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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON TEACHER'S INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR AND THEIR ATTITUDES IN LEARNING ENGLISH AT ISLAMIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL HASANAH PEKANBARU



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Thesis

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

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and Merciful, praise belongs to Allah almighty. With his guidance and blessing, the researcher has accomplished the final research paper entitled "The Relationship Between Students' Perspectives on Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior and Their Attitudes in Learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru". It is a scientific writing to fulfill one of the academic requirements to finish the bachelor's degree (S. Pd) at the Department of English Education Faculty of Education and Teacher Training State the Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. Then, shalawat and salam are always presented to the last messenger of Allah, prophet Muhammad SAW who has inspired and lightened many people worldwide.

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ABSTRACT

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Denaya Pratami Yanas (2024): The Relationship Between Students' Perspectives on Teacher's Interpersonal **Behavior** and Their Attitudes Learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru

milik The relationship between teacher and students plays an important role in the academic field in creating a good learning attitude from students. An important factor in building such relationships is teachers' interpersonal behavior. The purpose of this research was to examine whether there is any significant relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their atfludes in learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru. This research used quantitative research. The correlational quantitative method was used in this research. This research was held on October 24, 2023, at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru. The population in this research were grade VIII students of Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru consisting of 3 classes with a total of 79 students and the samples were 26 students selected through purposive sampling technique. The researcher used two questionnaires to measure students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and students' attitudes in learning English with different contents. The findings showed that the researcher used the Rank Spearman Correlation Coefficient through SPSS 21.00 to analyze the data. The research results showed that sig (2-tailed) was 0.956. It can be said 0.956 > 0.05 which means the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected, while the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted. The correlational coefficient (r) was 0.011. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is no significant relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru.

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ABSTRAK

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Denaya Pratami Yanas (2024): Hubungan Antara Perspektif Siswa Terhadap Perilaku Interpersonal Guru Dengan Sikap Mereka Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris Di MTs Hasanah Pekanbaru

Hubungan antara guru dan siswa memegang peranan penting dalam bidang akademik dalam menciptakan sikap belajar yang baik dari siswa. Faktor penting dalam membangun hubungan seperti itu adalah perilaku interpersonal guru. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menguji apakah terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara perspektif siswa terhadap perilaku interpersonal guru dan sikap mereka dalam pembelajaran bahasa Inggris di MTs Hasanah Pekanbaru. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kuantitatif. Metode kuantitatif korelasional digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada tanggal 24 Oktober 2023 di MTs Hasanah Pekanbaru. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas VIII MTs Hasanah Pekanbaru yang terdiri dari 3 kelas dengan jumlah 79 siswa dan sampelnya berjumlah 26 siswa yang dipilih melalui teknik purposive sampling. Peneliti menggunakan dua kuesioner untuk mengukur perspektif siswa terhadap perilaku interpersonal guru dan sikap siswa dalam pembelajaran bahasa Inggris dengan konten yang berbeda. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa peneliti menggunakan Koefisien Korelasi Rank Spearman melalui SPSS 21.00 untuk menganalisis data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sig (2-tailed) sebesar 0,956. Dapat dikatakan 0,956 > 0.05 yang berarti hipotesis alternatif (H_a) ditolak, sedangkan hipotesis nol (H₀) diterima. Koefisien korelasi (r) sebesar 0,011. Oleh karena itu, dapat disimpulkan bahwa tidak terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara perspektif siswa terhadap perilaku interpersonal guru dengan sikap mereka dalam pembelajaran bahasa Inggris di MTs Hasanah Pekanbaru. State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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ملخّص

دينايا فراتامي ياناس، (٢٠٢٤): علاقة بين وجهات نظر التلاميذ حول سلوك المطلم الشخصى ومواقفهم في تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية في مدرسة حسنة المتوسطة الإسلامية الحكومية بكنبارو

تلعب العلاقة بين المعلمين والتلاميذ دور ا مهما في المجال الأكاديمي في خلق اتجاهات تعليمية جيدة لدى التلاميذ. أحد العوامل المهمة في بناء مثل هذه العلاقات هو سلوك المعلم الشخصى. الهدف من هذا البحث هو اختبار ما إذا كانت هناك علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية بين وجهات نظر التلاميذ حول السلوك الشخصي للمعلمين ومواقفهم في تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية في مدرسة حسنة المتوسطة الإسلامية الحكومية بكنبارو. يستخدم هذا البحث البحث الككي. واستخدمت الأساليب الكمية الارتباطية في هذا البحث. تم إجراء هذا البحث في ٢٤ أكتوبّر ٢٠٢٣ في مدر سة حسنة المتوسطة الإسلامية الحكومية بكنبار و. ومجتمع هذا البحث تلاميذ الصف الثَّامن في مدرسة حسنة المتوسطة الإسلامية الحكومية بكنبارو والذي يتكون من ٣٠ فصول بإجمالي ٧٩ تلميذا وكانت العينة ٢٦ تلميذا تم اختيار هم باستخدام تقنية أخذ العينات الهادفة. استخدمت الباحثة استبيانين لقياس وجهات نظر التلاميذ حول سلوك المعلمين الشخصي واتجاهات التلاميذ في تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية بمحتوى مختلف. وأظهرت النتائج أن الباحثة أستخدمت معامل ارتباط رتبة سبيرمان عبر برنامج الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية ٢١,٠٠ لتحليل البيانات تظهر نتائج البحث علامة (٢ ذيل) تبلغ ٩٥٦. ويمكن القول أن ٩٥٦, ٠ > ٥٠,٠٥ مما يعني رفض الفرضية البديلة وقبول الفرضية المبدئية. معامل الارتباط هو ٢,٠١١. ولذلك، يمكن أن نستنتج أنه لا توجد علاقة ذات دلالة إحصائية بين وجهات نظر التلاميذ حوّل السلوك الشخصي للمعلمين ومواقفهم في تعلم اللغة الإنجليزية في مدرسة حسنة المتوسطة الإسلامية الحكومية بكنبارو.

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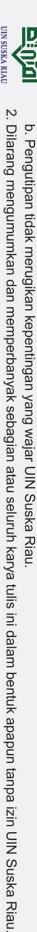
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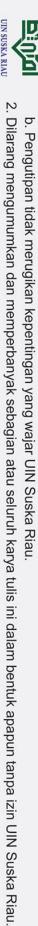
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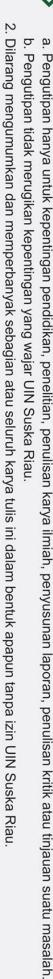


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A Background of the Problem

Being a teacher is not an easy profession as one might think. Teaching \subset is a profession that requires skills and knowledge, not only for the subjects taught by the teacher but also the teacher's ability to convey, transfer and deliver material to students. Teachers are also responsible for nurturing people with various manners and attitudes so they can live well in society.

The qualities of a good teacher are universal (Haukås et al., 2021). They must have knowledge and enthusiasm about the subject matter, preparation and planning for each lesson, willingness to admit mistakes, openness to different points of Perspectives, and flexibility. Moreover, teachers must recognise the autonomy and agency of each student in an environment of safety, equality and sense of belongingness. This is in line with Harmer (2001) that some of the qualities which good teachers posses are an ability to give interesting classes, using the full range of their personality, the desire to empathise with students, treating them all equally, and knowing all their names. However every teacher has their own interpersonal behavior whether it's about the way the teacher teaches, communicates, or motivates students in class.

The interaction among teacher and students itself is one of points that accompany learning activities (Goh & Fraser, 2009). The relationship between Syarif Kasim Riau teacher and students should be one of the important keys to the success of

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Iteaching and learning activities in the classroom because it will support the o creation of a good classroom environment. Not only the most significant factor in determining the success of the teacher's work, the relationship between teacher and student plays an important role in the academic field to create a good learning attitude from students.

Z According to Brekelmans, Sleegers, & Fraser (2000), healthy teacher-S student relationships are a prerequisite for engaging students in learning activities. An important factor for building such relationships is teachers' interpersonal behavior (Sun et al., 2019). Teacher's interpersonal behavior is an important element of the learning environment (Wei et al., 2009). Teacher interpersonal behavior is also closely related to the quality of the educational process. Thus it is an important part of teaching quality. Because the behavior of teachers and students influence each other, so the teachers' interpersonal behavior are very important for student learning in the classroom.

Latchanna & Dagnew (2009) have argued that attitude as an important concept in understanding human behavior and a complex mental process involving beliefs and emotions. A student's attitude toward learning the language is one of the predictors of success in learning English. So, teachers and educators should take motivation and attitude factors into consideration when designing English language training and instruction (Hall, 2009).

of Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru is one of the junior high Sultan schools located on Cempedak Street, Pekanbaru City. Islamic Junior High Syarif Kasim Riau School Hasanah Pekanbaru applies the 2013 curriculum as a guide in the



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teaching and learning process. In line with the curriculum of 2013 that is used in Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru, this curriculum of 2013 addresses 4 main competencies. These competencies include religious, attitude, knowledge and practical competence. All of that must be conveyed in the teaching and learning process. By teaching these four competencies, the teacher plays an important role as an educator. The way teachers improve religious and attitudes competence towards knowledge and practical competence should be based on good relationships with the students. So in education, attitude is important in students' learning. Because positive language attitudes let learners have a positive orientation towards learning English (Karahan, 2007).

According to Maulana et al. (2011), almost everyone has experienced different interpersonal teacher behaviour. Some teachers are distant and others sociable. Some are well-organized and others chaotic. Chang Zhu (2013) also has argued that in the learning environment, teachers present certain types of interpersonal behavior toward students, while students also have their preferences of teacher interpersonal behavior. So it can be said that teachers' interpersonal behavior will affect students' interest in learning English, and it also influences their attitudes to learning English. If there is no two-way interaction between teachers and students, it can be a factor for students' lack of interest. How teachers' interpersonal behavior affects students' interest and attitudes in learning English needs to be further investigated from the students' perspectives.



Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

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The term of interpersonal behavior could be developed in many focused o topics. Most of previous researchers interested in developed the relationship between teacher's interpersonal behavior with another fields such as students' learning motivation (e.g. Bakar, 2014; Ari Riswanto, et al., 2017; Agus Muji Santoso, et al., 2017; Sondang Pondan Perlindungan Leoanak, 2017), and students' achievement (e.g. Omozele, 2017; Dar & Ghani, 2016; Gedamu & Shure, 2015; Mehdipour & Balaramulu, 2013; Sivan & Chan, 2013; Brok et al, **2010**; Wei, et al., 2009; Goh & Fraser, 2000).

According to Wei et al. (2009), interpersonal behavior of teacher was mostly conducted in secondary science, mathematics, physics or biology classroom environments. Meanwhile, English class was not commonly used. In addition, many of the previous studies have been conducted on examining learning environments in various parts of the world. However, only a few were reported from Indonesia. Teaching and learning English as a foreign language in Indonesia can provide an additional knowledge base about the teacherstudent relationship from an Indonesian Perspectives. The relationship between teacher's interpersonal and their students in Indonesia as an EFL country are relatively rare. This topic can be used for teachers, teacher trainers and policy makers in Indonesia, because this study consist of how communicating among teacher-student does (Maulana et al., 2011).

of Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru is one of the Islamic Sultan Junior High Schools in Pekanbaru City, Riau Province. As one of the formal Syarif Kasim Riau institutions, this school provides the English lesson for the students. Based on

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

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researcher's preliminary observations at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah O Pekanbaru, communication between teachers and students is an important thing used in the teaching and learning process, both verbal and non-verbal communication. Then, good communication between teachers and students is also an important factor in students' attitudes to learning. The teacher has also tried to build a good environment in the classroom. As a result, some students enjoy and pay attention to their teacher during the teaching and learning process.

On the other hand, some students considered their teacher was too serious in imparting knowledge. For some reason, they were a little afraid and reticent of the teacher. Futhermore, because some students were afraid of their teacher, sometimes there were students who skipped the class because they do not like them. Even though only one student did not like the lesson, when one of the students skipped the class, that student might invite other friends who wanted to come with him. It was also found that some students felt embarrassed when the teacher delivered learning material in the class. It turned out that these students were reluctant and afraid to ask the teacher if they did not understand the learning material. This situations can affect their communication with the teacher, then it would have an impact on their Perspectives on the teacher. It also could cause the two-ways communication itselfs can or can not be achieved. Meanwhile the two-ways communication is the important thing to make a good environment in the classroom (Goh & Fraser, 2009).

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Based on the phenomena illustrated above, the researcher is interested o in investigating those problems by composing a research entitled "The

Relationship Between Students' Perspectives on Teacher's Interpersonal

Behavior and Their Attitudes in Learning English at Islamic Junior High

⊂School Hasanah Pekanbaru."

B The Problem

□ 1. Identification of the Problem

To help researcher easier to conduct the research letter on, the researcher needed to identify the problems discussed in the following questions:

- Some students considered their teacher was too serious in imparting knowledge.
- b. Some students skipped the class when they did not like it.
- Some students were embarrassed when the teacher was delivering learning material in class.
- d. Some students were reluctant and afraid to ask the teacher if they did not understand the learning material presented at that time.

Limitation of the Problem

After identifying the problems stated above, it is clear that there are several problems in this research. It is important for the researcher to limit the problems in order to pay more attention to the specific problem, in order to solve the identification of the problems. Thus, the researcher needs



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to focus on how students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru.

Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problems mentioned, the researcher formulates the research questions as the following:

- a. How is the students' perspectives on their English teacher's interpersonal behavior at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru?
- b. How is the students' attitudes in learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru?
- Is there any significant relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru?

Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this research are:

To find out the students' perspectives on their English teacher's interpersonal behavior at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru.

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- b. To find out the students' attitudes in learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru.
- To find out the relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru.

Significance of the Research

The results of this study are expected to provide benefits for the world of education theoretically and practically.

- Theoretically, the findings of this study will enrich the theory of students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English. These research findings are expected to be valuable inputs for both English teachers and students at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru. The research findings were also expected to be valuable and helpful for teacher and students in teaching and learning process related to teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English.
- b. Practically, this research will be useful to facilitate readers who are interested in analyzing students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English.

De Reason for Choosing the Title ultan

There are some reasons why the researcher is interested in carrying out Syarif Kasim Riau this research. The reasons are as follows:



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- 1. The researcher was interested in the research title and wanted to gain indepth knowledge with the topic.
- 2. The location of the research facilitated the researcher to conduct the research.
- 3. This research topic needed to be investigated further due to the lack of studies on students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English in Indonesia.

EF Definition of the Term

In order to explain and avoid misinterpretation about the title and the content of this research, the researcher defines specific key terms as follow:

1. Students' Perspectives

Perspective is the experience of objects and events through information retrieval and message interpretation. People perceive perspectives as an internal process when exposed to carefully selected and controlled external stimuli. This could be the perspectives of students, teachers, or even parents and others. Sumaatmadja and Winardit in (Kuliah & Global, 2017) defined perspectives as the way a person views or the way a person behaves toward an event or problem phenomenon. According to Martono (2010), perspectives is a way of looking at a problem that occurs or a particular point of view used in seeing a phenomenon. So, students with a perspective can provide opportunities for them to develop their horizons and perspectives based on their own experiences.



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

2. Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior Teachers are the most important component in the event education

of students because they are the ones who teach and provide knowledge to students in the classroom. The teacher is also defined as a parcel in the teaching and learning process. It is caused by the teacher not only transferring but also capable of changing the behavior of students to be better (Alexakos, 2015). Interpersonal term is usually used with other term such behavior, communication, interaction, relationship and skill. Overall, interpersonal is a process that people use to deal with other (Leary, 2004). At least, interpersonal should consist of two people and can be more. Meanwhile, Hemakumara & Rainis (2018) define behavior as actions and manners made by human. Generally, when referring to interpersonal behavior, it is about the dimensions and nature of communications between teachers and students, whether the communications are implicit or explicit (Reich, 2014). So, Gedamu & Shure (2015) state that teacher interpersonal behavior is how teacher interacts with students. This research uses the term of teacher's interpersonal behavior for every behavior that teacher do in the classroom related to their interpersonal with the students.

3. Attitude

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Latchanna & Dagnew (2009) identify attitude as an important concept in understanding human behavior and a complex mental process involving beliefs and emotions. In language learning, Brown (2007) describes attitude as a set of beliefs that a learner holds toward the target

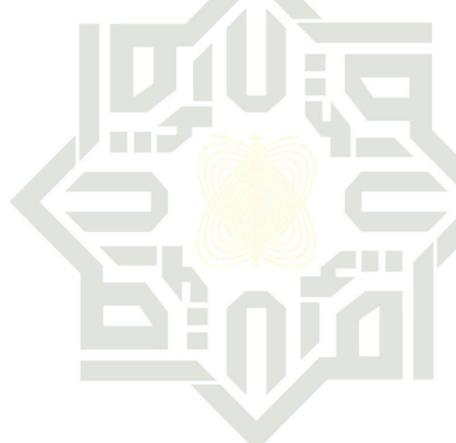


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language whether it is important, interesting, boring, and so forth. Having a positive attitude towards learning a language is a good start to learn a language. Students with positive learning attitudes are happy towards learning and thus they would actively engage in learning. In this research, the term of attitude refers to the students when they do learning process in the classroom.



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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior

a. Definition of Interpersonal Behavior

Behavior is a set or an act of a person who looks on a person's personality is shown. It is what people do to make something happen, change something, or keep things the way they are. Behavior can also be defined as a response to things that happen internally and externally. According to Leary (2004), behaviour which is related overtly, consciously, ethically, or symbolically to another human being (real, collective, or imagined) is interpersonal.

Interpersonal behavior can be defined as every behavior that is shown by someone to someone else. It is also such as a relationship between few groups of people which includes ideas, expectation, awareness and reaction of an individual to others. This kind of behavior is called as interpersonal behavior (Huang, Liu, & Yu, 2016). Interpersonal behaviour produces an interaction in an individual with other individuals. It is important to note that interpersonal behavior refers to private perceptions, conscious reports, symbolic and unwitting expressions, as well as to overt actions. (Leary, 2004).

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Finally, interpersonal behavior is defined as the most important dimension of personality.

Interpersonal behavior is not the only way that people can behave. Interpersonal style can describe the way a person interacts. People's actions are also influenced by their partners in communication. Therefore, how a person behaves will vary in different relationships and depends on the interpersonal style of the people involved. A central concept in this interpersonal theory is the complementarity principle (Carson, 1969 as cited in Kiesler, 1983). Complementarity can be used to predict people's reactions to their partner's behavior in communication. So, it can be said that interpersonal is part of communication, because interpersonal itself is a two-way communication with other people.

From the theories above, teacher's interpersonal behavior can be interpreted as behavior that produces teacher interpersonal relationships through the teacher's approach and communication with students during the learning process, including how the teacher manages the classroom.

b. Interpersonal Dimension

According to Brok et al. (2004), in the systems approach to communication, the focus is on the effect of communication on the persons involved (pragmatic aspect). This pragmatic orientation is



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characterized by an interpersonal Perspectives by means of focus on students' perceptions of their teacher's behavior.

To describe students' perceptions of the interpersonal behaviour of a teacher, Wubbels, Créton and Hooymayers (1985) developed the Model for Interpersonal Teacher Behaviour (MITB). They applied a general model for interpersonal relationships designed by Leary (1957) to the context of education. Wubbels et al. (1985) used the two dimensions, which they called Influence dimension (Dominance-Submission) and Proximity dimension (Opposition-Cooperation). 'Influence' described how a teacher controls communication in the classroom. The 'dominance-submission' continuum existed within the influence dimension. 'Dominance' referred to a leading and guiding manner of teaching, while 'submission' referred to a less dominant way of controlling communication in the classroom. This teacher's behavior was sometimes referred to as uncertain. 'Proximity' referred to the distance in the personal teacher-student relationship. 'cooperation-opposition' continuum existed within this dimension. 'Cooperation' referred to close communication between students and teachers. The teacher was kind and understanding. While 'opposition' signified authoritative teacher behavior (Van Petegem et al., 2007).

The two dimensions can be depicted in a two-dimensional plane that can be further subdivided into eight categories or sectors of



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behavior: Leadership (DC), Helpful/Friendly (CD), Understanding (CS), Student Freedom (SC), Uncertain (SO), Dissatisfied (OS), Admonishing (OD) and Strictness (DO). Each sector of behavior can be described in terms of the two dimensions: Leadership, for example, contains a high degree of Influence and some degree of Cooperation; Helpful/Friendly behavior some degree of dominance and a high degree of cooperation.

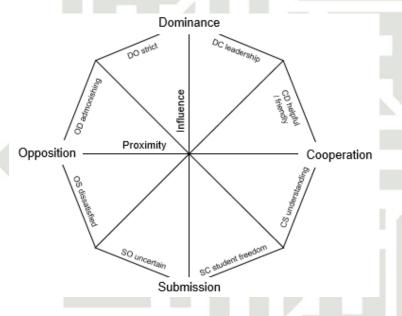


Figure 1. The Model for Interpersonal Teacher Behaviour (MITB)

Based on the picture above, Goh (1994) gave further explanation; each teacher's behavior pattern is described as follows:

1) Leadership behavior related to paying attention on what was happening, guiding, arranging, commanding, giving tasks, determining procedure, forming the situation in the classroom, explaining and holding students' attention.



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- 2) Helping/friendly behavior related to being able to help students, being friendly, nice, and funny, and giving trust to students.
- 3) Understanding behavior related to showing empathy, being good listener, having self confidence, forgiving, having the problem solving skill, being open to students.
- 4) Student responsibility/freedom behavior related to allowing students to work independently, waiting for class to let off steam, giving responsibility to students.
- 5) Uncertain behavior related to being low profile, apologizing, waiting and seeing how the wind blows, admitting when one was in the wrong.
- 6) Dissatisfied behavior related to not directing students to be silence, considering pros and cons, keep being quiet, showing dissatisfaction, looking glum, asking question and criticizing.
- 7) Admonishing behavior related being angry, burdening students into task, expressing irritation and anger, forbidding, correcting, and giving punishment.
- 8) Strict behavior related to having strong determination, checking, judging, keeping and maintaining the class silent, being strict, setting exact norms and rule.

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ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

c. Factors of Interpersonal Behavior

According to Patricia (2015) generally, there are 8 factors affecting interpersonal at the workplace:

1) Demographics and environment

Demographics and environment here mean the situation that interpersonal is held. By demographic, organizations have many environmental characteristics that can facilitate friendship making. The way interpersonal relationships are ruined also based on the environment of the workplace. Some ways demographics and environment can be help to increase interpersonal relationships that are providing the opportunity to socialize, and encouraging them to act friendly toward one another and to seek each other for emotional support.

2) Personality

Every people have different personality and it can be influenced the way they do interaction toward others, such as extraverts, agreeable, and emotionally stable individuals. The extraverts tend to be social, assertive and bold in nature. They should form and maintain interpersonal relationships at work. On the other side, agreeable individuals are described as compassionate, flexible, fair, generous and considerate. Meanwhile, emotionally stable individuals are described as

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confident, controlled, and well-adjusted. They have a tendency to be calm, unemotional and secure (Patricia, 2015).

3) Interaction setting

Interaction setting means the place where interaction is held. When people work in different parts of the organization, under different organizational cultures, for different bosses and in different jobs, it makes different needs of interaction setting. Often interpersonal interaction only happened on job requirements (Patricia, 2015).

4) Job requirement

Psychologically, how two people are distant or close in the workplace is determined by job requirements. More complex situations in the workplace require different knowledge from each person, high trust, much interaction, and have an uncertain outcome that calls for a more intense interpersonal relationship. On the other side, work situations that are simple and familiar to both, do not require strong feelings, demand little interaction, and have a high certainty of outcomes call for minimum task relationships (Patricia, 2015).

5) Organizational culture

The culture in each country provides a different general nature of relationships in the workplace. The more sociable and personal the culture, the more people are likely to share

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non-work information and feelings. (Patricia, 2015) explains there are four primary factors decide the interaction pattern of organizational culture: Openness (sharing thoughts and feelings with others), Trust (believe, honest, and supportive), Owning (responsibility for a other people problem), Risk of Experiment (punished for trying something new, especially if it fails, versus doing things in safe, approved-of ways).

6) Trust level

Patricia (2015) argues trust is developed and grown simultaneously with relationships to each other. Sometimes, trust also learned from the past that they will not be hurt by making themselves vulnerable to each other. To increase trust with each other can be done by sharing and keeping more personal information.

7) Compatibility

Patricia (2015) found that compatibility in relationships is the same as harmoniousness with each other. It will be gained if there is no space for conflicts and misunderstanding in relationships. It will be difficult if two people have different aims and attitudes to carry up the level of relationship. So, same backgrounds and similar goals will be easier doing interpersonal relationships.

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8) Communication

Interpersonal behavior is related to communication between two people or more. To increase interpersonal relationships, feelings must be expressed while the individuals need to communicate with each other effectively for better understanding. It is the vital role in all types of relationships whether it is personal or professional.

From 8 factors that affect interpersonal at the workplace, just a few of them really affect interpersonal of someone. Patricia (2015) explained that some of the factors may not appear in the workplace environment. The other external factors also should be considered as a factor in affecting interpersonal behavior of someone.

2. The Nature of Attitude

a. Definition of Attitude

According to Latchanna and Dagnew (2009), attitude is a crucial concept in understanding human behaviour. Attitude as a concept relates to how an individual thinks, acts, and behaves. Attitude is one of the important individual psychological aspects because it is a tendency to behave so that it will influence a person's behavior. According to Ajzen (2005), attitude is a disposition to respond favorably or unfavorably to an object, person, institution, or event. While Adu (2012) has argued that attitude as internal beliefs that influence personal actions which is learned through one's

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Attitude is believed to be very important in language learning. According to Inal, Evin, and Saracaloglu (2003), attitude refers to our feelings and shapes our behaviors towards learning. Gardner (2000) also has argued that attitude refers to learners' responses to anything associated with the particular setting, such as teachers or subject matter. Attitude is how students mentally react to a particular thing. It also reflects overall way of person's interpret about other say or do. In short, attitude is a kind of emotion that learners have. Attitude is the beginning of a person's mental disposition towards others and the things around them. Therefore, it can be seen in someone's actions and words. So it can be said that attitude is a feeling that has a strong impact on learners' behavior towards the learning process.

According to Sarmah and Puri (2014), attitude refers to a learned predisposition or tendency on the part of an individual to respond positively or negatively to some object, situation, concept or another person. So, the attitude in learning the language can be positive or negative. Positive language learning can give students a positive attitude, while negative classroom language learning can have a negative effect. Therefore, language teaching and learning must be positive because it can create a positive atmosphere in the classroom, even making students' attitudes towards learning a language positive.

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The more positive the student's attitude, the more concerned they are in learning the language, while the more negative the student's attitude, the more apathetic they are in learning the language. (Gardner & Lambert, 1972 cited in Al-Sobhi et al, 2018, p.1). Therefore, attitude is a fundamental element that cannot be ignored.

Students with a positive attitude towards learning are highly motivated and engaged in learning. Whereas those who have a negative learning attitude may feel anxious in learning; they will get bored easily and find it difficult to enjoy their learning. Padwick (2010) states that this suggests that negative attitude leads to lack of learning success. İnal, et al (2003) also emphasized that identifying students' attitudes is important so that teachers can understand their students well.

b. Components of Attitude

According to Brown (1994), language attitudes consist of three components; cognitive, affective and behavior. Cognitive means the expression of beliefs and ideas about the attitude object. Affective means a person's feelings or emotions about the attitude object. Behavior means the way the attitude we have can affect how we act or behave. When these three components are in line, the unpredictable behavior indicates an attitude. However, if it is not consistent, then in terms of behavior it cannot be used to determine attitudes.

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1) Cognitive component

It is associated with knowledge, beliefs or thoughts that are based on information associated with the object. For example, students believe that by enjoying English being taught, it will improve their English skills.

2) Affective component

It refers to the emotional dimension of attitudes, emotions are associated with the object, 'likes' or 'dislikes', 'with' or 'against'. This is in line with the statement of Feng and Chen (2009) that the learning process is an emotional process which influences students' Perspectivess and attitudes toward the learning process. The example of affective component is that students like English taught by the teacher in class.

3) Behavioral component

It involves a person's tendency to act towards objects. The behavioral component shows attitudes about how the behavior or what is in a person is related to the object of the attitude he faces. The way a person behaves in a particular situation or stimulus is largely determined by how he feels and believes in that particular stimulus. Examples of behavioral components are practicing English, doing the exercises given, and doing homework.

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The behavioral component is influenced by the cognitive component. This component is related to the tendency to act so that in some literature this component is called the action tendency component. The action tendency component can be divided into two types.

- attitudes which 1) Positive attitude. show acceptance. acknowledge, approve, and implement associated with the object.
- 2) Negative attitude, attitudes which show rejection disapproval of matters relating to the object.

c. Factors Influencing Students' Attitudes

According to Azwar (2009), there are some factors that influence students' attitudes:

1) Personal experience

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

2) Influence of culture

Unwittingly steering line culture has instilled our attitude towards various issues. Culture has colored the attitude

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of members of the community, because the pattern is culture that gives individuals experience public care.

3) The mass media

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

4) Institute of Education and Religious Institutions

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

5) Emotional Factors

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

Furthermore, Bartram (2010) states that a teacher can influence students' attitudes. Students view a teacher as an agent or a person who has roles in forming their attitudes. How the teacher teaches also influences the student-teacher relationship. This means that different teaching practices and styles from teachers will be perceived differently by students, then this condition can affect their relationship. When the teacher's teaching practices and styles are

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agreed upon by students, it can create a good relationship between the two and vice versa. In some cases, students will leave the class because they do not like their teacher's teaching methods (practices and teaching style of teachers in class), way of interaction to the students, or even personality.

3. The Relationship between Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior and Students' Attitudes

Teacher-student relationships are an important aspect of communication in a classroom (Goh, 1994). This is because students and teachers spend a considerable amount of time in a formal school setting. The teacher's behaviour, when interacting with students, has been found to have a considerable impact on the nature of the learning environment that is created (Rekha & Darrell, 2005).

Moreover, the relationship between teachers and students affects the quality of students' attitude to learn and classroom learning experiences. According to Fredson (2015), it is important to have a teacher who cares for their students' needs and strengths, and who holds a supportive relationship with their students, giving them the same chances and opportunities to participate in the learning process. These opportunities make students feel comfortable and free to interact in the classroom and improve their academic skills. Teacher beliefs, behaviors, and actions also affect teacher-student relationships. A considerable body of research indicates that teachers who hold high expectations of students in terms of their levels of achievement and their social behaviors in the

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attitudes in learning English.

classroom can affect student motivation and engagement (National Research Council, 2004). Finally, it will also have an impact on students'

Wubbels & Levy (1993) reaffirmed the role and significance of teacher behaviour in classrooms, particularly how this can influence students' motivation, which can be linked with improved achievement. By having a good interpersonal behaviour in the classroom is an effective way to encourage students' attention and positive attitude during the class. The main goal of having a good interpersonal behavior is to create a good communication among the teacher and the students, also to lose the tense or create the stress-free of the students in the class. A good interpersonal behavior may not only come from teachers' explanation but also students' responses of the lesson given by the teacher. It can be one of the impacts which influence the students' attitude in learning English as a foreign language in the classroom.

Furthermore, teacher and student positive relationships also have effects on both sides. This means that, when teachers have positive relationship with their students, this will raise better satisfaction with their job and with preventing of burnout (Sondang & Bonik, 2018). On the other side, when students experience teachers' positive interpersonal behavior, this will lead to their positive attitude and performance in subjects. Thus, a positive connection is necessary between teacher-student relationship and learning activities in the classroom. In addition, it is agreed that a



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healthy interpersonal relationship would create better results for students to engage in learning activities.

B. Relevant Research

Relevant research is necessary to observe some earlier investigations \subset carried out by other researchers that are relevant to our research. Many previous studies developed the term of interpersonal behavior to other topics. In not composing this thesis, there are some previous research studies related to this **⊆** study.

Start from a study by Ahmad Irfan Jailani & Nabilah Abdullah (2019) entitled "Students' Perception of their English Lecturer's Interpersonal Behaviour and Achievement in English as a Subject." This research was approached quantitatively with the use of questionnaires as its only instrument. This study used Questionnaire on Teacher Interaction (QTI) and was analyzed by Descriptive statistics and Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) using SPSS. Based on the research findings, it could be concluded that positively associated teacher behaviours like steering, understanding and friendliness do not result

in grade improvements among students.

Next, a research from Wei et al.

"Teacher interpersonal behaviour and students." Next, a research from Wei et al. (2009) conducted a research entitled "Teacher interpersonal behaviour and student achievement in English as a Foreign Language classrooms in China." The subjects of this study were 160 students from four classes in the southwest part of China. Results from the use Syarif Kasim Riau of Questionnaire on Teacher Interaction (QTI) indicated a negative correlation



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between teacher uncertainty and student achievement. Moreover, when student background variables were taken into consideration, the only significant predictor of student achievement was the degree of teacher cooperation with students, but this effect was no longer present. The findings also showed a discrepancy between students' perceptions of the preferred and actual interpersonal behaviors of the teachers. According to Chinese students, the most common interpersonal style was the tolerant-authoritative profile.

The other focused topic related with interpersonal behavior is a study by Maulana et al. (2011) entitled "Teacher-student interpersonal relationships in Indonesia: profiles and importance to student motivation." The purpose of this research is to identify the distribution of interpersonal profiles based on students' and teachers' perceptions and to investigate at the correlations between Indonesian students' perceptions of teachers' interpersonal behavior and their learning motivation. The subject of this research were 1900 secondary school students (grades 7 to 9) across 66 (Mathematics and EFL) classes from 11 public schools in Indonesia. The findings indicate that various kinds of interpersonal profiles could be distinguished, that teachers Perspectives themselves favorably compared to their students, and there is a correlation between students' perceptions of teachers' interpersonal behavior and their learning motivation.

Another research was conducted by Minwuyelet Andualem Desta (2021) entitled "The Relationship between Students' Perceptions of EFL Teachers' Interpersonal Teaching Behavior and their English Achievement in



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Ethiopian Universities." The subjects of this study were 177 first year students o enrolled in the department of English Language and Literature at selected Universities. The data were gathered using Questionnaire on Teacher Interaction (QTI) and English achievement test. Based on the research findings, _it was found positive & significant correlations between students' English achievement & their teachers understanding, & leadership behavior.

Next, a research from Mustafa Kamal Nasution (2012) conducted a research entitled "The Relationship Between Teacher Interpersonal Behavior and Student Attitude Toward Science Learning In Primary School: Indonesian Case Study." The subjects of this study were 143 students from SDN 47 Jambi, Indonesia. The data were gathered using two types of questionnaires and SPSS program were applied to process the data statistically. Based on the research findings, it was found that there is a correlation between the scale of QTI and Enjoyment toward science, in which Uncertainty and Admonishment scales are significantly negative affect students' enjoyment in the classroom.

The other focused topic related with interpersonal behavior is a study by Irfan Rusmar (2011) entitled "Relationship between Teacher Interpersonal Behaviour and Students Attitude toward Mathematics in Indonesian Lower Secondary School." The purpose of this research is to identify the students' perspectives on teachers' interpersonal behaviours and the relationship between these perceptions with students' attitude in Indonesia lower secondary schools. The subjects of this study were 424 students from 17 schools in Central Syarif Kasim Riau Java, Indonesia and the data were gathered using two questionnaires. Based on



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Ithe research findings, it was found that there is a significant correlation between scale of QTI and enjoyment towards mathematics in which only o a

Admonishing significantly affect Students' Enjoyment.

C Operational Concept

Z According to Syafi'i (2018), operational concept are derived from S related theoretical concepts on all the variables that should be practically and mempirically operated in an academic writing—a research paper. Operational concept, which is used to avoid missunderstanding and missinterpreting in scientific studies. It should be interpreted into particular words in order to make it easy to measure. The operational concept used to clarify the theories used in the research.

Variable X

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According to Wubbels et al. (1985), there are eight categories in teacher's interpersonal behavior:

- a. Leadership: degree to which teacher provides leadership to class and holds student attention.
- b. Helping/friendly: degree to which teacher is friendly and helpful towards students.
- Understanding: degree to which teacher shows understanding/ concern/care to students.
- d. Student responsibility/freedom: degree to which students are given opportunities to assume responsibility for their own activities.



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- e. Uncertain: degree to which teacher exhibits his/her uncertainty.
- f. Dissatisfied: degree to which teacher shows unhappiness/dissatisfaction with students.
- g. Admonishing: degree to which teacher shows anger/temper/impatience in class.
- h. Strict: degree to which teacher is strict with and demanding of students.

2. Variable Y

According to Brown (1994), the components of students' attitudes in learning English as follow:

- a. Cognitive aspect: it involves students' beliefs or opinions held consciously.
- b. Affective aspect: it refers to students' emotions or feelings.
- c. Behavioral aspect: it is a student's tendency to act.

Assumption and Hypothesis

1. Assumption

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The researcher assumes that:

- a. The better the students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior, the better the students' attitudes will be.
- b. The lower the students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior, the lower the students' attitudes will be.



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2. Hypothesis

- H_a (alternative hypothesis): There is a significant relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru.
- b. H₀ (null hypothesis): There is no significant relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru.



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CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This study used quantitative method as a research design. According to Creswell (2003), quantitative research employs strategies of inquiry such as experimental and surveys, and collect data on predetermined instruments that yield statistical data. In quantitative research, the researcher collects data that is frequently numerical and uses mathematical models as the methodology for data analysis. Creswell (2014) also described that a quantitative approach construes the analysis of an idea by establishing narrow assumptions and using data gathering to support or controvert the assumptions.

This research is a correlational research. According to Creswell (2012), correlation is the method to determine the dependence of two or more variables.

Lodico et al. (2010) also argued that correlational research was used when to seek the relation of two or more variables to see if they influence each other.

This research was a correlational research because the purpose of this research was to examine the relationship between students' Perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English. In this study, the researcher employed an explanatory correlational design type. Creswell (2012) described that explanatory research design is a correlation design where changes in one variable are described in changes in the other. Furthermore, he

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adds that correlation is a statistical test to measure and define the tendency or pattern for two (or more) variables or two sets of data to vary consistency.

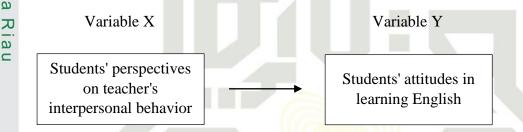
There were two variables in this research. The first was students'

perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior symbolized by "X" in which

it is the independent variable and the second was students' attitudes in learning

English symbolized by "Y" in which it is the dependent variable. Both of

variables can be seen as follows:



B. Time and Location of the Research

This research was conducted on October in the Academic Year of 2023/2024. The location of the research was at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru, which is located at Cempedak Street No. 37, Marpoyan Damai District, Pekanbaru City, Riau Province.

C Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research was the eighth grade students of Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru. The object of this research was the relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English.



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DF Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population of the Research

According to Creswell (2012), the population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristics. The population of this research was the eighth grade students of Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru which consisted of 3 classes and had 79 students comprising male and female. The specification of the population can be seen on the table below.

Table III.1 Population of the Research

No.	Classes	Number of Students
1	VIII. 1	26
2	VIII. 2	27
3	VIII. 3	26
	Total	79

2. Sample of the Research

According to Ary et al. (2010), the small group that is observed is called a sample, and the large group about which the generalization is made is called a population. According to Creswell (2012), sample is a sub-group of target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population. In an ideal situation, we can select a sample of individuals who are representative of the entire population.

The technique that was used in this study was purposeful sampling which was specifically into convenience sampling type. According to Arikunto (2010), purposive sampling is the process of selecting a sample

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by taking a subject that is not based on the level or area, but it is taken based on the specific purpose.

Purposeful sampling was chosen because the researcher had specific purpose in choosing the sample (Lodico et al., 2010). In this technique, the sample was taken by selected the participants who only taught by the same English teacher, so that the participants would gave a clear representation of the teacher's interpersonal behavior. It was chosen because of concerning to different interpersonal behavior of every teacher.

This kind of technique is included in non-principal sampling. Sample selection is a very important step in conducting a study. Sample is part of the population to be analyzed. The sample must be representative because one can generalize confidently from the sample to the population. The class that was being the sample of this research was chosen in the school by considered the appropriate class with the title of the research and also the class which had the same English teacher. In non-probability sampling, not all populations had chance of being included in the sample of the research (Ary et al., 2010). Then, the researcher took only 1 class as a sample. The specification of the sample can be seen as follows:

Table III.2 Sample of the Research

No.	Classes	Number of Students
1	VIII. 1	26
Total		26



Technique of Data Collecting 1. Questionnaire According to Ary e

According to Ary et al. (2010), questionnaire was an instrument consisted of some statements or questions in which respondents provided written responses to questions or mark items that indicated their responses. The researcher used questionnaires developed by Darell Fisher, Barry Fraser & John Cresswell (1995) as a model, then the researcher developed some items by considering the school context in Indonesia and administered using Indonesian. They applied Leary's general model for interpersonal relationships to the context of education, which form the basis for the Model of Interpersonal Teacher Behavior (MITB).

Using the MITB as the starting framework, they introduced a diagnostic instrument called the Questionnaire on Teacher Interaction (QTI). It used a closed questions type and aimed to reveal students' perspectives about teacher's interpersonal behavior. In order to get the data of students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior, the researcher used a set of questionnaires consisted of 32 items. Whereas it used a closed questions type and aimed to reveal students' attitude in learning English, in this research questionnaires adopted (Gardner, 2004) would a 5-point Likert Scale adapted from Likert Scale format 5 original points from Gardner's Attitude/Motivation Test Battery (AMTB), from 'Strongly Agree' to 'Strongly Disagree'. The questionnaire consisted of 12 items with respondents' opinions in following opinions based on the

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likert scale. So in this research, there were two questionnaires for variables x and y with a total of 44 items asked. This scale could represented for x and y variable the respondents' answered (Cresswell, 2012).

Table III.3 Likert-scale Rating

Option	Score	
Strongly agree	5	
Agree	4	
Not sure	3	
Disagree	2	
Strongly disagree	1	

Table III.4
Blueprint of Questionnaire for Students' Perspectives on
Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior

Variable	Sub Variable	Indicators	Items
	Leadership	Degree to which teacher provides leadership to class and holds student attention	1, 5, 9, 13
State	Helping/ Friendly	Degree to which teacher is friendly and helpful towards students	17, 21, 25, 29
State Islamic Teacher	Understanding	Degree to which teacher shows understanding/concern/care to students	2, 6, 10, 14
Interpersonal Behavior	Student responsibility/ freedom	Degree to which students are given opportunities to assume responsibility for their own activities	18, 22, 26, 30
y of S	Uncertain	Degree to which teacher exhibits his/her uncertainty	3, 7, 11, 15
ersity of Sultan Syarif	Dissatisfied	Degree to which teacher shows unhappiness/dissatisfaction with students	19, 23, 27, 31
yarif	Admonishing	Degree to which teacher shows anger/temper/impatience in class	4, 8, 12, 16

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I	Strict	Degree to which teacher is strict	20, 24, 28,
N N	Strict	with and demanding of students	32
0			

Table III.5

Blueprint of Questionnaire for Students' Attitudes in Learning English

Variable	Sub Variable	Indicators	Items
Students'	Cognitive aspect	It involves students' beliefs or opinions held consciously	2, 5, 8, 10
attitudes	Affective aspect	It refers to students' emotions or feelings	1, 4, 9, 11
K a	Behavioral aspect	It is a student's tendency to act	3, 6, 7, 12
Ria			

2. Validity

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According to Hughes (2003), a test is said to be valid if it measure accurately what it is intended to measure. It means that a test is valid if it really measures what we actually want to be measured. Validity was an evidence to demonstrate that the test interpretation that was assumed to measure matches it's proposed. It means that validity was the extent to which inferences made from assessment results were appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment (Creswell, 2012).

To know the validity of the questionnaires in this research, the researcher used content validity because the researcher adopted from previous researchers. For validity X variable, the researcher adopted from Darell Fisher, Barry Fraser, & John Cresswell (1995) for Questionnaire on Teacher Interaction (QTI). While for Y variable adopted from Gardner

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(2004) for Attitude Motivation Test Battery (AMTB). For both validity of the questionnaires, the researcher used content validity.

Reliability

The validity and reliability is related. It is possible for a test to be reliable without being valid for a specific purpose, but it was impossible a test to be valid without first being reliable. According to Brown (2004) reliable was consistent and dependable. It means that the instruments should have similar result when the tester gave the same test to the same respondent on two different occasions. According to Frankel et al. (2012), reliability refers to the consistency of the scores obtained-how consistent they are for each individual from one administration of an instrument to another. According to Ary (2009), reliability between raters means that when two or more observers observe the same individual at the same time, they will produce the same quantitative outcomes. In short, a test must be reliable as measuring instrument.

Technique of Data Analysis

1. To analyze the data of the students' attitude in learning English, the researcher used SPSS 21.0 program for windows, while for indicated the scale to classify the gained score of questionnaire as follows (Arikunto, 2006):



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Table III.6
The Classification of Questionnaire Students' Attitudes Category

No.	Score	Category
1	81 - 100	Very good
2	61 – 80	Good
3	41 – 60	Enough
4	21 – 40	Less
5	0 - 20	Fail

To analyze the relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English, the researcher also used SPSS 21.0 program for windows. The researcher used Rank Spearman correlation as a formula. Spearman's rank relationship coefficient is proposed by Charles Spearman as a measure of the quality of a relationship between two factors (Chandrasegar et al., 2017). This formula was used because Rank Spearman correlation is Non-Parametric statistic ordinal data that is usually used to find out the significance of the correlation between two variables and the data obtained were in the form of ordinal data obtained from a questionnaire with a Likert-scale (Raharjo, 2013). The Spearman rank correlation coefficient formula are follows some steps:

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6\Sigma D^2}{n\left(n^2 - 1\right)}$$

Description:

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 ρ = Level correlation coefficient

1 = Fixed number

n = Number of samples

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 ΣD^2 = The sum of the squares of the difference in the rank of variables X and Y The basis for decision making in the Spearman correlation test are: a. If the value of sig. < 0.05, then it can be concluded that there is a

b. On the other hand, if the value of sig. > 0.05, then it can be concluded that there is no significant correlation between the variables connected.

significant correlation between the variables connected.

As for the criteria for the level of relationship, the correlation coefficient between variables ranges from ± 0.00 to ± 1.00 . The + sign is positive and the - sign is negative. The interpretation criteria are (Sugiyono, 2016):

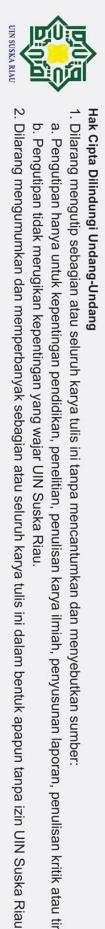
- 0.00 to 0.20 means almost no correlation
- 0.21 to 0.40 means low correlation
- 0.41 to 0.60 means that the correlation is
- d. 0.61 to 0.80 means high correlation
- e. 0.81 to 1.00 means perfect correlation

Meanwhile, in order to get easy in analyzing the data, the researcher will use SPSS 21.0 program for windows.

Statistically, the hypotheses were:

$$H_a$$
: Sig. $\leq \alpha (0.05)$

$$H_0$$
: Sig. $> \alpha (0.05)$



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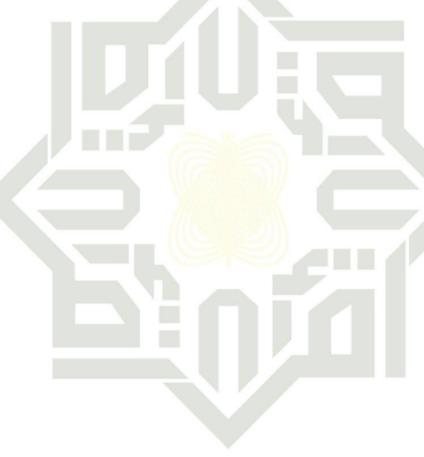
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 H_a was accepted if Sig. $< \alpha$ or there was a significant relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English.

 H_0 was accepted if Sig. $> \alpha$ or there was no significant relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A Conclusion

This research was conducted to determine whether there was a significant relationship or not between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English of the eighth grade students at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru. Based on the explanation, presentation and analysis of the previous chapters, the researcher concluded that:

- 1. Overall, the students at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru, especially for the eighth grade students with total 50% had positive perspectives toward their teacher's interpersonal behavior.
- 2. The mean score of students' attitude in learning English for the eighth grade students at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru was 80.08. It was categorized into "Good" level.
 - There was no significant relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English of the eighth grade students at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru. So it can be said that students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior of the eighth grade students at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru did not significantly contribute to students' attitude in learning English.



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B[™] Suggestion

Based on the finding, the researcher would like to propose suggestions,

as follows:

1. For the teachers

Since interpersonal behavior of teacher does not affect students' attitude in learning English, the teacher can find another way to help students to get better attitude in learning English.

2. For the students

The students should be able to bring up their good attitude in learning English in the classroom, because their attitudes in learning English will also affect their achievement.

3. For other researchers

It is important to be able to understand the perspectives teacher's interpersonal behavior and factor or characteristics of attitude in learning English because this will affect the overall research. This research can be used as a reference for conducting more detailed research about the relationship between students' perspectives on teacher's interpersonal behavior and their attitudes in learning English.

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APPENDIX 1

Questionnaire of Students' Perspectives on Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior

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Angket Perspektif Siswa Tentang Perilaku Interpersonal Guru

Nama Inisial :

Kelas:

Z a

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Petunjuk:

Di dalam angket ini ada beberapa pertanyaan yang harus Anda jawab. Berilah tanda (X) atau ($\sqrt{ }$) pada jawaban yang Anda anggap paling tepat Z S dan paling sesuai dengan diri Anda. **⊆**2.

Adapun jawaban tersebut terdiri dari:

SS: Sangat Setuju

S : Setuju

RR: Ragu-ragu TS: Tidak Setuju

STS: Sangat Tidak Setuju

3. Dalam setiap pernyataan tidak ada jawaban yang benar maupun salah, jadi sebisa mungkin yang Anda pilih adalah jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan Saudara.

4. Jawaban Anda merupakan informasi yang sangat berarti, oleh karena itu kelengkapan pengisian angket dan kejujuran dalam menjawab pertanyaanpertanyaan sangat peneliti harapkan. Hasil penelitian ini tidak akan mempengaruhi nilai anda. Kerjakan setiap pernyataan dengan teliti dan jangan ada yang tertinggal.

Terimakasih banyak atas kesediaannya meluangkan waktu dan berkenan memberikan jawaban pada angket yang telah disediakan.

UIN SUSKA RIAU

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Syarif Kasim Riau

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

0						
No	Pertanyaan	SS	S	RR	TS	STS
*	Guru bahasa Inggris kami adalah					
Ci	pemimpin yang baik					
2	Guru bahasa Inggris kami sadar					
a n	ketika siswa tidak mengerti					
a milik	Guru bahasa Inggris kami tidak yakin					
	apa yang harus dilakukan ketika					
	siswa bermain-main					
建	Guru bahasa Inggris kami suka marah	- 4				
S	tiba-tiba					
5	Guru bahasa Inggris kami	74				
ka	mengetahui segala sesuatu yang	4				
R	terjadi di kelas					
6	Jika kami ingin menyampaikan					
_	sesuatu, guru bahasa Inggris kami					
	akan mendengarkan			_ _		
7	Guru bahasa Inggris kami	73				
	membiarkan siswa mengaturnya	1100				
8	Guru bahasa Inggris kami tidak sabar					
9	Guru bahasa Inggris kami mampu	111		M		
	menarik perhatian siswa			/))		
10	Guru bahasa Inggris kami bersedia					
	untuk menjelaskan sesuatu hal lagi					
11 S	Guru bahasa Inggris kami bertindak					
State	seolah-olah dia tidak tahu harus					
	berbuat apa					
Blamic	Guru bahasa Inggris kami terlalu					
m	cepat mengoreksi siswa ketika siswa					
ic	melanggar peraturan					
n D	Guru bahasa Inggris kami					
iv	menjelaskan semuanya dengan jelas		74			
154 154	Guru bahasa Inggris kami sabar	TTO	TZ	A T	T	ATI
University Saltar	Guru bahasa Inggris kami ragu-ragu	UB		A		AL
Jog 2	Guru bahasa Inggris kami cepat					
S	marah Cumu bahasa Inggris Isami membantu					
11t	Guru bahasa Inggris kami membantu					
an	siswa dalam pekerjaannya					



2. 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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IB a Siswa dapat mengambil keputusan sendiri terhadap beberapa hal di kelas ~ C guru bahasa Inggris 19 Guru bahasa Inggris kami mengira siswa curang 20 Guru bahasa Inggris kami tegas H Guru bahasa Inggris kami ramah 22 Guru bahasa Inggris kami memberi Z siswa banyak waktu luang di kelas Sus Guru bahasa Inggris kami sepertinya tidak puas 24 Siswa tidak boleh berisik di kelas N guru bahasa Inggris guru bahasa Inggris 25 Kelas menyenangkan 26 bahasa **Inggris** Guru kami membiarkan siswa bermain-main di kelas 27 Guru bahasa Inggris kami merendahkan siswa 28 Ujian dari guru bahasa Inggris kami sulit Guru bahasa Inggris kami memiliki 29 selera humor 30ate Inggris Guru bahasa kami membiarkan siswa melakukan SI banyak hal di kelas anic U Guru bahasa Inggris kami berpikir bahwa siswa tidak dapat melakukan sesuatu dengan baik Kami takut pada guru bahasa Inggris

IN SUSKA RIAU



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

APPENDIX 2

Questionnaire of Students' Attitudes in Learning English

SUSKA RIA

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



I ~

C

Angket Sikap Siswa dalam Belajar Bahasa Inggris

Nama Inisial:

Kelas:

Petunjuk:

Z a

Di dalam angket ini ada beberapa pertanyaan yang harus Anda jawab. Berilah tanda (X) atau ($\sqrt{ }$) pada jawaban yang Anda anggap paling tepat Z S dan paling sesuai dengan diri Anda. **⊆**2.

Adapun jawaban tersebut terdiri dari:

SS: Sangat Setuju

S : Setuju

RR: Ragu-ragu TS: Tidak Setuju

STS: Sangat Tidak Setuju

- 3. Dalam setiap pernyataan tidak ada jawaban yang benar maupun salah, jadi sebisa mungkin yang Anda pilih adalah jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan Saudara.
- 4. Jawaban Anda merupakan informasi yang sangat berarti, oleh karena itu kelengkapan pengisian angket dan kejujuran dalam menjawab pertanyaanpertanyaan sangat peneliti harapkan. Hasil penelitian ini tidak akan mempengaruhi nilai anda. Kerjakan setiap pernyataan dengan teliti dan jangan ada yang tertinggal.
- Terimakasih banyak atas kesediaannya meluangkan waktu dan berkenan memberikan jawaban pada angket yang telah disediakan.

Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

UIN SUSKA RIAU

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis



b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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

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

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

No Pertanyaan SS S RR TS **STS** Saya tidak merasa cemas ketika harus 1 ciptami menjawab pertanyaan di kelas bahasa **Inggris** bahasa Inggris Belajar sungguh menyenangkan 3 Ketika saya mempunyai masalah \subset dalam memahami sesuatu di kelas Z bahasa Inggris saya, saya selalu S meminta bantuan guru saya র Saya sangat menikmati belajar bahasa ka **Inggris** Belajar bahasa Inggris penting karena Ź a memungkinkan saya bertemu dan berkomunikasi dengan lebih banyak orang dan beragam Saya benar-benar bekerja keras untuk 6 belajar bahasa Inggris 7 Saya sebisa mungkin menunda pekerjaan rumah bahasa Inggris saya Saya ingin belajar bahasa Inggris dengan baik sehingga menjadi alami bagi saya Saya sangat menyukai kelas bahasa 9 State Inggris saya, saya berharap dapat belajar lebih banyak bahasa Inggris di SI masa depan Belajar bahasa Inggris itu penting Emic Unive karena saya akan bisa lebih mudah berinteraksi dengan penutur bahasa **Inggris** Saya suka belajar bahasa Inggris **A**ty of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Ketika saya belajar bahasa Inggris, saya mengabaikan gangguan dan memperhatikan tugas saya



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

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APPENDIX 3

SUSKA RIA

Questionnaire Score of Students' Perspectives on Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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0)	Hal	0																																	
 D	Resp								S	stude	ents	' Pe	rsp	ectiv	ves o	on I	[eac	her	's Iı	nter	per	sona	ıl B	eha	vio	•								T	Sc
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guti	nts	1		3	7	J	U	′	U		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	al	e
pan hany	indungi L	pta5	4	3	1	4	3	3	2	4	4	3	2	5	5	1	2	4	4	3	4	5	4	1	3	4	3	1	1	5	4	2	3	1 0 2	64
/a untuk	Undang-Undang	11:4 U	3	4	3	2	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	4	4	1	1 0 7	67
kepentino	ndang	INS II	4	5	1	4	5	4	1	5	4	2	1	5	5	3	1	5	5	1	4	5	4	1	3	5	3	1	4	5	4	1	1	1 0 7	67
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dikan, pe	5 5	a 4	5	2	3	2	5	1	3	4	5	1	3	5	5	2	2	5	3	2	5	5	4	3	3	5	3	1	2	5	4	4	2	1 0 8	68
nelitiar	6	5	5	2	1	4	5	3	1	5	5	1	1	5	5	1	1	4	3	1	2	5	4	1	3	5	3	1	4	5	4	1	1	9 7	61
1, penulis	mencan 7	4	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	2	2	3	2	5	1 0 0	63
san kai	8	4	4	2	2	3	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	2	4	4	2	1	9 5	59
ya ilmiah	9 10 10	4 S	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	3	4	5	2	2	5	3	3	4	4	3	2	4	4	3	2	3	4	4	3	4	1 0 6	66
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor	nvebutkan sumber:	tate Islamic U																																	

^{2.} Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun b b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. iah, penyusunan lapor



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a. Peno	Cipta	H ⁴ k	4	3	2	4	4	2	2	1	4	2	2	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	4	4	3	4	4	2	2	5	4	2	2	1	9 9	62
gutipan h	Dilindun	cipta	4	4	4	5	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	4	1	2	4	4	2	1	5	4	3	5	3	1	1	2	4	4	2	1	1 0 0	63
tipan hanya untuk kepen	Dilindungi Undang-Undang	m5ik	4	4	4	5	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	4	2	1	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	1	4	5	4	3	1	1 1 6	73
uk kepent	ფ-Undang	UIN S	5	4	2	3	5	3	3	2	5	5	5	5	5	4	2	5	5	2	3	5	4	2	3	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	2	1 1 8	74
tingan pe	14	uska	4	2	2	3	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	2	4	3	2	4	4	4	2	4	4	3	2	2	4	4	2	4	1 0 4	65
ndidik	15	R ₁ a	4	3	2	1	5	1	1	3	4	2	3	4	4	3	1	5	3	2	3	5	3	1	3	4	2	1	3	3	4	2	3	9	58
an, penel	16	5	5	2	2	4	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	4	5	3	3	5	3	1	3	5	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	1 0 5	66
itian, pen	17	5	4	4	2	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	3	3	3	3	1 1 7	73
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya i	18	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	4	5	4	3	3	5	4	3	3	4	3	3	5	4	2	3	5	5	4	3	4	3	5	4	1	1 1 9	74
rya i	19	4	4	2	2	3	4	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	4	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	9	59

^{2.} Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun b a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. m menyebutkan sumber:

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nengutip	Hak Cipta Dilindtingi Untiang-Ondang 2	p ta 5	4	3	1	2	4	2	2	4	4	2	3	5	5	2	1	4	3	1	5	5	4	3	5	4	3	2	5	5	5	2	1	1 0 6	66
sebac	Jng2	5	5	3	1	4	4	2	1	5	3	2	1	4	5	1	1	4	2	2	1	5	5	1	5	4	3	2	3	5	3	3	1	9	60
ian at	ا بال 3	L5	5	2	1	4	5	3	1	5	5	1	1	5	5	1	1	4	3	1	2	5	4	1	3	5	3	1	4	5	4	1	1	9 7	61
au sel	5 24	S ₄	4	2	2	3	4	2	2	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	4	9 6	60
sebadian atau seluruh karya tulis ini	25	ska R	4	3	1	2	5	2	2	4	4	2	2	5	5	2	1	5	2	1	5	5	4	3	5	4	3	2	5	5	5	2	1	1 0 6	66
a tulis ini	26	<u>s</u>	5	3	2	5	5	2	2	3	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	3	3	3	3	5	3	1	3	5	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	1 0 2	64
tall b	Γotal	1 1 9	1 1 0	7 8	5 3	9	1 1 1	5 9	5 6	1 0 1	1 0 5	5 6	7 5	1 1 6	1 1 6	5 8	5 2	1 0 8	8 9	5 9	9 5	1 1 8	8 9	5 5	9	1 1 1	7	4 5	8 0	1 0 5	9	6 2	5 8	2 6 9	16 86

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a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. menyebutkan sumber: مراها an menyebutkan sumber:

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun



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APPENDIX 4

Questionnaire Score of Students' Attitudes in Learning English

SUSKA RIA

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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



	Ha	0														
. ש ברו	Dog	nondonts				Stu	ıdents' A	ttitudes	in Learn	ing Engl	ish				Total	Score
Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan	Kes	pondents	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total	Score
guti	₫ 💆	10	3	3	4	3	5	4	4	4	3	3	3	5	44	73
par	Dilind	20	4	2	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	41	68
: 5 (ungi U	300	5	5	5	4	3	2	5	3	4	3	2	5	46	77
. Vic	ع ق	43	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	5	4	3	47	78
au	Indang	5=	4	5	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	52	87
ntu	ang-U	6	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	5	4	54	90
: ×		7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48	80
- pe	ıdar	82	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	47	78
nti	l g	900	4	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	2	2	4	3	42	70
nga	<u>e</u>	16	4	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	3	4	2	3	37	62
	<u>4</u>	11	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	58	97
pendidikan,	<u> </u>	120	3	5	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	3	5	51	85
didi,	₹	130	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	56	93
kar	₫	1 2 2	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	46	77
	φ.	15	4	4	5	4	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	52	87
ene	<u></u>	16	5	5	3	3	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	50	83
penelitian,	₹	17	3	3	4	3	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	3	43	72
an,	αρ 3 ——	18	4	4	4	5	5	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	49	82
pe	<u> </u>	19	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	46	77
penulisa	<u> </u>	20	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48	80
sa	₹	21	5	4	5	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	47	78

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^{2.} Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun i b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. an karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor linkan dari menyebutkan sumber:



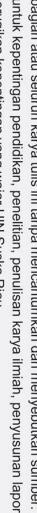
0														
26 ^T	5	5	3	3	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	50	83
Total	107	108	108	103	113	95	85	111	107	107	101	104	1249	2082

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1. Dilararlg mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Dilindungi Undang-Undang

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun i



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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 5 Research Letters SUSKA RIA

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



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Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

UIN SUSKA RIA

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

كالية التربية والتعاليم

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AIND TEACHER TRAINS

JI, H. R. Soebrantas No.155 Km.18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 5

Pekanbaru,06 Maret 2023

Nomor: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/5613/2023

: Biasa

Lamp. :-

Hal : Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada

Yth. Drs. H. M. Syafi'i S, M.Pd.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama :DENAYA PRATAMI YANAS

NIM :11910420280

Jurusan :Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul :The Relationship Between Students' View on Teacher's Interpersonal

Behavior and Students' Attitude in Learning English at Islamic Junior High

School Hasanah Pekanbaru

Waktu : 6 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

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

Wassalam

an. Dekan Wakil Dekan I

P. 19721017 199703 1 004

Tembusan:

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

0

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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

Pekanbaru,21 September 2023

Nomor : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/18257/2023 Sifat

Lamp.

: Biasa

Hal

: Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

Kepada

Yth.

1. Drs. H. M. Syafi'i S, M.Pd.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

: DENAYA PRATAMI YANAS Nama

NIM : 11910420280

Jurusan: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: The Relationship Between Students' View on Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior Judul

and Their Attitudes in Learning English at Islamic Junior High School

Hasanah Pekanbaru

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

19721017 199703 1 004

Tembusan:

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

0

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.

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

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

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

: Proposal

a. Seminar usul Penelitian

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

2. Nama Pembimbing

: Drs. H.M. Syafi'i S, M.Pd.

a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

: 196606031992031004

Nama Mahasiswa

: Denaya Pratami Yanas

4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11910920280

5. Kegiatan

: Bimbingan Skripsi

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
1.	13 Maret 2023	Consulting research topic	7	
2 ·	6 Juni 2023	- Formulation of the Problem Chapter I - reason For Chosing Healthe - definition of the term	17	
3.	19 Agustus 2023	Revising chapter I and III	1	
4.	28 Agustus 2023	Pevising Proposal Approved to Proposal Seminar	140	
5.			14	

..2023 Pekanbaru,

NIP. 1966 06 03 199 203100 4



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

0

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.

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

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

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

: Sleripsi

a. Seminar usul Penelitian

Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

2. Nama Pembimbing

: Drs. H.M. Syafii S, M.Pd.

a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

: 196606031992031004

3. Nama Mahasiswa

: Penaya Pratami Yanas

4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11910420280

5. Kegiatan

: Bimbingan Skripsi

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
١.	10 Oktober 2023	Bimbingan Instrument	1	
ι.	17 Oktober 2023	Bimbingan Instrument		
3.	19 Oktober 2023	Bimbingan Instrument		
4.	16 November 2023	Consulting Chapter 1V	11/2	
5.	20 November 2025	feo_	1-4	
	/			

Pekanbaru 29 November 2023 Pembimbing,

Dry Al. W. Safi'i S. N NIP. 1966 9603 199 203 1009

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. 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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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN التربية والتعليم

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa

UIN SUSKA RIAU

: Denaya Pratami Yanas

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11910420280

Hari/Tanggal Ujian

: Senin, 11 September 2023

Judul Proposal Ujian

: The Relationship Between Students' View on Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior and Their Attitudes in Learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru

Isi Proposal

: Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang

dalam Ujian proposal

			TANDA TA	ANGAN
No	NAMA	JABATAN	PENGUJI I	PENGUJI II
1.	Dr. Faurina Anastasia, M.Hum	PENGUJI I	3 loha	
2.	Nurdiana, M.Pd	PENGUJI II		- sun fc

Mengetahui Dekan Wakil Dekan I

kasih, M.Ag

721017 199703 1 004

Pekanbaru, 02 - Oldober - 2023 Peserta Ujian Proposal

Denaya Pratami Yanas NIM. 11910420280

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

Pekanbaru, 21 September 2023

Nomor Un.04/F.II.3/PP.00.9/18259/2023 Sifat

: Biasa

Lamp.

Hal : Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

> Kepada Yth. Kepala Sekolah

MTs Hasanah Pekanbaru

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama

: Denaya Pratami Yanas

NIM

: 11910420280 IX (Sembilan)/ 2023

Semester/Tahun 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

> Amirah Diniaty, M.Pd. Kons. MP. 19751115 200312 2 001

12 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. 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:

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

0

YAYASAN AMIL HASANAH MADRASAH TSANAWIYAH HASANAH PEKANBARU JENJANG AKREDITASI : A

Jl. Cempedak No. 37 Telp. (0761) 28243 Pekanbaru 28125

SURAT KETERANGAN No: 09.093/MTs-Hs/10/2023

Sesuai dengan maksud surat dari UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Nomor: Un.04/F.II.3/PP.00.9/18259/2023 tanggal 21 September 2023.

Kepala Madrasah Tsanawiyah Hasanah Pekanbaru dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama

: DENAYA PRATAMI YANAS : 11910420280

NIM

: IX (sembilan)/2023

Semester/Tahun Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Benar yang Namanya tersebut diatas diterima untuk melaksanakan Prariset pada MTs Hasanah Pekanbaru.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini kami berikan untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Pekanbaru, 09 Oktober 2023





Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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

UIN SUSKA RIAU

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

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Pekanbaru, 10 Oktober 2023 M

: Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/19195/2023 Nomor

Sifat : Biasa Lamp. : 1 (Satu) Proposal

: Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset Hal

Kepada

Yth. Gubernur Riau

Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu

Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Di Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama : Denaya Pratami Yanas NIM

11910420280 Semester/Tahun IX (Sembilan)/ 2023 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: The Relationship Between Students' View on Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior and Their Attitude in Learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru

Lokasi Penelitian : MTs Hasanah Pekanbaru

Waktu Penelitian : 3 Bulan (10 Oktober 2023 s.d 10 Januari 2024)

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

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

W SYAPOF. H. Kadar, M.Ag. & NIP.19650521 199402 1 001

Tembusan:

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

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

جميائي علي الكريمال المراجعة 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, 10 Oktober 2023 M

Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/19195/2023

Sifat : 1 (Satu) Proposal Lamp.

: Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset Hal

Yth. Kepala Kantor

Kementrian Agama Kota Pekanbaru

Di Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

Nama : Denaya Pratami Yanas

NIM 11910420280 : IX (Sembilan)/ 2023 Semester/Tahun Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: The Relationship Between Students' View on Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior and Their Attitude in Learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru

Lokasi Penelitian : MTs Hasanah Pekanbaru

Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (10 Oktober 2023 s.d 10 Januari 2024)

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

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

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

Tembusan:

Rektor UIN Suska Riau

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

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

UIN SUSKA 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 Ji. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 PEKANBARU Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

<u>REKOMENDASI</u>

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/59680 TENTANG

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

Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonan Riset dari : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/19195/2023 Tanggal 10 Oktober 2023, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

DENAYA PRATAMI YANAS 1. Nama

2. NIM / KTP 119104202800

3. Program Studi PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

4. Jenjang SI

5. Alamat **PEKANBARU**

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENTS' VIEW ON TEACHER'S INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR AND THEIR ATTITUDES IN LEARNING ENGLISH 6. Judul Penelitian

AT ISLAMIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL HASANAH PEKANBARU

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL HASANAH PEKANBARU 7. Lokasi Penelitian

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut

Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan.

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

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 : 11 Oktober 2023



Tembusan:

Disampaikan Kepada Yth :

- Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru
- Walikota Pekanbaru

Up. Kaban Kesbangpol dan Linmas di Pekanbaru

- Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru
- Yang Bersangkutan

2

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

Riau

0

Hak Cipta

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya

tulis

ini tanpa

mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

Dilindungi Undang-Undang



PEMERINTAH KOTA PEKANBARU BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN POLITIK

GEDUNG LIMAS KAJANG LANTAI III KOMP. PERKANTORAN PEMKO, PEKANBARU JL. ABDUL RAHMAN HAMID KOTA PEKANBARU



SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN

Nomor: BL.04.00/Kesbangpol/2562/2023



a. Dasar

- : 1. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 14 Tahun 2008 Keterbukaan Informasi Publik
 - Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 25 Tahun 2009 Tentang
 - Pelayanan Publik Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2016 Tentang
 - Perangkat Daerah.
 - Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 Tentang Penerbitan Surat Keterangan Penelitian.
 - Peraturan Daerah Kota Pekanbaru Nomor 9 Tahun 2016 Tentang Pembentukan dan Susunan Perangkat Daerah Kota Pekanbaru.
- b. Menimbang

3.

Rekomendasi dari Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, nomor 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/59680 tanggal 11 Oktober 2023, perihal pelaksanaan kegiatan Penelitian Riset/Pra Riset dan pengumpulan data untuk bahan Skripsi.

MEMBERITAHUKAN BAHWA:

DENAYA PRATAMI YANAS Nama

11910420280 NIM Fakultas

TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Jurusan

Jenjang Alama

CITRA SARI NO. 110 C KEL. TANGKERANG SELATAN KEC. BUKIT

RAYA-PEKANBARU

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENTS' VIEW ON TEACHERS' Judul Penelitian INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR AND THEIR ATTITUDES IN LEARNING ENGLISH AT ISLAMIC JUNIOR SCHOOL HASANAH PEKANBARU

KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU Lokasi Penelitian

Untuk Melakukan Penelitian, dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan Riset/Pra Riset/Penelitian dan pengumpulan data ini. Pelaksanaan kegiatan Riset ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal Surat

Keterangan Penelitian ini diterbitkan.

Berpakaian sopan, mematuhi etika Kantor/Lokasi Penelitian, bersedia meninggalkan fhoto copy Kartu Tanda Pengenal.

Melaporkan hasil Penelitian kepada Walikota Pekanbaru c.q Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru, paling lambat 1 (satu) minggu setelah selesai.

Demikian Rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Pekanbaru, 12 Oktober 2023

ERALA BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN POLITIK KOTA PEKANBARU Sekrotaria DAN POLITIK

DESANJOYO, AP. MBINA TINGKAT I NIP 9740410 199311 1 001

Tembusan

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN SUSKA Riau di Pekanbaru.

Yang Bersangkutan

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

0

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU

Achmad Simpang Rambutan Nomor, 01 Telp. 0761 66513, 66504 FAX. 66513 Email: tu.pekanbaru@yahoo.go.id

Nomor

B- 4425/Kk.04.5/TL.00/10/2023

13 Oktober 2023 M

Sifat Lampiran : Biasa

Rekomendasi Riset Perihal

Yth. Kepala Sekolah MTs Hasanah Pekanbaru

Dengan Hormat,

Memperhatikan maksud surat Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Keguruan Uln Suska Riau Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/19195/2023 Tanggal 10 Oktober 2023 M dan Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru Nomor: BL.04.00/Kesbangpol/2562/2023, Tanggal 12 Oktober 2023 Perihal seperti pokok surat, akan datang menghadap saudara :

Nama

: DENAYA PRATAMI YANAS

MIN

11910420280

Fakultas

Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN SUSKA RIAU

Jurusan

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Jenjang

S₁

Alamat

Jl. Citra Sari N o. 110 C Kel. Tangkerang Selatan Kec. Bukit Raya -

Bermaksud melakukan riset di Madrasah Tsanawiyah Hasanah Pekanbaru yang Saudara pimpin selama 3 bulan (dari tanggal 10 Oktober 2023 s.d 10 Januari 2024), guna mendapatkan dan mengumpulkan data yang diperlukan dalam rencana penelitian dengan judul:

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENT'S VIEW ON TEACHER'S INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR AND THEIR ATTITUDE IN LEARNING ENGLISH AT ISLAMIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL HASANAH PEKANBARU

Untuk maksud tersebut kiranya saudara dapat memberikan bantuan/informasi yang diperlukan sepanjang yang bersangkutan dapat mematuhi ketentuan/peraturan yang berlaku semata-mata untuk kepentingan ilmiyah.

riset/penelitian ini kami untuk Demikian surat izin buat dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya, atas bantuan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan

Kepa

Mauludi

Tembusan:

1. Ka. Kanwil Kementerian Agama Propinsi Riau

2. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN SUSKA RIAU 3. Yang bersangkutan.

12

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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0

YAYASAN AMIL HASANAH MADRASAH TSANAWIYAH HASANAH PEKANBARU JENJANG AKREDITASI : A

Jl. Cempedak No. 37 Telp. (0761) 28243 Pekanbaru 28125

SURAT KETERANGAN No: 09.106/MTs-Hs/10/2023

Sesuai dengan maksud surat dari KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU Nomor: B-4425/Kk.04.5/TL.00/10/2023 tanggal 13 Oktober 2023.

Kepala Madrasah Tsanawiyah Hasanah Pekanbaru dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Nama

: DENAYA PRATAMI YANAS

NIM

: 11910420280

Semester/Tahun

: IX (sembilan)/2023

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Benar yang Namanya tersebut diatas diterima melaksanakan riset pada MTs Hasanah Pekanbaru dengan judul "THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STUDENTS' VIEW ON TEACHER'S INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR AND THEIR ATTITUDE IN LEARNING ENGLISH AT ISLAMIC JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL HASANAH PEKANBARU ".

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini kami berikan untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

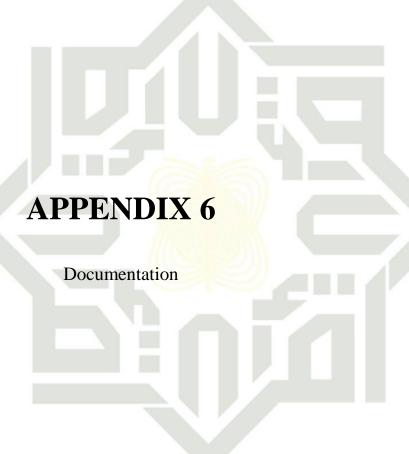
Pekanbaru, 26 Oktober 2023 Kepala Madrasah

IL HA



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CURRICULUM VITAE



Denaya Pratami Yanas is the first daughter of Mr. Naswardi and Mrs. Sepni Yanti. She was born on Pekanbaru, May 15, 2001. In 2013, she graduated from SDN 109 Pekanbaru. She also finished her study at MTsN Andalan Pekanbaru in 2016 and MAN 2 Pekanbaru in 2019. In 2019, she was accepted to be a

Training, UIN Suska Riau. On July 2022, she was doing KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) program in Sotol Village. Then, she was doing Pre-Service Teacher Practice (PPL) program at MTsS Hasanah Pekanbaru on October to December 2022. To fulfill requirements for undergraduate Degree in English Education, she conducted the research by the thesis entitled "The Relationship Between Students' Perspectives on Teacher's Interpersonal Behavior and Their Attitudes in Learning English at Islamic Junior High School Hasanah Pekanbaru".

UIN SUSKA RIAU