
 - b. The English teacher must develop creative and enjoyable learning for students. Thus, the students feel enjoy during teaching and learning process and understand the material easier.



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- Suggestions for Students
 - The students should pay more attention to the lessons explained by the teacher and constantly improve their reading comprehension.
 - b. Students must be active and creative to gain more knowledge.
- Suggestion for the next researcher
 - The Researchers are expected to find new strategies, methods or ways to make students excited and easy to understand English materials.
 - b. The Researchers should prepare texts that are suitable for students and prepare interesting media so that it can help students understand the text more easily.

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



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hanya untuk kepentingan sebagian atau seluruh pendidikan, mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber



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

Appendix 1

The Result of Students' Reading Comprehension Score (Pre-test) of Control Class

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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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.

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Appendix 2

The Result of Students' Reading Comprehension Score (Pre-test) of Experimental Class



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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.

Appendix 3

The Result of Students' Reading Comprehension Score

(Post-test) of Control Class

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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The Result of Students' Reading Comprehension Score

(Post-test) of Experimental Class

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Appendix 5

Instrument of the Research: Pretest, and Post-test

UIN SUSKA RIAU

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Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya

Dilarang sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

READING COMPREHENSION TEST

PRE-TEST

Name:

Class:

Instruction:

- 1. Write your name and class on this paper
- 2. Read the text carefully and choose the correct answer (a,b,c or d) on the paper
- 3. Do the test individually!
- 4. Re-check your answer before collect the paper

Read the following text and answer question 1-4

B.J. Habibie

The third President of the Republic of Indonesia, Jusuf Habibie Bacharuddin or the general calls B.J. Habibie, he was born on June 25, 1936 in Pare-Pare, South Sulawesi. He is the fourth child of eight children of Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and RA. Tuti Marini Puspowardojo. On May 12, 1962 Habibie married Hasri Ainun Habibie and had two sons, Ilham Akbar and Thareq Kemal.

In 1954 he graduated from high school in Bandung and then entered the the University of Indonesia in Bandung (ITB now). He received his diploma from the Technische Hochschule, Germany in 1960 and then earned his Doctorate from the same place in 1965. In 1967, became Professor of honor (Professor) at the Institut Teknologi Bandung.

On 10 March to 20 May 1998, he became a Vice President, sworn in by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to replace President Soeharto. And on May 21, 1998 - October 1999, Jusuf Habibie Bacharuddin became President of the Republic of Indonesia.

What city was BJ Habibie born in?

- a. In Lembang, Bandung
- b. In Jakarta
- c. In Makassar, South Sulawesi
- d. in Pare-Pare, South Sulawesi

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"Germany in 1960 and then **earned** his Doctorate from the same place in 1965" (paragraph 2).

The meaning of the words "earned" is

- a. ask
- b. Obtain
- c. Find
- d. Try

"On 10 March to 20 May 1998, <u>he</u> became a Vice President" (paragraph 3). The underlined word refers to....

- a. Soeharto
- b. BJ Habibie
- c. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- d. Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie
- 4. From the text, we know that?
 - a. Bj Habibie earned his Doctorate at Technische Hochschule, Germany
 - b. Bj Habibie earned his Doctorate at the Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB)
 - c. Bj Habibie is the fourth president of Indonesia
 - d. Bj Habibie graduated from a university in Jakarta.

Read the following text and answer question 5-8

Istiqlal Mosque

Istiqlal Mosque is a national mosque located in the city of Central Jakarta, Jakarta Special Capital Region Province, Indonesia. The mosque was opened to the public on February 22, 1978 and was built to commemorate Indonesia's independence. The Indonesian national mosque is named "Istiqlal", an Arabic word meaning "freedom".

The groundbreaking was done by Soekarno-the first president of Indonesia-on August 24, 1961 to mark the start of construction this mosque. It was designed by Friedrich Silaban, the son of a traditional Lutheran pastor better known as Huria Kristen Batak Protestan.

The mosque has a new international formalist architectural style; with marble-clad walls and floors, decorated with geometric ornaments of stainless steel. The main building of the mosque consists of five floors and a ground floor. The main building is crowned by a large dome of 45 meters in diameter supported by 12 large columns.

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When was the Istiglal mosque first opened to the public?

- on February 22, 1979
- b. on February 22, 1978
- on January 22, 1978
- d. on January 22, 1979

"and was built to commemorate Indonesia's independence" (paragraph 1). The underlined word can be replaced by...

- a. Constructed
- b. Opened
- c. Inauguration
- d. Designed

"It was designed by Friedrich Silaban..." (paragraph 2).

The underlined word refers to..

- a. the first president of Indonesia
- b. Friedrich Silaban
- c. Lutheran pastor
- d. Istiqlal mosque
- Based on the last paragraph of the text above, it can be concluded that.....
 - Istiglal mosque has a grand and spacious design
 - b. Istiqlal Mosque consists of only two floors
 - Istiqlal Mosque has gold-plated walls and floors
 - d. Istiqlal Mosque was built to commemorate Indonesia's independence

Read the following text to answer questions number 9-13

Turmeric

Turmeric is a medicinal plant that grows in the tropics. The main part of the turmeric plant is its rhizome which is where the shoots grow. The main compounds contained in turmeric rhizomes are curcuminoids and essential oils.

Turmeric has many benefits so it is widely used by people in various countries to treat diseases, such as treating inflammation, reducing nausea, overcoming flatulence, reducing pain during menstruation and treating heartburn. Consuming turmeric can also increase endurance. This medicinal plant is easily found in Indonesia.

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What is the main idea of the text above?

- a. Explain about medicinal plants
- b. Explain in detail the shape of turmeric
- Explains where turmeric was first discovered
- d. Describes the benefits of turmeric

10. In what kind of area, turmeric plants can grow?

- Subtropics area
- b. Tropics area
- Snowy area
- d. Desert area

M. "Overcoming Flatulence, Reducing Pain" (paragraph 2)

What is a synonim for the underlined word?

- Treat
- b. Hurt
- c. Prevent
- d. Overcoming

12. ".....it is widely used by people in various countries to treat diseases" (paragraph 2).

The underline word refers to.....

- a Benefits
- b. Essential oils
- c. Turmeric
- d. Heartburn

B. Based on the text, which statement is correct?

- a. Turmeric plant has the benefit of increasing endurance
- Turmeric plants can treat heart disease
- Turmeric plants can treat HIV / AIDS
- d. Turmeric plants can treat leukemia

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Read the following text to answer questions number 14-18

Carocok Painan Beach

Carocok Painan Beach is a beach located west of Painan City, South Pesisir Regency, West Sumatra. This beach is one of the mainstay tourist attractions of Pesisir Selatan Regency because it has a very beautiful and exotic panorama.

The beauty of coral reefs, various types of fish, blue sea water and brown sand can be enjoyed at this beach. Carocok Beach also has two islands, namely Kareta Island and Cingkuak Island whose beauty can spoil the eyes of tourists. In addition, on Cingkuak Island they can also enjoy various water sports rides such as banana boat, jetski, donut boat, and various kinds of rubber boats.

14. The text mainly focuses on.....

- a. Painan City
- b. Carocok Painan Beach
- c. The beauty of coral reefs
- Tourist attractions
- 15. Where is Carocok Painan Beach located?
 - South Pesisir Regency, West Sulawesi
 - b. South Pesisir Regency, South Sumatra
 - c. South Pesisir Regency, North Sumatra
- o d. South Pesisir Regency, West Sumatra

".....it has a very beautiful and exotic panorama" (paragraph 1).

What is a synonim for the underlined word?

- a. Visit
- b. Beauty
- View
- d. Located

"they can also enjoy various water sports rides......" (paragraph 2). The underline word refers to.....

- a. Tourists
- b. Cingkuak Island
- c. Carocok Beach
- d. Water sports rides

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Based on the text, suggest the following statement are correct, EXCEPT ...

- Tourists can enjoy various water sports rides
- b. Carocok Beach has many damaged coral reefs, several types of fish, blue sea water and brown sand
- c. Carocok Beach has beautiful coral reefs, various types of fish, blue sea water and brown sand
- d. Carocok Beach has two islands, Kareta Island and Cingkuak Island

Read the following text to answer questions number 19-22

Reog Ponorogo

The Reog Ponorogo is one of the arts from Ponorogo Regency, East Java. Reog is a traditional dance in an open arena that serves as entertainment for the community and contains magical elements.

In the Reog show, several people wearing masks have the shape of a lion's head known as "Singa barong", decorated with very large peacock feathers. The art of Reog Ponorogo consists of two to three opening dances. The first dance is usually performed by 6-8 male dancers dressed all in black, with red polish on their faces. These dancers depict the figure of a brave lion. Next is a dance performed by 6-8 girls riding a horse. This art is usually performed in several events such as weddings, circumcisions, and national holidays.

19. What kind of mask is used by dancers in Reog Ponorogo art?

- a. The mask is in the shape of a lion's head and adorned with enormous peacock feathers
- b. The mask is in the shape of a tiger's head and adorned with huge dove feathers
- c. The mask has the shape of an elephant's head and is adorned with peacock feather
- d. The mask has the shape of an cat's head and is adorned with huge dove feathers

20. "These dancers depict the figure of a brave lion" (paragraph 2).

What does the underlined word mean?

- a. Hide
- b. Entertain
- c. Using
- d. Illustrate

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".....with red polish on their faces" (paragraph 2). The underline word refers to.....

- Singa barong
- Female dancer
- Male dancer
- Girls

From the text above we know that...

- Reog Ponorogo is a boring art form
- b. Reog Ponorogo is usually performed at weddings, circumcisions, and national holidays
- Reog Ponorogo only consists of one dance
- Reog Ponorogo originated from Malaysia

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READING COMPREHENSION TEST

POST-TEST

Name:

Class:

Instruction:

- 1. Write your name and class on this paper
- 2. Read the text carefully and choose the correct answer (a,b,c or d) on the paper
- 3. Do the test individually!
- 4. Re-check your answer before collect the paper

Read the following text and answer question 1-4

Ir. H. Joko Widodo

Ir. H. Joko Widodo is the current President of Indonesia. He was born on June 21, 1961 in Surakarta. Known by the nickname 'Jokowi', an abbreviation of his full name. He previously served as governor of Jakarta from 2012 to 2014 and mayor of Surakarta from 2005 to 2012.

About his personal life, Jokowi married Mrs. Iriana. They have three children named Gibran Rakabumi Raka, Kahiyang Ayu, and Kaesang Pangarep. Related to his education background, Jokowi finished his primary education at SDN 112 Tirtoyoso Solo and continued his secondary education at SMPN 1 Solo and SMAN 6 Solo. Jokowi graduated from Forestry Faculty of Gadjah Mada University in 1985.

In 2014, Jokowi was elected to be the 7th President of Indonesia with Jusuf Kalla as the Vice President. Then in 2019, Joko Widodo and Ma'ruf Amin officially became the President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia for the 2019-2024 period. Jokowi always tries to give his best to make Indonesia has better future. He is always spiritful with his popular jargon 'Kerja Nyata'.

What city was Ir. Joko Widodo born in?

- In Jakarta
- b. In Makassar
- c. In Sumatera Selatan
- d. In Surakarta

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- "Ir. H. Joko Widodo is the current President of Indonesia" (paragraph 1) The underlined word has the same meaning as
- a. Past
- b. Nowadays
- c. The future
- d. Before
- "They have three children" (paragraph 2)

Who does the word "They" refer to?

- a. Kahiyang Ayu and Kaesang Pangarep
- b. Jokowi and Mrs. Iriana
- c. His father and mother
- d. Her sister and brother
- From the text, we know that?
 - a. Jokowi served as president for two periods
 - b. Jokowi served as president for one periods
 - c. Currently jokowi is the governor of Jakarta
 - d. Jokowi is not trying his best to make Indonesia have a better future

Read the following text and answer question 5-8

The Baturrahman Grand Mosque

Banda Aceh Baiturrahman Mosque is a historical mosque located in Banda Aceh City, Aceh Province, Indonesia. The mosque was built in 1879 and is a symbol of religion, culture, spirit, strength, struggle and nationalism of the Acehnese people. The mosque was founded during the reign of Sultan Iskandar Muda of the Sultanate of Aceh Darussalam, precisely 1022H/ 1612M.

This mosque witnessed the history of the life of the Acehnese people, became the center of Muslim education, and remained strong despite being hit by the tsunami in 2004. During the Dutch colonial period, the Baturrahman Grand Mosque became a kind of fortress for the people of Aceh and they expanded its function as a base of resistance.

When was the Baiturrahman Grand Mosque built?

- a. After the reign of Sultan Iskandar Muda
- b. Before the reign of Sultan Iskandar Muda
- c. During the reign of Sultan Iskandar Muda, the Kingdom of Aceh
- d. During the reign of Sultan Iskandar Thani, the Kingdom of Aceh

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".....became the center of Muslim education" (paragraph 2)

The underlined word has the same meaning as

- a. Midpoint
- b. Near
- c. Far away
- d. Place

"and they expanded its function as a base of resistance" (paragraph 2)

The underline word refers to.....

- a. Muslim people
- b. Dutch people
- c. Indonesian people
- d. Acehnese people
- Based on the first paragraph of the text above, it can be concluded that.....
 - a. Baiturrahman Mosque destroyed after being hit by tsunami
 - b. Baiturrahman Mosque was built after the reign of Sultan Iskandar Muda
 - c. Baiturrahman Mosque is a historical mosque that symbolizes the nationalism of the people of Aceh
 - d. The Baiturrahaman Mosque was built in 1023H/1613M.

Read the following text to answer questions number 9 to 3 Tin fruit

Tin fruit is one of the fruit names found in the Quran or commonly called the fruit of heaven. Besides the fruit can be eaten directly, this plant has various benefits, namely the fruit contains an element of an alkaline-like substance that can eliminate acidity in the body.

Tin trees can grow up to a height of 10 m, the trunk is gummy, the leaves are green, rather thick and generally serrated at the edges. Each leaf has 3-7 lobes. The young fruit is green, and when the fruit ripens, its skin color will turn purple-black, and the inside is red. The fruit of the Tin tree contains little water, many seeds and tastes sweet, so it is known as the fruit of heaven.

What is the main idea of the text above?

- a. Explain about about fruit of heaven
- b. Explain about the benefits of tin fruit
- c. Explain about tin fruit
- d. Explain how to plant tin fruit

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- 0 10. Why tin fruit has many benefits?
 - a. because tin fruit is one of the fruits of heaven
 - b. because tin fruit contains alkaline substances that can eliminate acidity in the body
 - c. because tin fruit has a sweet taste
 - d. because tin fruit contains many minerals

"....or commonly called the fruit of heaven"

The underlined word has the same meaning as

- a. Hell
- b. Beautiful
- Nice
- d. Paradise
- 12. "its skin color will turn purple-black, and the inside is red" The underline word refers to.....
 - a. Tin fruit
 - Tin tree
 - Leaf
 - d. Seeds
- 13. Based on the text, which statement is correct?
 - a. Tin fruit has a bland flavor
 - b. Tin trees can grow up to 10 cm in height
 - Tin fruit has a green color when it is ripe
 - Tin fruit is one of the fruits found in the Al-Quran

Read the following text to answer questions number 14-18

Pangandaran Beach is a mainstay tourist attraction of Pangandaran Regency located in the southeast of West Java, precisely in Pangandaran and Pananjung Villages, about 222 km south of Bandung, Pangandaran District, Pangandaran Regency, West Java Province.

Pangandaran Beach is a tourist attraction that is visited by many domestic and foreign tourists. This is because Pangandaran Beach has a specialty, which is a sloping beach with clear water and a relatively long distance between high and low tide. This condition allows people to swim longer. In addition, this beach has an area with a large expanse of white sand, so visitors can see coral reefs and ornamental fish clearly.

Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis penelitian, mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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4. The text mainly focuses on.....

- a. Pangandaran Regency
- b. Tourist attractions in Pangandaran
- c. The beauty of Pangandaran Beach
- d. The beauty of Pananjung Village
- 15. Where is Pangandaran Beach located?
 - a. It is located in Pangandaran Regency, East Java.
 - b. It is located in Pangandaran and Pananjung village, Pangandaran Regency, West Java.
 - c. It is located in Bandung, Pangandaran Regency, West Java.
 - d. It is located in Bandung, Pangandaran Regency, East Java
- 16. ".....that is visited by many <u>domestic</u> and foreign tourists" (paragraph 2)
 The underlined word can be replaced by...
 - a. Local
 - b. International
 - c. Western
 - d. Abroad
- 17. "which is a sloping beach with clear water and a relatively long distance between high and low tide" (paragraph 2)
 - a. Foreign tourists.
- o b. Pangandaran Beach
 - c. Specialty
 - d. Domestic tourists.
- 18. Based on the text, suggest the following statement are correct, EXCEPT ...
 - a. Pangandaran Beach is visited by many domestic and foreign tourists.
 - b. Pangandaran Beach has a wide expanse of white sand.
 - c. on pangandaran beach visitors can see coral reefs and ornamental fish clearly
 - d. on pangandaran beach the sea water is dirty and smelly



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Read the following text to answer questions number 19-22

Saman Dance

Saman dance is an authentic Acehnese dance originating from the Gayo highlands. The dance, which is usually performed in commemoration of the birth of the prophet Muhammad, was created by a great scholar named Sheikh Muhammad Saman.

Saman dance is a type of dance that requires teamwork movements. In addition to its unique movements, this dance is also a medium for conveying advice, messages and da'wah to the community. Many messages and philosophical meanings can be taken from this dance, for example about religious knowledge, education, manners, heroism, togetherness and cohesiveness. This dance is a cultural heritage that is still preserved today, especially in the Aceh area.

- 19. Who is the creator of saman dance?
 - a. Sheikh Muhammad Ali
 - b. Sheikh Muhammad Saman
 - c. Sheikh Muhammad Hamdan
 - d. Sheikh Muhammad Rasyid
- 20. "....manners, heroism, togetherness and cohesiveness" (paragraph 2). What does the underlined word mean?
 - a. Chaos
 - b. Quarrel
 - c. Solidarity
 - d. Peace

2. "In addition to its unique movements" (paragraph 2).

The underline word refers to.....

- a. Team
- b. Gayo Highlands
- c. Aceh Dance
- d. Saman Dance

27. From the text above we know that...

- a. Saman dance can be performed alone
- b. Saman dance only has unique movements
- c. Saman dance is one of the media to convey advice, messages and da'wah to the community
- d. Saman dance originated from the dieng plateau

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State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Syllabus and Lesson Plan

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



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SILABUS MATA PELAJARAN: BAHASA INGGRIS

Bahasa Insggris

Satuan Pendidikan : SMA/MA Kelas : X (Sepuluh)

Kompetensi Inti

KI-1 dan KI-2:Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang dianutnya. Menghayati dan mengamalkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, santun, peduli (gotong royong, kerjasama, toleran, damai), bertanggung jawab, responsif, dan pro-aktif dalam berinteraksi secara efektif sesuai dengan perkembangan anak di lingkungan, keluarga, sekolah, masyarakat dan lingkungan alam sekitar, bangsa, negara, kawasan regional, dan kawasan internasional".

KI 3: Memahami, menerapkan, dan menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural, dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan prosedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memecahkan masalah

• **KI4:** Mengolah, menalar, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri, bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, serta mampu menggunakan metode sesuai kaidah keilmuan

Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait jati diri dan hubungan keluarga, sesuai	 Fungsi Sosial Mengenalkan, menjalin hubungan interpersonal dengan teman dan guru Struktur Teks - Memulai - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) Unsur Kebahasaan - Sebutan anggota keluarga inti dan 	 Menyimak dan menirukanbeberapa contoh interaksi terkait jati diri dan hubungan keluarga, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar Mengidentifikasi ungakapanungkapan penting dan perbedaan antara beberapa cara yang ada Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau yang berbeda. Mempelajari contoh teks interaksi terkait jati diri dan hubungan keluarganya yang dipaparkan

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



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Materi **Kompetensi Dasar** Kegiatan Pembelajaran Pembelajaran 0 yang lebih luas figur-figur terkenal. dengan konteks dan orang-orang a - Saling menyimak dan bertanya penggunaann dekat lainnya; milk ya. jawab tentang jati diri masinghobi, kebiasaan (Perhatikan masing dengan teman-temannya unsur - Verba: be, have, kebahasaan - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses go, work, live pronoun: dan hasil belajarnya S (dalam simple Sn subjective, present tense) objective, K a possessive) Subjek Pronoun: **P**1 Menyusun You, We. teks interaksi They, He, She, It transaksional lisan dan tulis - Kata ganti pendek dan possessive my, sederhana your, his, dsb. yang melibatkan - Kata tanya tindakan Who? Which? memberi dan How? Dst. meminta Nomina singular informasi plural dan terkait jati S dengan diri, dengan tate tanpa a, the, this, memperhatik those, my, their, fungsi an SI dsb. sosial, lamic - Ucapan, tekanan struktur teks, intonasi. kata. dan unsur University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau ejaan, tanda kebahasaan baca, dan tulisan yang benar tangan dan sesuai konteks Topik Deskripsi diri sendiri sebagai dari bagian keluarga dan masyarakat yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang





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Materi **Kompetensi Dasar** Pembelajaran 0 termuat di KI tagmink Menerapkan • Fungsi Sosial fungsi sosial, Menjaga struktur teks, hubungan dan unsur \subseteq interpersonal kebahasaan \equiv dengan teks interaksi S interpersonal teman dan orang Sn lisan dan tulis lain K a vang • Struktur Teks melibatkan N tindakan 9 - Memulai memberikan - Menanggapi ucapan (diharapkan/di selamat dan luar dugaan) memuji Unsur Kebahasaan bersayap Ungkapan (extended), memberikan serta ucapan selamat menanggapin dan memuji sesuai ya, bersayap dengan (extended), dan konteks menanggapinya penggunaann state4s1 Nomina singular ya dan Menyusun dengan teks interaksi lamic University of Sul tanpa a, the, this, interpersonal those, my, their, lisan dan tulis dsb. sederhana - Ucapan, tekanan yang kata. intonasi. melibatkan ejaan, tindakan baca, dan tulisan memberikan tangan ucapan • Topik selamat dan memuji ltan Interaksi bersayap guru dan peserta Syarif Kasim Riau (extended), didik di dalam dan dan di luar kelas yang menanggapin melibatkan ucapan dengan ya selamat dan pujian memperhatik

- Menyimak menirukan dan beberapa contoh percakapan mengucapkan selamat memuji bersayap (extended) yang diperagakan guru/rekaman, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar

guru,

plural

atau

tanda

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Kegiatan Pembelajaran

jawab - Bertanya untuk mengidentifikasi dan menyebutkan ungkapan pemberian selamat dan pujian tambahannya, serta mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaannya

- Menentukan ungkapan yang tepat secara lisan/tulis dari berbagai situasi lain yang serupa

- Membiasakan menerapkan yang sedang dipelajari. dalam interaksi dengan guru dan teman secara alami di dalam dan di luar kelas.

- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar





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III

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

Materi **Kompetensi Dasar** Kegiatan Pembelajaran Pembelajaran 0 an fungsi yang dapat sosial, menumbuhkan a struktur teks, perilaku milik yang dan unsur termuat di KI kebahasaan benar vang Z dan sesuai konteks S Menerapkan Mencermati • Fungsi Sosial beberapa contoh fungsi sosial, interaksi terkait niat melakukan Menyatakan struktur teks. tindakan/kegiatan suatu N rencana, dan unsur 9 dalam/dengan tampilan menyarankan, dsb. kebahasaan visual(gambar, video) teks interaksi Struktur Teks transaksional - Memulai - Mengidentifikasidengan lisan dan tulis Menanggapi menyebutkan persamaan yang (diharapkan atau melibatkan perbedaan dan dari contoh-contoh di luar dugaan) tindakan yang ada dalam video tersebut, Unsur Kebahasaan memberi dan dilihat dari isi dan cara meminta - Ungkapan pengungkapannya informasi pernyataan niat terkait niat yang sesuai, - Bertanya jawab tentang melakukan dengan modalbe pernyataan beberapa tokoh S suatu going to, would tate tentang rencana melakukan tindakan/kegi like to perbaikan atan, sesuai SI - Nomina singular dengan lamic University of Su plural dan - Bermain game terkait dengan niat konteks dengan atau mengatasi masalah penggunaann tanpa a, the, this, va. those, my, their, - Membiasakan menerapkan yang (Perhatikan dsb sedang dipelajari. dalam interaksi unsur Ucapan, tekanan kebahasaan dengan guru dan teman secara kata, intonasi, be going to, alami di dalam dan di luar kelas. ejaan, tanda would like baca, dan tulisan to) - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses tangan 4.3 Menyusun dan hasil belajar. • Topik teks interaksi Syarif Kas Interaksi antara transaksional guru dan peserta lisan dan tulis didik di dalam dan pendek dan sederhana di luar kelas yang



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

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Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

Materi **Kompetensi Dasar** Kegiatan Pembelajaran Pembelajaran 0 melibatkan yang melibatkan pernyataan a tindakan niatyang dapat milik memberi dan menumbuhkan meminta perilaku yang informasi termuat di KI terkait niat melakukan S suatu Sn tindakan/kegi K a atan, dengan N memperhatik 9 fungsi an sosial, struktur teks. dan unsur kebahasaan benar yang dan sesuai konteks 3.4 Membedakan Fungsi Sosial - Menyimak dan menirukan guru fungsi sosial, teks membacakan Membanggakan, struktur teks. sederhana tentang tempat wisata menjual, dan unsur S mengenalkan, dan/atau bangunan kebahasaan tate terkenaldengan intonasi, ucapan, mengidentifikasi, beberapa teks deskriptif dan tekanan kata yang benar. mengkritik, dsb. SI lisan dan tulis lamic • Struktur Teks - Mencermati danbertanya jawab dengan memberi dan Dapat mencakup tentang University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau meminta menganalisisdeskripsi dengan alat Identifikasi informasi seperti tabel, mind map, dan (nama terkait tempat kemudian menerapkannya untuk keseluruhan dan wisata dan menganalisis beberapa deskripsi bagian) bangunan tempat wisata dan bangunan lain - Sifat (ukuran, bersejarah jumlah, warna, terkenal, - Mencermati bentuk, dsb.) pendek dan mempresentasikan hasil analisis - Fungsi, manfaat, sederhana, tindakan, secara lisan, mempraktekkan di sesuai kebiasaan dengan dalam kelompok masing-masing, konteks • Unsur kebahasaan dan kemudian mempresentasikan penggunaann

deskriptif

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Dilarang Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

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Materi **Kompetensi Dasar** Kegiatan Pembelajaran Pembelajaran 0 - Kosa kata dan di kelompok lain ya istilah terkait 2,4 Teks dengan tempat - Mengunjungi tempat wisata atau deskriptif wisata dan bangunan bersejarah untuk bangunan menghasilkan teks deskriptif 4.4.1 Menangkap bersejarah tentang tempat wisata atau makna secara terkenal \equiv bangunan bersejarahsetempat. kontekstual Adverbia terkait. S sifat Sn seperti terkait fungsi Menempelkan teks di dinding quite, very, sosial, K a kelas dan bertanya jawab dengan extremely, dst. struktur teks. pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang N Kalimat dan unsur datang membacanya 9 dekalraif dan kebahasaan interogatif - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses teks dalam tense dan hasil belajar. yang benar deskriptif, Nomina singular lisan dan dan plural secara tulis, pendek tepat, dengan dan atau tanpa a, the, sederhana this, those, my, terkait tempat their, dsb. wisata dan bangunan Ucapan, tekanan S bersejarah tate kata, intonasi, terkenal ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan 4.4.2 Menyusun teks deskriptif tangan • Topik deskriptif University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau lisan dan Deskripsi tempat tulis, pendek wisata dan dan bangunan sederhana. bersejarah yang terkait tempat dapat wisata dan menumbuhkan bangunan bersejarah perilaku yang terkenal, termuat di KI dengan memperhatik an fungsi sosial,





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Materi **Kompetensi Dasar** Kegiatan Pembelajaran Pembelajaran 0 struktur teks, dan unsur a kebahasaan, milik secara benar dan sesuai konteks 3.5 Membedakan • Fungsi Sosial - Menyimak dan menirukan guru fungsi sosial, S membacakan Menjalin beberapa Sn struktur teks. pemberitahuan (announcement) hubungan dan unsur K a dengan intonasi, ucapan, interpersonal dan kebahasaan N tekanan kata yang benar. beberapa teks akademik antar 9 khusus dalam didik. peserta - Bertanya dan mempertanyakan bentuk guru, dan sekolah tentang persamaan dan perbedaan pemberitahua • Struktur Teks fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan (announceme - Istilah khusus unsur kebahasaannya dengan nt). terkait dengan memberi dan - Mencermati danbertanya jawab ienis meminta pemberitahuann contoh tentang informasi menganalisisdeskripsi dengan alat terkait Informasi khas seperti tabel dan kemudian kegiatan yang relevan menerapkannya untuk sekolah, - Gambar, hiasan, S beberapa menganalisis teks sesuai komposisi warna tate pemberitahuan lain dengan • Unsur Kebahasaan konteks SI Membuat teks pemberitahuan - Ungkapan dan penggunaann lamicaUniversitys kosa kata yang (announcement) untuk kelas atau ya lazim digunakan teman Teks dalam pemberitahua announcement - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses (pemberitahuan) (announceme dan hasil belajar. - Nomina singular nt) dan plural secara Menangkap tepat, dengan makna secara Sultan atau tanpa a, the, kontekstual this, those, my, terkait fungsi their, dsb. sosial. Syarif Kasim Riau Ucapan, tekanan struktur teks. kata, intonasi. dan unsur tanda ejaan, kebahasaan baca, dan tulisan khusus teks



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*competensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pembelajaran
dalam bentuk pemberitahua n (announceme nt) 4.5.2 Menyusun teks khusus dalam bentuk pemberitahua n (announceme nt), lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, dengan memperhatik an fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks	 Topik Pemberitahuan kegiatan, kejadian yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI Multimedia Layout dan dekorasi yang membuat tampilan teks pemberitahuan lebih menarik. 	
konteks Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tinda kan/ kegiatan/ Riau	 Fungsi Sosial Menjelaskan, mendeskripsikan, menyangkal, menanyakan, dsb. Struktur Teks - Memulai - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) Unsur Kebahasaan - Kalimat deklaratif dan interogative dalam simple 	 Menyimak dan menirukan beberapa contoh percakapan terkait dengan intonasi, ucapan dan tekanan kata yang tepat Guru mendiktekan percakapan tersebut dan peserta didik menuliskannya dalam buku catatannya untuk kemudianbertanya jawab terkait perbedaan dan persamaan makna kalimat-kalimat yang menggunakan kedua tense tersebut Membaca beberapa teks pendek



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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

Materi mpetensi Dasar Kegiatan Pembelajaran Pembelajaran kejadian past tense. yang menggunakan kedua tense perfect menggunakan yang present tersebut, dan dilakukan/teri tense. kalimat-kalimat beberapa - Adverbial adi di waktu dalamnya untuk melengkapi teks lampau yang dengan since. rumpang pada beberapa teks ago, now; klause merujuk terkait. adveribial waktu dan penunjuk waktu terjadinya - Mencermati beberapa kalimat Nomina singular dan rumpang untuk menentukan tense kesudahanny dan plural secara yang tepat untuk kata kerja yang sesuai tepat. dengan dengan atau tanpa a, the, diberikan dalam kurung konteks this, those, my, penggunaann their, dsb. - Diberikan suatu kasus, peserta Ucapan, tekanan ya. didik membuat satu teks pendek (Perhatikan kata, intonasi, dengan menerapkan kedua tense ejaan, unsur tanda tersebut kebahasaan baca, dan tulisan simple past tangan - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses tense dan hasil belajar Topik present Kegiatan, perfect tense) tindakan, Menyusun kejadian, peristiwa teks interaksi transaksional, yang dapat lisan dan menumbuhkanperi tulis, pendek laku yang termuat dan di KI sederhana, yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan UIN SUSKA RIAU meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tinda kan/ kegiatan/ kejadian yang dilakukan/terj



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

1. Dilarang mengutip :	Hak Cipta Dilindungi
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Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. itumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

Materi **Kompetensi Dasar** Kegiatan Pembelajaran Pembelajaran 0 lampau yang merujuk a waktu milik terjadinya dan kesudahanny a. dengan \equiv memperhatik S fungsi an Sn sosial, K a struktur teks. N dan unsur 9 kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks Membedakan 3.7 • Fungsi Sosial - Menyimak guru membacakan fungsi sosial, peristiwa bersejarah, menirukan Melaporkan, struktur teks, bagian demi bagian dengan menceritakan, dan unsur ucapan dan temakan kata yang berbagi kebahasaan benar, dan bertanya jawab tentang pengalaman, beberapa teks recount lisan isi teks mengambil tulis dan teladan. S - Menyalin teks tsb dalam buku dengan tate membanggakan memberi dan teks masing-masing mengikuti meminta Struktur Teks SI seorang siswa yang menuliskan di informasi lamic Dapat mencakup: papan tulis, sambil bertanya terkait iawab terkait fungsi sosial, peristiwa - orientasi University of struktur teks. dan unsur bersejarah urutan kebahasaan dalam teks sesuai kejadian/kegiata dengan - Mencermati analisis terhadap konteks orientasi ulang fungsi sosial, rangkaian tindakan penggunaann • Unsur Kebahasaan dan kejadian dengan ya 4.7 Kalimat menggunakan alat seperti tabel, Teks recount deklaratif dan tan bagan, dan kemudian peristiwa interogatif mengerjakan hal sama dengan bersejarah 15 dalam simple teks tentang peristiwa bersejarah 4.7.1 Menangkap makna secar kontekstual past past, lainnya continuous. makna secara present perfect, - Mengumpulkan informasi untuk





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Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

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Materi **Kompetensi Dasar** Kegiatan Pembelajaran Pembelajaran 0 lainnya menguraikan peristiwa bersejarah terkait fungsi dan yang diperlukan sosial, di Indonesia ta - Adverbia struktur teks. milik penghubung - Menempelkan karyanya unsur dan waktu: first, dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab kebahasaan \subseteq then, after that, dengan pembaca (siswa lain, teks recount before, when, at guru) yang datang membacanya lisan dan tulis last, finally, dsb. S Adverbia Sn terkait dan Melakukan refleksi tentang proses frasa peristiwa dan hasil belajar. K a preposisional bersejarah N penujuk waktu Nomina singular ₹.7.2 Menyusun dan plural teks recount atau dengan lisan dan tanpa a, the, this, tulis, pendek those, my, their, dan dsb. sederhana, Ucapan, tekanan terkait kata, intonasi, peristiwa ejaan, tanda bersejarah, baca, dan tulisan dengan tangan memperhatik an fungsi Topik sosial, tate Peristiwa struktur teks, bersejarah yang dan unsur SI dapat kebahasaan, lamic menumbuhkan secara benar dan sesuai perilaku yang Univ konteks termuat di KI essity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Membedakan - Menyimak guru membacakan Fungsi Sosial fungsi sosial, legenda, sambil dilibatkan dalam Mendapat hiburan, struktur teks, tanya jawab tentang isinya menghibur, dan unsur mengajarkan nilaikebahasaan - Didiktekan guru menuliskan beberapa teks nilai luhur. legenda tersebut dalam buku naratif lisan mengambil catatan masing-masing, sambil dan tulis teladan bertanya jawab terkait fungsi dengan • Struktur Teks memberi dan sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur meminta



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Materi **Kompetensi Dasar** Kegiatan Pembelajaran Pembelajaran 0 informasi Dapat mencakup: kebahasaan yang ada terkait a Orientasi legenda - Dalam kelompok masing-masing milik Komplikasi rakyat, berlatih membacakan legenda tsb Resolusi sederhana. dengan intonasi, ucapan Orientasi ulang sesuai tekanan kata yang benar, dengan \equiv dengan • Unsur Kebahasaan saling mengoreksi konteks S Kalimat-kalimat Sn penggunaann Membaca satu legenda dalamsimple bertanya jawab tentang isinya, past tense, past 22.8 Menangkap continuous, dan dan kemudian mengidentifikasi makna secara lainnya yang 0 kalimat-kalimat yang memuat kontekstual relevan bagian-bagian legenda yang terkait fungsi Kosa kata: ditanyakan sosial, terkait karakter, struktur teks, watak. dan - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan unsur setting dalam dan hasil belaiar. kebahasaan legenda teks naratif. Adverbia lisan dan tulis penghubung dan sederhana penujuk waktu terkait Ucapan, tekanan legenda intonasi. kata. rakyat ejaan, tanda S tate baca, dan tulisan tangan Islamic University Topik Cerita legenda dapat yang menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI 3.9 Menafsirkan • Fungsi sosial - Membaca, menyimak, dan fungsi sosial Sultan menirukan lirik lagu secara lisan Mengembangkan dan unsur nilai-nilai kebahasaan - Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak kehidupan dan lirik lagu Syarif Kasim diketahui atau berbeda karakter terkait yang kehidupan positif - Mengambil teladan dari pesanremaja • Unsur kebahasaan SMA/MA/S



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

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Materi **Kompetensi Dasar** Kegiatan Pembelajaran Pembelajaran oip MK/MAK - Kosa pesan dalam lagu kata dan tata bahasa 2.9 Menangkap - Menyebutkan pesan yang terkait dalam lirik lagu milik makna terkait dengan bagian-bagian tertentu fungsi sosial Ucapan, tekanan dan unsur - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses \subseteq kata, intonasi, kebahasaan dan hasil belajarnya tanda ejaan, secara S baca, dan tulisan kontekstual Sn lirik. lagu tangan K a terkait kehidupan Topik N remaja 9 Hal-hal yang SMA/MA/S dapat memberikan MK/MAK keteladanan dan menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

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RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Satuan Pendidikan : SMA Negeri 1 Tapung

Tahun Pelajaran : 2022 - 2023

Mata Pelajaran : Bahasa Inggris

Materi Pokok : Tourism Place/ Historical Building (descriptive text)

Kelas/Semester : X/I

Alokasi Waktu : 2 x 45 Menit

B. Kompetensi Inti

KI 1 : Menghargai dan menghayati ajaran agama yang dianutnya.

KI 2 : Menunjukkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, tanggung jawab, peduli (toleransi,gotong royong), santun, percayadiri, dalam berinteraksi secara efektif denganlingkungan sosial dana lam dalam jangkauan pergaulan dan keberadaannya.

Memahami pengetahuan (faktual, konseptual, ΚI prosedural)berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni,budaya terkait fenomena dan kejadian tampak mata.

KI 4 : Mencoba, mengolah, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret (menggunakan,mengurai, merangkai, memodifikasi, dan membuat) dan ranah abstrak (menulis,membaca, menghitung, menggambar, dan mengarang) sesuai dengan yangdipelajari di sekolah dan sumber lain yang sama dalam sudut pandang/teori.

Kompetensi Dasar

- 4.7 Teks Deskriptif
- 4.7.1 Memahami makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis,pendek dan sederhana, terkait orang, binatang, dan benda.
 - 3.8 Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teksinteraksi transaksional lisan dan tulis melibatkan vang

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penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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tindakanmemberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tindakan/kegiatan/kejadian menyebutkan tanpa perlu pelakunya sesuai dengankonteks penggunaannya.

G Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi

- Peserta didik dapat Mengidentifikasikan pengertian dari Descriptive text, \subset fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur bahasa dalam descriptive text.
- \overline{z} Peserta didik dapat mengidentifikasi informasi rinci dari teks seperti main S idea, inference, finding factual, reference, dan vocabulary.
- c. Peserta didik dapat Mengkomunikasikan secara lisan dan tulis, memberi N informasi pendek dan sederhana terkait orang, benda dengan menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur bahasa yang tepat sesuai dengan konteks penggunaan.

D. Alat/Media Pembelajaran

- a. Alat: laptop, infocus
- b. Media: Teks deskriptif, Power Point

E. Materi pembelajaran

Ulu Kasok Tourism

(Identification)

Ulu Kasok Tourism is a tourist attraction that provides a view similar to Raja Ampat in West Papua Province. This area is a center of tourist attraction as it is surrounded by hills and rivers.

(Description)

Ulu Kasok Tourism is located in Pulau Gadang Village, XIII Koto Kampar District, Kampar Regency, Riau Province, Indonesia. The location consists of several islands located in the middle of Koto Panjang Water. The waters surrounding the island are still green with dense forests, making visitors fascinated. Ulu Kasok Tourism is very crowdedby recreational tourists on holiday, such as Saturday or Sunday, Eid al-Fitr, and New Year's Day.

Dilarang Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.



(C)

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Langkah-langkah Pembelajaran

1. Pertemuan ke-1

cip	1.	Pertemuan ke-1	
Pe	rten	nuan Ke-1 (2 x 45 menit)	Alokasi
3			Waktu
milik U			
1/2	Pen	dahuluan/Kegiatan Awal	15 Menit
	a.	Guru memberi salam pembuka	
Suska	b.	Siswa berdoa dan mengucap salam untuk mengawali	
		pembelajaran.	
Ria	C.	Guru mengecek kehadiran siswa.	
	d.	Guru mengungkapkan tujuan pembelajaran.	
2.	Keg	giatan inti	60 menit
	a.	Predicting	
		Guru memotivasi peserta didik dengan memberikan contoh	
		gambar atau teks deskriptif tentang wisata ulu kasok,	
		sesuai dengan latar belakang pengetahuan peserta didik	
Sta		terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah.	
ite]	b.	Clarifying	
State Islamic Uni		Peserta didik diminta mengklarifikasi/ menemukan kata-	
mic		kata sulit yang terdapat di dalam contoh teks deskriptif.	
Un	c.	Questioning	
-		Peserta didik diminta untuk bertanya terkait ide pokok atau	
rsit		detail informasi dari contoh teks deskriptif yang sulit	ATI
y of		dipahami.	110
Su	d.	Summarizing	
ltar		Peserta didik diminta untuk membuat kesimpulan dari	
Sy		setiap paragraf.	
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1. 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.

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



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3 Penutup

- a. Guru memberikan review hasil pembelajaran
- b. Guru memberikan umpan balik/refleksi hasil Pembelajaran

15 menit

- c. Guru dan peserta didik menyimpulkan materi yang telah dipelajari dengan bimbingan guru
- d. Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan doa dansalam

d. Guru menutup j

a			
Pe	rten	nuan Ke-2 (2 x 45 menit)	Alokasi
n			Waktu
1.	Pen	dahuluan/Kegiatan Awal	15 Menit
	a.	Guru memberi salam pembuka	
	b.	Siswa berdoa dan mengucap salam untuk mengawali	
		pembelajaran.	
	C.	Guru mengecek kehadiran siswa.	
S	d.	Guru mengungkapkan tujuan pembelajaran.	
2	Keg	giatan inti	60 menit
e Is	a.	Predicting	
lami		Guru memotivasi peserta didik dengan memberikan contoh	
CL		gambar atau teks deskriptif tentang masjid Raya Tapung,	
Jniv	sesuai dengan latar belakang pengetahuan peserta didi		
/ers		terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah.	
ity	b.	Clarifying	
of 9		Peserta didik diminta mengklarifikasi/ menemukan kata-	
Jniversity of Sultan Syar		kata sulit yang terdapat di dalam contoh teks deskriptif.	
an	c.	Questioning	
Sya		Peserta didik diminta untuk bertanya terkait ide pokok atau	
rif K		detail informasi dari contoh teks deskriptif yang sulit	

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



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Ha dipahami. k cip d. Summarizing Peserta didik diminta untuk membuat kesimpulan dari ta setiap paragraf. milik 15 menit Penutup 3= a. Guru memberikan review hasil pembelajaran S Sn Guru memberikan umpan balik/refleksi hasil Pembelajaran k a c. Guru dan peserta didik menyimpulkan materi yang telah Riau dipelajari dengan bimbingan guru d. Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan doa dansalam

3. Pertemuan ke-3

rten	nuan Ke-3 (2 x 45 menit)	Alokasi
		Waktu
Pen	dahuluan/Kegiatan Awal	15 Menit
a.	Guru memberi salam pembuka	
b.	Siswa berdoa dan mengucap salam untuk mengawali	
	pembelajaran.	
c.	Guru mengecek kehadiran siswa.	
d.	Guru mengungkapkan tujuan pembelajaran.	
Keg	giatan inti	60 menit
a.	Predicting	AU
	Guru membagi siswa menjadi bebrerapa kelompok,	
	kemudian memotivasi peserta didik dengan memberikan	
	contoh gambar dan teks deskriptif tentang wisata pulau	
	cinta Teluk Jering, sesuai dengan latar belakang	
	pengetahuan peserta didik terkait tempat wisata dan	
	Pen a. b. c. d. Keg	 b. Siswa berdoa dan mengucap salam untuk mengawali pembelajaran. c. Guru mengecek kehadiran siswa. d. Guru mengungkapkan tujuan pembelajaran. Kegiatan inti a. Predicting Guru membagi siswa menjadi bebrerapa kelompok, kemudian memotivasi peserta didik dengan memberikan contoh gambar dan teks deskriptif tentang wisata pulau cinta Teluk Jering, sesuai dengan latar belakang

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Dilarang

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bangunan bersejarah.

b. Clarifying

Peserta didik diminta untuk mendiskusikan materi tersebut bersama dengan teman satu kelompoknya. Setelah itu, guru menunjuk salah satu peserta didik sebagai wakil dari kelompoknya untuk mengklarifikasi/ menemukan katakata sulit yang terdapat di dalam contoh teks deskriptif.

c. Questioning

Peserta didik diminta untuk bertanya terkait ide pokok atau detail informasi dari contoh teks deskriptif yang sulit dipahami yang tidak dapat dipecahkan dalam kelompok. Guru juga berkesempatan untuk melakukan kegiatan tanya jawab untuk mengetahui sejauh mana pemahaman peserta didik.

d. Summarizing

Peserta didik diminta untuk membuat kesimpulan dari setiap paragraf. Kemudian, menunjuk salah satu peserta didik untuk menyampaikan kesimpulan setelah berdiskusi dengan kelompok nya.

Penutup

15 menit

- Guru memberikan review hasil pembelajaran
- Guru memberikan umpan balik/refleksi hasil Pembelajaran
- c. Guru dan peserta didik menyimpulkan materi yang telah dipelajari dengan bimbingan guru
- d. Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan doa dansalam

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Pertemuan ke-4

Pertemuan Ke-4 (2 x 45 menit) Alokasi a Waktu 3 Pendahuluan/Kegiatan Awal 15 Menit \subseteq a. Guru memberi salam pembuka S b. Siswa berdoa dan mengucap salam untuk mengawali Sn pembelajaran. K a c. Guru mengecek kehadiran siswa. N Ø d. Guru mengungkapkan tujuan pembelajaran. Kegiatan inti 60 menit a. Predicting Guru membagi siswa menjadi bebrerapa kelompok, kemudian memotivasi peserta didik dengan memberikan contoh gambar dan teks deskriptif tentang wisata sungai Gulamo, sesuai dengan latar belakang pengetahuan peserta S didik terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah. te b. Clarifying SI Peserta didik diminta untuk mendiskusikan materi tersebut lamic University of Sultan bersama dengan teman satu kelompoknya. Setelah itu, guru menunjuk salah satu peserta didik sebagai wakil dari kelompoknya untuk mengklarifikasi/ menemukan katakata sulit yang terdapat di dalam contoh teks deskriptif. c. Questioning Peserta didik diminta untuk bertanya terkait ide pokok atau detail informasi dari contoh teks deskriptif yang sulit dipahami yang tidak dapat dipecahkan dalam kelompok. Syarif Kasim Riau Guru juga berkesempatan untuk melakukan kegiatan tanya jawab untuk mengetahui sejauh mana pemahaman peserta

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didik.

d. Summarizing

Peserta didik diminta untuk membuat kesimpulan dari setiap paragraf. Kemudian, menunjuk salah satu peserta didik untuk menyampaikan kesimpulan setelah berdiskusi dengan kelompok nya.

Penutup

15 menit

- a. Guru memberikan review hasil pembelajaran
- b. Guru memberikan umpan balik/refleksi hasil Pembelajaran
- c. Guru dan peserta didik menyimpulkan materi yang telah dipelajari dengan bimbingan guru
- d. Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan doa dansalam

G. Penilaian Hasil Pembelajaran

1. Penilaian Pengetahuan berupa tes tertulis pilihan ganda & tertulis uraian, tes lisan/ observasi terhadap diskusi tanya jawab dan percakapan serta penugasan.

2. Penilaian Keterampilan berupa penilaian unjuk kerja, penilaian proyek, dan penilaian portofolio.

Tapung, 28 Maret 2023

Mengetahui

Guru Mata Pelajaran

Mahasiswa peneliti

Agis Setia Abdana

Sri Juliani, S.Pd arif Kasim Riau

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang 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

Appendix 7 Recommendation Letters

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

sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

LAMPIRAN BERITA ACARA UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa Hari/ Tanggal Judul Proposal Penelitian

Agis Setia Abdana . 11910 Az 1726 Sonio /30 January 2023 :The Effect of Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on Student's feading Comprehension of Percriptive Texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar

7	Negeri 1 Taping, Kampar			
Ria	NO	URAIAN PERBAIKAN		
	1.	Pevise your Key Jerms		
	2.	Improve your writing technique		
	3.	Revise your data collection technique		
State Islamic Unive				
sity	Peng	Pekanbaru, 30 Januari U.S. Penguji II		
State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasin	Note: Dengan h proposal	gafi'i S. M.Pd. 22 Ly Pytriani, M.Pd narapan Dosen Pembimbing dapat memperhatikan keputusan seminar ini dalam memperbaiki mahasiswa yang dibimbing		
Sin				
-				

Riau



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

Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

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penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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UIN SUSKA RIAU

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

Hari/Tanggal Ujian

Judul Proposal Ujian

. Agis Setia Abdana

11910421226

Senin / 30 Januari 2023

The Effect of Peciprocal Teaching on Student's Reading Comprehension

Descriptive Texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung

Kampar.

Isi Proposal

: Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang

dalam Ujian proposal

No		JABATAN -	TANDA TANGAN		
	NAMA		PENGUJI I	PENGUJI II	
1.	Drs. H.M synfi'i s.M.D.	PENGUJI I	f 8/2/29		
2.	Zeung Putriani M.Pd	PENGUJI II		3-6-1	

Mengetahui Dekan

> Br. Zarkasih, M.Ag. NIP. 19721017 199703 1 004

Pekanbaru, @ Februari 2023 Peserta Ujian Proposal

Abdana

NIM. 110/1092/226

State Islamic Univers tan Syarif Kasi

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

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penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

Dilarang

mengutip

sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

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

Pekanbaru, 10 Februari 2023

Nomor : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/2336/2023 Sifat : Biasa

Lamp.

UIN SUSKA RIAU

Hal : Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

> Kepada Yth. Kepala Sekolah SMA Negeri 1 Tapung

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

: Agis Setia Abdana NIM 11910421226 Semester/Tahun : VIII (Delapan)/ 2023 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 OLTAN SYPE MIP. 19751115 200312 2 001

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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mengutip

sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

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penelitian,

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber

penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENDIDIKAN **SMA NEGERI 1 TAPUNG**

Alamat : Jl. Petapahan - Minas KM. 93 Desa Indra Sakti - Tapung E-mail : <u>smanegeriltapung@gmail.com</u> Akreditasi A. NSS : 30109020246 NPSN. : 10400372 Kode POS : 28464



SURAT KETERANGAN PRARISET NO. 421.3 / SMAN1-TPG/II/2023/933

Kepala Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) Negeri 1 Tapung Kabupaten Kampar, berdasarkan Surat dari Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Nomor : Un.04/F.II.3/PP.00.9/2336/2023 tanggal 10 Februari 2023, tentang Permohonan Izin Melaksanakan Prariset dan pengumpulan data untuk bahan skripsi, dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

> : AGIS SETIA ABDANA Nama

NIM : 11910421226 Semester/ Tahun VIII (Delapan) 2023 : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Program Studi

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Telah diberikan izin untuk melaksanakan Prariset dan Pengumpulan data bahan Skripsi di SMA Negeri 1 Tapung.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami berikan, untuk dapat di pergunakan seperlunya

ENDIO Repala Sekolah,

S.Pd, M.Pd

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim

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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING JI. H. R. Soebrantas No 155 Km.18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

Pekanbaru, 24 Februari 2023 M

Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/5111/2023

Sifat : Biasa

: 1 (Satu) Proposal Lamp.

: Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset Hal

Kepada

Yth. Gubernur Riau

Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu

Provinsi Riau Di Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Nama : Agis Setia Abdana NIM 11910421226 Semester/Tahun : VIII (Delapan)/ 2023 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Fakultas

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: The Effect Of Using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy On Students' Reading Comprehension Of Descriptive Texts At SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar

Lokasi Penelitian: SMA NEGERI 1 TAPUNG KAMPAR Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (24 Februari 2023 s.d 24 Mei 2023)

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

> n. Rektor Dekan

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

Dr. H. Kadar, M.Ag. NIP.19650521 199402 1 001

Tembusan:

Rektor UIN Suska Riau

ta te S lamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU

DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 PEKANBARU Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/54251 TENTANG

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

N Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat ermohonan Riset dari : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor : din.04/F.II/PP.00.9/5111/2023 Tanggal 24 Februari 2023, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

AGIS SETIA ABDANA 1. Nama

2. NIM / KTP 119104212260

3. Program Studi PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

4. Jenjang S1

PEKANBARU 5. Alamat

THE EFFECT OF USING RECIPROCAL TEACHING STRATEGY ON STUDENTS' 6. Judul Penelitian

READING COMPREHENSION OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS AT SMA NEGERI 1

TAPUNG, KAMPAR'

SMA NEGERI 1 TAPUNG, KAMPAR 7. Lokasi Penelitian

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.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Dibuat di Pekanbaru Pada Tanggal : 27 Februari 2023



Ditandatangani Secara Elektronik Melalui : Sistem Informasi Manajemen Pelayanan (SIMPEL) DPM DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN

PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU PROVINSI RIAU

Tembusan :
Disampaikan Kepada Yth :

Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru

Yang Bersangkutan

ilarang Pengutipan mengutip hanya untuk sebagian atau seluruh kepentingan pendidikan, karya tulis penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

lamic University of Su Tyan 4 Kasim

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ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang ilarang Pengutipan mengutip hanya untuk sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber penulisan karya

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Riau.

PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU

PENDIDIK

JL. CUT NYAK DIEN NO. 3 TELP. 076122552 / 076121553 PEKANBARU

Pekanbaru, 28 Feb 2023

800/Disdik/1.3/2023/3842 Nomor

Sifat Biasa Lampiran Hal

Izin Riset / Penelitian

Yth. Kepala SMAN 1 TAPUNG

Tempat

Berkenaan dengan Surat Rekomendasi dari Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Nomor : 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/54251 Tanggal 24 Februari 2023 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset, dengan ini disampaikan bahwa:

: AGIS SETIA ABDANA Nama : 119104212260

NIM/KTP

Program Studi PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Jenjang : 51

PEKANBARU Alamat

THE EFFECT OF USING RECIPROCAL TEACHING Judul Penelitian

STRATEGY ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION OF DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS AT SMA NEGERI 1 TAPUNG, KAMPAR

DINAS PENDID

: SMA NEGERI 1 TAPUNG Lokasi Penelitian

Dengan ini disampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut

Untuk dapat memberikan yang bersangkutan berbagai informasi dan data yang diperlukan untuk penelitian.

Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan dan memaksakan kehendak yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan ini.

Adapun Surat Izin Penelitian ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi Ini dibuat.

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatian diucapkan terima kasih.

PIN KEPAN DINAS PENDIDIKAN

LINDAWATI,SH,M.SI Pembina Tingkat I (IV/b) NIP. 19660717 198603 2 002

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

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Alamat : Jl. Petapahan-Minas KM. 93 Desa Indrasakti Email: smanegeriltapung@gmail.com, Akreditasi A, NSS. 30109020246, NPSN. 1400372, Kode Pos. 28464



SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 421.3/SMAN1-TPG/VI/2023/!/8.

Kepala Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) Negeri 1 Tapung Kabupaten Kampar Provinsi Riau, menerangkan bahwa:

> : AGIS SETIA ABDANA Nama

NIM : 119104212260

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Fakultas

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Program Study

Jenjang : S1

Telah Selesai Melaksanakan riset di SMA Negeri 1 Tapung dalam rangka penyusunan tugas akhir/skripsi yang dilaksanakan terhitung mulai tanggal 20 Maret s.d 30 Mei 2023.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami berikan, untuk dapat di pergunakan seperlunya.

Tapung, 16 Juni 2023 PENDIRepala Sekolah,

MA NEGERI TAPUNG

OVINSI MENS

NIP. 19680606 199203 1 005

Dilarang Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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Pekanbaru, 19 Juni 2023

: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/10014/2023 Nomor

: Biasa Sifat Lamp. . .

: Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan) Hal

Kepada

Yth. Abdul Hadi, S.Pd, M.A.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa:

Nama : AGIS SETIA ABDANA

NIM : 11910421226

Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: The Effect of Using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on Students' Reading

Comprehension of Descriptive Texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar

Waktu : 3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan dengan Redaksi dan Teknik Penulisan Skripsi sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.

Wassalam

an, Dekan

HTERIAN Wakil De

19721017 199703 1 004

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Hak cipta mIIIK UIN SUSKA RIAU UIN Suska

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

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amat : Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

Jenis yang dibimbing

Seminar usul Penelitian

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

2. Nama Pembimbing

a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

3. Nama Mahasiswa

4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

5. Kegiatan

N 9

: Abdul Hadi, MA, Ph.D

: 2018017301/19730118200003100)

: Agis Setia Abdana

: 1191042126

Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
10 November 2022	Review & Rention: Chyp to [Morphi?	
27 posember 2022	Review & Revisa: chiptori	Japan	
13 Januari 2023	Revie & Peritin: Chypter 117	Japan ?	· }
13 Januar 2023	Juluful alterna	Johns	1
2 Maret 203	Instrument approval	Jam K.	
6 April 2023	Review & pevision: Chapter W	Donal	ΔTI
4 mei 2023	Peview & Revision : Chapter IV	Sams	
	Konsultasi 10 November 2022 27 Desember 2022 13 Januari 2023 13 Januari 2023 2 Januari 2023 2 Maref203 b April 2023	Konsultasi 10 November 2022 Review & Rention: Chapter I 27 Desember 2022 Review & Lention: Chapter II 13 Januari 2023 Review & Devitor: Chapter II 13 Januari 2023 Proposal appeared 2 Marel 203 / Maruneat approval 6 April 2023 Review & Revision: Chapter W	Konsultasi 10 November 2022 Review & Review & Review & Chapter II Both & 27 Desember 2022 Review & Lew Fran: Chapter II Both & 13 Januari 2023 Review & Peri Fin: Chapter III Both & 13 Januari 2023 Proposal approval Both & 2 Marel 2023 Instrument approval b April 2023 Review & pevision: Chapter W

Pekanbaru, G Juni .2023 Pembimbing

Abdul Hadi, MA, Ph.D NIP. 2018017301 19730118200031001

ultan Syarif Kasim 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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State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan,

penelitian,

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FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

tanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

UIN SUSKA RIAU

a. Seminar usul Penelitian b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

2. Nama Pembimbing : Abdul Hadi, MA. Ph. D Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP) : 197301182000031001

3. Nama Mahasiswa : Agis Setia Abdana 4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 11910421226

5. Kegiatan

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
87	8 Juni 2623	Review and Revision: Chapter in	Brife	2
1	15 Juni 2023	Review and Revision : Chapter V'	Day	
W	19 Juni 2023	Thelis ypor in	Bru	5
		JIN SUSKA	KLA	LU

Pekanbaru, Pembimbing

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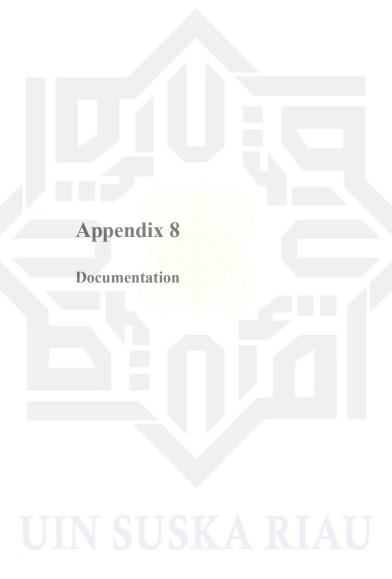
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CURRICULUM VITAE

Agis Setia Abdana, was born on April 25th, 2001 in Pangkalan Brandan, Sumatera Utara. She is the third daughter of Marzuki and Dewi Susanti. She has 3 sisters they are Linsi Mayshella. SE, Dinda Agata Vella, and Hikmah Amalia Dau. She lives in Tapung, Kampar, Riau.

The writer had finisihed her study at SDN 009 Trimanunggal (2007-2013), then she continued her study at Mts Mathlabul Ulum (2013-2016), and she continued her study at SMAN 1 Tapung (2016-2019). Then in 2019 she was accepted as one of students in English Education Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. On July 2022 she was doing Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) program in Indragiri Hulu. Then, she was doing Pre-Service Teacher Practice (PPL) program at MA Diniyah Puteri Pekanbaru on October 2022. Finally, she passed thesis examination for her undergraduate program entitled "The Effect of Using Reciprocal Teaching Strategy on Students' Reading Comprehension of Descriptive Texts at SMA Negeri 1 Tapung, Kampar".

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