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THE EFFECT OF STUDENTS TEAM ACHIEVEMENT DIVISION ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION AT SMP ISLAM AL AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU

## BY:


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

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THE EFFECT OF STUDENTS TEAM ACHIEVEMENT DIVISION ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION

## AT SMP ISLAM AL AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU

 (S.Pd)

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Faculty

University

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY
: RIZKY ANNISA
: 11910423034
: 082288732395
: rizkyannisa1612agmail.com
: English Education
: Education and Techer Training
: State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Certify that this skripsi entitled " The Effect of Students Team
Achievment Divison on Students Reading Comprhension at SMP Islam Al-
Azhar 37 Pekanbaru" is certainly my own work and it does not consist of other $\stackrel{\sim}{+}$ \&people's work. I am entirely responsible for the content of this skripsi. Other's〒opinion findings included in this skripsi are quoted in accordance with ethical standards.

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RIZKY ANNISA
SIN. 11910423034

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 Students' Reading Comprehension At Smp Islam Al Azhar 37 Pekanbaru written by Rizky Annisa NIM: 11910423034 it has been accepted and approved to be examined in the meeting of final examination by the examination committee for the undergraduate degree at the faculty of Education and Teacher Training of the State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, to requirement for the Award of an Undergraduate Degree (S.Pd) in the Department of English Education.Pekanbaru, 11 Rajab 1445 H<br>$23^{\text {th }}$ January 2024

Approved by:

The Head of
English Education Department

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Examiner I

Abdul Hadi, M.A Ph.D
NIP. 197301182000031001

Exatminer III

Dr. Bukhori, M.Pd
NIP. 197905122007101001

## EXAMINER APPROVAL

The thesis entitled The Effect Of Students Team Achievement Division on Students' Reading Comprehension At Smp Islam Al Azhar 37 Pekanbaru was written by Rizky Annisa, SIN. 11910423034. It has been examined and approved by the final examination committee of Undergraduate Degree at Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau on Rajab 19th, 1445 H/January 31st, 2024 M. It is submitted as one of the requirements for Bachelor Degree (S.Pd) at Department of English Education.

Pekanbaru, 24 Rajab 1445 H $05^{\text {th }}$ Febuary 2024

## Examination Committee



Dedy Wahyudi, M. Pd NIP. 198012102023211011

Mainar Fitri, M.Pd
NIP. 198105192014112001

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¿ Finally, the researcher realize that this thesis is still far from perfections. ᄃ
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Pekanbaru, January 2024
Researcher

Rizky Annisa
NIM: 11910423034

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## TABLET OF CONTENTS

SQPERVISOR APPROVAL

EXAMINER APPROVALii
A ..... iii
TABLET OF CONTENTS ..... vi
ABSTRACT ..... viii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....  .1
A．Background Of The Problem ..... 1
B．The Problem． ..... 9
C．Objective and Sgnificance of the Research ..... 11
D．Definition of the Term ..... 12
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE ..... 14
A．Theoretical Framework14B．Relevant Research30C．Operational Concept 34D．Assumption35
E．Hypothesis 35
CHAPTER III RESEARCHMETHODOLY ..... 36
A．Research Design ..... 36
B．Location and Time of the Research ..... 38
C．Subject and Objective of the Research ..... 38
D．Population and Samples ..... 38
E．Technique of Data Collection ..... 40
F．Research Instrument ..... 41
G．Technique of Data Analysis． ..... 42
CHAPTER IV DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS ..... 45
A．The Description of The Data ..... 45
B．Data Analysis ..... 50
C．Discussion ..... 55
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$\begin{array}{ll}\text { CHAPTER V } & \text { CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .................................... } 59 \\ \frac{0}{\pi} & \text { A. Conclusion ........................................................................... } 59 \\ \frac{\varrho}{0} & \text { B. Suggestion............................................................................. } 60\end{array}$
REFERENCES
A ${ }^{\mathcal{P}} \mathrm{EE}$ ENDIX
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## Rižky Annisa（2024）：Pengaruh Divisi Prestasi Tim Siswa TerhadapPemahaman Membaca Siswa Di SMP Islam Al Azhar 37 Pekanbaru

Mêtode STAD adalah strategi pembelajaran kooperatif yang melibatkan siswa bekerja dalam kelompok－kelompok kecil untuk menyelesaikan tugas－tugas yang telah ditetapkan dengan jelas．Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan keunampuan membaca pemahaman siswa melalui penerapan metode STAD． ME्九九tode ini melibatkan siswa dalam diskusi kelompok，saling membantu satu sama laiks dalam memahami teks，dan menerapkan strategi membaca pemahaman．Hasil peñelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan metode STAD dalam pembelajaran membaca pemahaman di SMP Islam Al azhar 37 Pekanbaru efektif dalam mehingkatkan kemampuan membaca pemahaman siswa．Siswa mengalami peningkatan dalam pemahaman teks dan kemampuan menerapkan strategi membaca pemahaman．Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi penting dalam pengembangan metode pembelajaran yang efektif untuk meningkatkan kemampuan membaca pemahaman siswa．Metode STAD dapat digunakan sebagai alternatif yang efektif dalam pembelajaran membaca pemahaman di berbagai tingkat pendidikan．

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ملخّص
رزقي النساء، ( \& Y Y): استخدام شثبة إنجازات الفريق الطلابي في تدريس الفهم الفر بمدرسة الأز هار المتّوسطة الإسلامبية VV بكنبارو

طريقة شعبة إنجاز ات الفريث الطلابي هي استراتيجية تعلم تعاوني تتضمن الطلاب في مجمو عات صغيرة لإكمال المهام المحددة بوضوح. يهدف هذا البحث إلى تـ مهارات الفهم القر ائي لدى الطلاب من خلال نطبيق أسلوب شعبة إنجاز ات الفريق الطلاجَي. تنضمن هذه الطريقة الطلاب في مناقنـات جماعية، ومساعدة بعضـه البعض في فهم النصَك، وتطبيق اسنر اتيجيات الفهم القرائي. أظهرت النتائج أن تطبيت طريقة شعبة إنجاز ات الفزيت الطلابي في تدريس الفهم القرائي بمدرسة الأز هار المتوسطة الإسلامية فعالا في تحسين قدرة الطلاب على الفهم القرائي. شهـ الطلاب تحسنا في فهم النص و الفَكرك على تطبيق اسنر اتيجيات الفهم القرائي. يقدم هذا البحث مساهمة مهمة في تطوبر أسالفهب اللتعلم الفعالة لتحسين القدرات على الفهم القر ائي لدى الطلاب. يمكن استخدام طريقة بيِّبة إنجازات الفريت الطلابي كبديل فعال في تعلم الفهم القرائي في مسنويات النعليم المخزعًة.

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A Background Of The Problem
 interact with the printed icon to set the meaning. In addition, it interprets reading a sameaning full interpretation of a printedor written symbol.Thus,the reader will be able to get such an idea from the text he is reading. Readingis the immediate association of these symbols with existing knowledge ${ }_{\infty}^{\infty}$ understanding of the information or ideas being communicated.

According to the general program (KTSP) (2006), reading is an essentialneed basic skills that junior high school students in Indonesia must learn. However, students often seem to have difficulty understanding the text. Send this is consistent with Fitrawati (2009) that many learners face difficult to understand English text books. This show sthat their reading understand mingneed stobeimproved. Faced with this statement, we can say that it is ultan important to help middle school students get used tore ad ing english text. In
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工 that context，teachers need to choose appropriate method that can be used to ス ค teach english in high school to improve students＇reading ability．

Reading is one of the important skills in English．Language competence isreally important to be taught to students because it helps them understand －allwritten texts and students will be able to use it in their daily lives life． ${ }^{2}$ Harmer（1991）argues that reading is an activity that uses the eyes and brain in which the function of the eye is to receive messages or information and send 0 $刃$ a message to the brain，then the brain receives the message from the eye and ®） message management．

According Harmer（1991）reading is not a passive skill．reading is anactive activity．It involves many skills such as guessing，predicting，testing and questioning．to do this successfully，we need to understand the meanings of words，see the pictures the words draw，understand the arguments，and determine if we agree with them．If the reader doesn＇t do these things，the $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ reader just skims the surface of the text and quickly forgets about it．There $\stackrel{0}{\infty}$ fore，it can be said that reading encompasses many aspects of the skill and it $\stackrel{\sigma}{0}$ is a complex process to understand the meaning or understand the message． Ethis is what we usually call reading comprehension．

Other hand Brown（2001：264）that reading is an interdependent process with thinking and with other communication skills，listening，speaking and $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ $\infty$ writing．reading is a process of recreating from a pattern printed on the neiy uisey f！ue information ideas the author desires．Opinion－based，it is important because this activity aims to extract information from the printed text byusing the eyes

Iand brain To understand what the author thinks in his writing. This means 줒 $\bigcirc$ that reader sareal ways active ting the irmind stound erstand meaning and IT information while interacting with the text.
3. According to Nuttal (1985: 9), there are five aspects of reading that help students understand English texts well, theyare:mainidea, specific information, references, inferences and vocabulary. read with understanding we will also recognize the purpose and importance of the text understand the 0 गapparent meaning of the text. learn a text is a interaction between the reader's $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$
$\subset$ basic knowledge and the text itself. Bondaza et al (1998: 8) who argues that reading comprehension refers to the act of thinking or processing in which the reader constructs meaning before, during, after read by combining textual information with pre-existing knowledge. while reading comprehension is the ultimate goal of learning to read and it is the foundation of education.

In general, the author finds that students stillf acemany difficulties $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ understand the gist of the text. reading and teaching activities reading process in class is dominated by teachers, while students tend to be passive. that is, in the process soft learning in class, the teacher distribute materials to students Gonly after they have completed their individual work. about 20 minutes the teacher asks the students to answer the questions. this type of guided reading I! S. activity does not encourage students to be active in text reply. The refore, not 웅 © all students participate in this learning progress. Base don the experience of E
$\underset{y y y}{0}$
0 understanding the text: (1)students lack of knowledge vocabulary and
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I grammar, (2) the student's interest in the text read, (3) inability to guide and 짖 manage their classroom, and (4)students reading in appropriately strategy.

Therefore, to minimize the above problems, the author triesto create situations for students to be active in the reading process. cooperative learning is a successful teaching strategy in which small groups, each consisting of students of different levels, use a variety of learning activities to enhance their understanding of aparticular subject. topic. Each team member ohasa responsibility to not only learn what is taught but also to help their team
$\subseteq$ mateslearn, this creating an atmosphere of success. One of the cooperative learning techniques that is useful in teaching reading is Student Performance Division (STAD). STAD is the simplest cooperative learning method. The main idea of STAD is to motivate students so that they can support and help each other (Slavin, 2009:12).

Student Group Performance (STAD) is one of the cooperative learning © activities technique in which students work in groups of four or five. The groups include students of different educational backgrounds, genders, and ethnic backgrounds. Different levels of education mean that there must be high, medium and low ability students in a group. students are guided to discuss and work in groups before answering the multiple-choice section individually. this means that students understand in groups before the teacher gives an individual test. Newman and Thompson (1987) stated that STAD is the most successful cooperative learning technique to improve Slavin (1994), STAD is a cooperative learning method form ixedability groups involving

[^3]


I group also develops skills, especially in learning to read. Rusman (2011) also ス adds the advantages of this approach; students have two forms of learning $\bar{\square}$ $\pm$ responsibility, i.e. students learn on their own and help other group members learn(Rusman, 2011:203).

According to Slavin (2000: 143), STAD has five main components: (1 class presentations, (2) teams, (3) quizzes, (4) individual scores and (5) team recognition. In STAD, the teacher present salesson and then the students work oin their groups to ensure that all group members have mastered the lesson. ® then all students do individual quizzes on the material, in which case they can't help each other. according to Kessler and Kagan (1992: 8) and Johnson (1994), there are at least five key elements in STAD. these factors are active interdependence, direct interaction, individual and group responsibility, interpersonal and small group skills, and treatment. The first element is positive interdependence. positive interdependence in other words, when one $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ student succeeds, the other students benefitas well. Positive interdependence $\frac{\pi}{n}$ is the opposite of negative interdependence and non-dependence. students are negatively interdependent in competitive situations, which means that when Zone student succeeds, the other students lose. an example of being negative or attractive to a student when many students raise their hands. students are not interdependent during individual instruction if they work alone at their $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ © ownpace on individual tasks and each student's score is unrelated to the
 scores of other students.
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I The second element is direct interaction. inface-to-face interaction, students should arrange them selve stop utthem selvesinaface-to-faceposition, make direct eye contact, and have live academic conversation. in this element, certain interpersonal cognitive and motivational activities can only occurorally to explain problem solving, discuss learned concepts, verify之 ${ }_{\text {© }}$ previous learning. the third element is individual and collective responsibility. STAD technique in this element should not consider individual success only 0 गby regularly having individual quizzes, but students working in groups must ®
$\subset$ be responsible for achieving common goals. according to Johnson et al (1998:14), a faculty member should evaluate each possible student to determine who needs more help, support, and encouragement to complete the assignment.

The fourth factor is interpersonal and small-group skills. students must have communication skills and team skills to gain knowledge on the subject. ${ }_{\sim}^{\infty}$ In addition, Johnson (1984) asserts that students need to know how they analyze their study groups in or dertomaintain effective working $\stackrel{n}{n}^{n}$ relationships. work not only emerges when collaborative lessons are used, but Emust also be taught, a sin leadership, to decision-making., confidence building, communication and conflict management, and students need to be motivated to use the skills successfully. the fifth factor is group treatment.
 Johnson et al. (1999) states that group processing is important for cooperation to work by structuring group processing. this only happens when students are able to achieve their goals and maintain relationships. In addition, the purpose

I of group processing is to improve processing, cooperative groups are usually入

From the above descriptions, it can be said that the STAD technique gives students the opportunity to cooperate with their peers in the form of group discussions to solve a problem of each member of the group. so STAD is worth a try as one of the reading comprehension techniques. hopefully the STAD technique can improve comprehension. The program is a set of plans, गregulations on content, discussion and means used as a guide line for the organization of teaching and learning activities.

Curriculum the used SMP Islam Al Azhar 37 Pekanbaru is the 2013 Curriculum, its Standart of minimum completeness of mastery learning at AlAzhar school averages 75 with a focus on revitalizing students them selves. that is more focused on activating the students them selves. Thus, students have the opportunity to be motivated to explore relevant issues in depth, whether in class or out of class, individually or in groups. The normal time
Based on observationin Al-Azhar school, there are some problem whether in class or out of class, individually or in groups. The normal time
Based on observationin Al-Azhar school, there are some problem whether in class or out of class, individually or in groups. The normal time
Based on observationin Al-Azhar school, there are some problem Cstudents still struggle to understand. According Anderson (1985) points out some of the difficulties students face. Reading comprehension: First, students
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
 just groups of students sitting together to perform the same task. can not understand what the text is saying because it is difficult to understand ©
क the contex to the text and obtain information around it. Second, most students were able to translate individual words with out translating the words. To know the message that the author wants to convey in the text. Third, students
a. How is students' ability in identify the main idea of reading narrative text at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU?
b. How is students' ability in identify the detail information of reading narrative text at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU?
c. Can Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) improve students' reading comprehension in narrative text at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37
d. How is the reading comprehension in narrative text of the students who taught by using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU?
e. How is the reading comprehension in narrative text of the students' without using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU?

## PEKANBARU?

2. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the researcher would limit the problems of the research on students' reading comprehension of narrative text in identifying the main idea, detail information, generic structure, inference, and reference by using the Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANABARU.

## Formulation of the Problem

a. How is the students' reading comprehension in narrative text taught by using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU ?
b. How is the students' reading comprehension in narrative text without by using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU ?
c. Is there any significant difference of reading comprehension between students' who is taught by using STAD and without STAD at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU ?

## C. Objective and Sgnificance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research
a. To describe the students' reading comprehension in narrative text taught by using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU
b. To describe the students' reading comprehension in narrative text without by using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU
c. To examine there is any significant difference between taught without and by using Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) on students' reading comprehension in narrative text at SMP ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU
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## Significant of the Research

a. Hopefully, this research can be useful
b. This research finding is expected to be useful, and valuable for students 37 Pekanbaru of Al-Azhar Islamic Middle School
c. It is anticipated that the research's conclusions will provide theoretical and practical know ledge for the advancement of theories pertaining to language instruction in general

## . Reason of Choosing the Title

a. Researchers believe understanding is essential when learning a second language, especially when it comes toreading comprehension teachers and students can manipulate the learning process.
b. Analysis of this title on the implementation of students team achievent division in teaching reading comprehension, based on preliminary research Smp Islamic Al-Azhar 37 Pekanbaru.
c. The tittle of this study relates to the author's status as a students

## Denefinition of the Term

## Reading Comprehension

Caldwell (2008: 177) suggests that reading comprehension involves connecting basic knowledge with new knowledge contained in written text. A reader's ability to understand what they read depends greatly on the background knowledge the reader brings to the act of reading. In this study, reading comprehension is described as an English subject that students must learn to read and understand new knowledge contained in written
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## 2. Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) Technique

STAD means ( S is student, T is team, A is success and D is division). STAD is made up of five interlocking elements: class presentations, groups, quizzes, personal improvement points andgroup recognition (Slavin in Kagan 1994, p.17). In this study, STAD This technique is part of cooperative learning in which students work.groups of four or five people. The groups are made up of students from different countries educational level, gender and ethnicity.

## 3. Narrative Text

Anderson and Anderson (1997) in Napitulu (2017), stated that narrative text is a piece of text which tells a story and in doing so entertains and informs the reader or listener
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## CHAPTER II

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

## A. Theoretical Framework

## Reading

Reading is a language skill that needs attention. reading fluency helps students better understand all of the material being taught. this suggests that topics read in the field of indonesian studies need more attention. reading is a skill set that involves understanding and deriving meaning from printed words (David Nunan (2005:69) in Dini Deswarni (2018).

Reading is a dynamic process in which the elements of a text interact with each other with other elements outside the text, in this case more specifically with the reader's perception of the text's content. That is, understanding is not only related to the content of the text, but also to literacy and reader experience ( Nunan (1991:70) in Habib,M. (2016).

Grabe and Stoller(2002:3), reading is the ability to understand meaning from the printed page and interpret the information appropriately. From some observations, it can be seen, reading is not just the process of reading words on the printed page, but it is more about understanding the meaning and getting information from the text.

From these explanations, it is clear that reading is an acquisition process some information from the reading passage. text reading is one way get information and knowledge where there is communication between the reader and the writer throught he words of the text being read. Reading is an
interactive process that takes place between the reader and the reader text, leading to understanding. Text with letters, phrases and meaning ful encodings. Readers use their knowledge and skills and strategies to determine meaning, significance and information can be extracted if students havea wide range of vocabulary touse. On the other undunderstand the content of the reading text.

## Reading Comprehension

Many experts give different definitionsoft reading comprehension. Dorn (2005: 1) assert that understanding is a cognitive process that we mustover come teaching soft skills to facilitate problem solving will promote users learn to process information on a deeper level. Understanding is also constructive process, personalized to each reader's ideas and thoughts. That's why reading is closely related to comprehension as both follow a certain process. fur thermore, Klingner (2007: 2) assert that reading comprehension is the process of constructing meaning by combining several complex processes including word reading, word and world recognition, and literacy. Understanding is the process of actively building meaning from the text; this in volves accessing precedents knowledge, understanding vocabulary and concepts, inferring and making connections key ideas. this, reading comprehension is concerned with how the reader can guide the text they read with their understanding while thinking in their heads.

Reading comprehension is the process of understanding the meaning
of a text. the goal is there fore to gaina comprehensive understanding of what is described in the text rather than understanding the meaning from single words or phrases. in understanding by reading text, information, children develop mental models or visualizations of meaning of the text during reading (Woolley, 2011).

Al-Sa'oud (2002) asserts that reading comprehension is the ultimate goal is described in the text rather than understanding the meaning from single words or phrases. in understanding by reading text, information, children develop mental models or visualizations of meaning of the text during reading (Woolley, 2011).

According to Snow (2002), reading comprehension is continuous reading process by which readers construct meaning from printed text through a interaction process. for snow, reading comprehension requires three different components in the reading stages (before reading, reading, after reading). these ingredients are the reader interacts with the text usingh is or her own abilities, different sources of knowledge such as linguistic and discourse knowledge, and experience, text can be printed or electronic text and work sinclude the reader's goal sand processes.

Tans kerley $(2003 ; 144)$ argues that the goal of teaching reading should be comprehension skills and strategies, to develop basic knowledge and reinforce understanding. so, with out reading comprehension skills and strategies, readers cannot understand the text and cannot expand their knowledge.

Smith and Robinson (1980: 205) indicates that reading comprehension means understand, evaluate, and use information and insightsgained through a interaction between readers and authors. reading comprehension is a kind dialogue between author and reader in which written language becomes means of causing dialogue whent who people communicate through printed materials.

Soedarsoin Fuzidrietal (2014) also are gues that reading comprehension is the ability to read to understand the main ideas and important details of the whole content of a read text. comprehension was defined by Pardo (2004), in Ellen K. Closas, as a process by which readers interact and construct meaning from text, make use of the knowledge and information available in the text.
3. The Purpose of Reading Comprehension

Teaching reading comprehension is a knowledge transfer process read about how to understand text seffectively and efficiently. According to Nunan (2003: 68), teaching reading has at least two aspects. first, it can teach first-time learner storead. second, the teaching aspec to freading refers to teaching learners who already have the skills to read in their native language.

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Reading comprehension is the processof understanding the meaning of a text. the goal is therefore to gain a comprehensive understanding of what is described in the text rather than understanding the meaning from single words or phrases. by including a when reading text or information, readers develop patterns or mental representations of meaning of the text during reading(Woolley, 2011).

## Students Team Achievment Division Technique

According to Arends(1997:119) Student Team Achievment Division (STAD) is one of the simplest and easiestto understand cooperatives. Learning methods. Slavin (1995: 71) also indicates that student team
achievment division (STAD) is one of the simplest forms of cooperative learning. This method and is a good starting point fornovice teacher scollaborative approach.

Ornstein (2000: 325-327) indicates that the success of student team achievment division (STAD) are made up off our students, depending on heterogeneous capacity. The teacher presents thelessonimmediately to the whole group. or two sessions, after which the class is divided into teams to master. student those who master the materials will help slower teammates. Practice and practiceistension in the group, although students can participate in discussions and ask questions. classtests take place regularly and student scores are averaged to establish group scores to ensure cooperation and supportin groups.questionsare scored based on make progress so that underperforming teams have a chance to berecognized and improvement. team rewards are awarded based on their team's performance like group "good"," great "or" great". Teams are change devery five or six weeks to giving students the opportunity to work with other students and for the benefit of the members marksanew opportunity for the team.

The main idea behind STAD is to motivate students, encourage each other and improve the skills of everyone presented by the teacher. If the student wants in orderto receive team rewards, they must help their team mates learn the material. surname must encourage team mates to do their best and show the atmosphere learning is important, valuable and enjoyable.
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a．Student Team Achievment Division（STAD）is one of the main approaches accepted as an effective cooperative learning technique developed by Slavin．This technique can bevery effective in increasing student achievement and motivation at multiple subject levels when students in the group are rewarded based on the average learning results of the group member．
b．The Student Team Achievment Division（STAD）also addressesa technique instruction in which students work together in groups to achieve a common goal．so the group has the ability to react by framing its members and sharing to know it self．Using the Student Team Success Board（STAD），students benefit from sharing ideas in stead of working alone．students must help each other to learn to achieve goals． therefore students learn not only from their teachers but also from their friends．
c．Student Team Achievment Division（STAD）emphasizes mastery student－centered material in which the student works and the teacheras a guide and guide for students．student－centered means student mostly dominatethe class by making useful speeches to their teammates opinion．Team members must actively perform activities，such as：help
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each other，interact，communicate between students，or share knowledge and opinion．

## Using STAD Technique

According to Slavin（1995：71－73）Student Team Achievment Division （STAD）consists of fivemain elements asfollows：
a．Present to the class

The teacher presents the material to the whole group by verbal method presentation or text．the Student Team Achievemnt Division （STAD）document is originally presented in class presentations．Groups of students presenting in class Achievement Divisions（STAD）differ only from regular education in that they must there isa clear focus on the unity of the Student Team Achievment Division（STAD）．In this way， students realize that they have to be very careful in class presentation，as it will help them get through the questions and test scores determine your team＇s score．
b．Research by teams
Students are divided into study groups of four or five members． team members must represent some part of the class in terms of educational attainment．performance，genderandethni city．Group members study together work sheetsoro ther learning devices to master academic material，in cluding problems and information to be mastered． then help each other study group discussion material．The primary function of the group is to ensure that all team members learn and more
especially prepare members to succeed in quizzes. after the teacher presents the material, the whole group gathers to study the assignmen torothe rmaterials. usually, research involves students discussing issues together, compare answers and correct misconceptions if team mates mistakes.
c. Puzzles

After group practice, students assess individual questions including many questions, students may not help each other during the test.
d. Personal Improvement Score.

The idea behind personal improvement score is to give people give the student an achievement goal that cannot be achieved if the student works harder and works better than before. any student can contribute the maximumnum ber of points to their teamin this grading system, but no student can do it without doing or his best work. Each student is assigned a "baseline" grade, taken from their score. past average results in similar tests. Student searn points for teams based on the extent to which their test scores exceed their base line scores.
e. Group Recognition

Certificates or awards are given to groups with average gradesin their subjects on thetest were all higher than their base line scores. According to Ornstein and Lasley(2000:325) Team awards are awarded based on their team's performanceas a group "good"," great "or" great".

## The Advatages and Disadvantages of STAD

Richards (2001:193) lists the benefits of Student Team Achievment Division (STAD) are as follows:
a. Provide opportunities for natural second language acquisition through the use of pair and group interactive activities.
b. Provides teachers with a methodology that enables them to a chieve this goal and is applicableina variety of educationa lcon texts.
c. Allows attention to be focused on specific lexical items, language structures, and communicative functions through the use of interactive asks.
d. Provide learners with the opportunity to develop successful learning and communication strategies.
e. improve learners' motivation, reduce their hesitation and create a positive emotional at mosphere in the classroom.

According to Harmer (2004: 116) Student Team Achievment Division(STAD) hasanum ber of advantages but be sides that it also has dis advantages. The disadvantages are:
a. It favors the collective over the individual. Every one is obligated to do the same thing, at the sametime and at the same speed.
b. Individual students do not have many opportunities to say anything for them selves.
c. Many students do not want to participate in front of the whole class because it risks failing in public.
d．This may discourage students from using their ability to reflect fortheir own learning．Whole－class teaching promotes the transfer of knowledge from teacher to students rather than letting students discover things or dor esearchfort hemselves．
e．This is not the best way to organize communicative language instruction or especiallyintask sequences，interpersonal communicationin groups of 20 or 30 people will be more difficult than in groups of 4 or 5 people in small groups．easier document sharing，softer and less form a ltalk，and good relationships are established，all of which contribute to the successful resolution of tasks．

In summary，the author can find the definition of student team achievment division（STAD）is one of the simplest methods of cooperative learning．this is a good starting point for teachers who are new to the collaborative eapproach．So it will bevery helpfulin supporting students in learning．

## 8．Reading Comprehension at SMP Islam AI－Azhar 37 Pekanbaru

IGreater Jakarta．Meanwhile，the complete names of the founders of the $\underset{\pi}{0}$ ofoundation are：Soedirdjo，Tan In Hok，Gazali Syahlan，H．Sjuaib $\overline{0}$ ${ }_{0}{ }^{\text {D Sastradiwirja，Abdullah Salim，Rais Chamis，Ganda，Kartapradja，Sardjono，}}$ ${ }^{3}$ H．Sulaiman Rasjid，Faray Martak，Jacub Rasjid，Hasan Argubie and Hariri

© The Islamic Boarding School Foundation acquired a plot of land located
${ }_{0}$ in the Kebayoran area，which at that time was a satellite area of the capital city ${\underset{\sim}{~}}_{0}^{0}$ of Jakarta．On this land，in 1953，construction of a large mosque began and $\stackrel{\perp}{ᄃ}$ was completed in 1958，which was then called the Kebayoran Great Mosque．

In 1961 Mahmoud Syaltout，Grand Sheikh of Al－Azhar Cairo at that time，visited his homeland as a state guest and took the time to stop at the Kebayoran Grand Mosque．His arrival was welcomed by his friend Buya Prof． Dr．Hamka，Imam of the Kebayoran Grand Mosque，who two years previously was awarded the title Doctor Honoris Causa（Ustadziyah Fakhriyah）by Al－ $\stackrel{\text { 』 }}{\text { 』 }}$ Azhar University Cairo．On that occasion，Sheikh Prof．Dr．Mahmoud ${ }_{\sim}^{5}$ Syaltout was pleased to give the name Al－Azhar to the mosque so that its official name became Al－Azhar Grand Mosque．
Along with the times and the needs of the people，activities at the Al－ Azhar Grand Mosque continue to grow and develop．Initially，the worship and da＇wah activities were only attended by the local community，including beca』drivers and construction workers．Now the Al－Azhar Great Mosque neị u！sey f！ueর b．Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau．
Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh kary


The splendor of activities for developing the community and spreading』Islam at the Al-Azhar Grand Mosque cannot be separated from the role of ${ }^{3}$ Buya Prof. Dr. Hamka is the high priest of this mosque. The figure of Buya,天 -whose lectures always bring coolness with a choice of polite sentences, has $\bar{z}$
attracted the attention of the ummah in various corners, especially through the ${ }^{\infty}$ Subuh Lecture program broadcast by RRI. Apart from fostering various ${ }_{0}$ Jecitation activities, taklim assemblies, Islamic religious courses, Buya Prof. ఎ
$\subset$ Dr. Hamka also encouraged the growth and development of Al-Azhar Islamic schools which are based in the Al-Azhar Grand Mosque complex. These da'wah activities and schools are increasingly gaining a place in the hearts of the people and adding to the reputation of Al-Azhar among the people, not only in the capital city of Jakarta and its surroundings but also in various regions in the country.
neiy uisey fire has received a good response from the public until now.

Buya Prof. Dr. Hamka, who happens to live on JI. Raden Patah III, Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta, located next to the Al-Azhar Grand Mosque, has led the implementation of daily worship and recitations at the mosque Bsince it was first used in 1958. Study of the interpretation of the Al-Quran which is the material for the Fajr Lecture every day at the Al-Azhar Grand Mosque and then published serially in Gema Islam magazine since 1962, finally published under the name Tafsir Al-Azhar with 30 complete juz which $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{2}$
© エ olife in the Al－Azhar Grand Mosque complex every day，with various forms亏 ${ }_{\mathrm{N}}{ }^{\text {Nand }}$ styles of activities，such as taklim assemblies，recitations，courses，public －lectures，discussions，health services，funeral services，guidance．Hajj and テ
¿Umrah trips，pencak silat，Madrasah Diniyah（PIA），formal education－from $\bar{Z}_{\mathrm{c}}$ kindergarten to college－to banking services and travel bureaus．
In 2016，the Al Azhar Islamic Boarding School Foundation had 171 ล

Jschools spread across 17 provinces in Indonesia．These schools are still ๗
$ᄃ_{\text {concentrated }}$ on the island of Java，and some are spread across the islands of Kalimantan，Sulawesi and Sumatra．In Sumatra，Al Azhar Islamic schools have been established in Padang，Bukittingi，Palembang，Bandar Lampung， Bengkulu and Bintan．Until October 31 2016，the Foundation established the Al Azhar Islamic School Pekanbaru which consists of Al Azhar 54 Islamic Kindergarten and 37 Al Azhar Islamic Middle School．
$\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ Based on the 2013 study program of SMP ISLAM AL－AZHAR 37 ${ }^{0}$ PEKANABARU，the special second－year reading material includes a narrative $\stackrel{\omega}{\sim}$ Etext，procedural text，invitation text，personal letter，newspaper text reports， Cexhibition text analysis and a biographical text．In the 2013 program，reading E． material that analyzes social function，text structure，and linguistic elements of $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{6}$. تshort，simple text about famous people，events，history，and stories are 오 vappropriate for the use of context．Now the author wants to study the teaching 를 of reading comprehension in SMP ISLAM AL－AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU

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Icooperative learning method.

9. Teaching Reading Comprehension by Using STAD Technique

Slavin (1995: 75) indicates that the success of the student group (STAD) consistsofacycle of continuing education activitiesas follows:

Teach
The learning process taught in the successful parts of the students team achievment division (STAD) begins with a class presentation. The presentation should include introductions, developments, and practical instructions of the local lesson.
3. Team Study

In group learning, students work in groups on work sheetsto master the material presented by the teacher. Only two copies of the exercise and answer sheets were given to each team, forcing team mates to work together. Before starting group work, students discuss the following group $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ rules:
a. Student shave the ability to give feedback to ensure that their team mates have learned the material.
b. No one graduates until all of their team mates have mastered the subject.
c. Versus Ask all your team mates for help before asking the teacher.
d. Team mates can talk softly to eacho ther.
4. Test

Students take individual tests or other assessments (such as essays or
performances). teachers give students enough time to complete. Students must do individual work. At this stage, they must demonstrate what they have learned as individuals.
. Figuring Individual and Team Scores.
As soon as possible after each test, teachers should calculate individual progress scores and group scores. Team point sare calculated base don team.

Member progress, certificates, classbulletins, or bulletin boards recognizing the highest scoring teams. if possible, it is necessary to publish the scores ofthe teams in the first half after the competition to increase the motivation to play at their best.three factors affect the score:
a. Improvement Points

Students earn pointsfor their teams base don the level they achieve. Testscores(passrate) exceed their baseline score. thepurpose of baseline and improvement scores is for all students to achieve the maximum score for their team, regardless of their previous level of performance, understanding that comparing individual students to their own level of achievement is fair.
b. Recognizing Team Accomplishment

Three level sof rewards are awarded. This is base don't heaverage score of the teams. Slavin (1995: 80) also proposed criteria for group recognition achievement.

In summary, the author can see that the activities of student
teams Sections(STAD) include a regular cycle of instructional activities, such as teaching, group study, individual and group testing and gradin.

## B. Relevant Research

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 significantly students' reading comprehension:

1. Maharani, H., \& Srijono, D. (2018) with a research entitled "The Effectiveness Of Student Teams Achievement Division (Stad) On Students' Reading Ability At The 8th Grade Of Smp N 3 Surakarta" This study aims at describing the effectiveness of STAD on students' Reading ability of the Eight Grade students at SMP N 3 Surakarta and describing the application of STAD strategy in teaching reading ability. In this


There are some researchers who had conducted the researches by finding $\check{\subset}$ out The Effect of Students Team Achievement Division (STAD) can improve research, the writer decides to use a quasy-experimental design. The subject of the research is the English teachers and the eight grade students at SMP N 3 Surakarta. In the eight grade, there are nine classes. The researcher observes in two classes of the eight grade students in SMP N 3 Surakarta and total students in the eight grade are 288 students. Informants who will be the source of data in this study are 8th grade English teachers and 8th grade students of SMP N 3 Surakarta. They were interviewed to obtain data related to the learning methods used by teachers and students in the learning process of reading. The result of this research is that there is
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1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau
influence of STAD to reading ability to the eight grade students of SMP N 3 Surakarta.

Mufidah, L. (2019) with a research entitled "The Effect Of Using Student Teams Achievement Division (Stad) Technique On Students’ Reading Comprehension Of Recount Text" The samples of this study were 30 students of class 8.8 as the experimental class and 30 students of class 8.7 as the control class. The method used in this study was a quantitative method with quasi-experimental research as its design. The instrument of this study was using tests. In addition, the test administered at the beginning and at the end of treatment. The writer used purposive sampling as sampling technique. Then, to attain the validity and reliability of the instrument, the writer used ANATES. Further, the data from both pre-test and post-test was analyzed using t-test. The result of analyzing pre-test score showed that there was no significant difference between two classes. Then the result of post-test score revealed that the score of experimental score was significantly higher than control class at the significance level 0.000 and tobserve 1.397 in significance level 5\%. It meant that STAD technique was effective in reading comprehension of recount text at the eighth grade students of MTsN 1 Kota Tangerang Selatan.

Sari, R., \& Husein, R. (2020) with a research entitled " The Effect of Student Team Achievement Division Strategy and Think Pair Share Strategy on Reading Comprehension Achievement" The objective of the study is to explain whether are students' reading comprehension
achievement taught by using Student Team Achievement Division strategy is higher than that taught by using Think Pair Share strategy. The research design was experimental with research by using factorial design $2 \times 2$. There were 34 students from 2020/2021 academic year of Madrasah Aliyah Swasta Al Washliyah 30 Binjai as the sample of this research. The students were divided into two groups. The first group was treated by using Student Team Achievement Division strategy and the second group was treated by using Think Pair Share strategy. Students' achievement in reading comprehension was measured by using multiple choice tests. The data were analysed by applying Two- Way ANOVA. The result of the research that students' reading comprehension achievement taught by using Student Team Achievement Division strategy is higher than that of taught by using Think Pair Share strategy.
4. AGUNG, D. P. (2021) with a research entitled "The Influence Of Using eperimental design. The research used cluster random sampling to determine the sample. The sample of the research were two classes, VIII A as experimental class and VIII D as control class. In collecting the data, the research used test. Before doing the treatment, the students did the pretest, and after doing the treatment, the students did the post-test. After finishing the research, the next thing to do was analyzed the data using Independent Sample T-Test. After analyzing the data, it was found that the
result Pvalue (Sig.) or Sig. (2-tailed) $=0.00$ and $\alpha=0.05$. It meant that Ha was accepted. It could be concluded that there was significant influence of using STAD towards students ${ }^{\text {ce }}$ reading comprehension ability in descriptive text at the first semester of the Eight grade of SMPN 1 Tumijajar in the academic year of 2020/2021.

Sopiyah, S., \& Isnaniah, I. (2023) with a research entitled "The Effect of Student Team Achievement Divisionto Improve Students' Reading Comprehension for the10thGrade ofSMAN 5 Kabupaten Tangerang" This research was quantitative and the method is quasi experimental with the qualitative data. In this research the total of population is 403 students in the tenth grade of SMAN 5 Kabupaten Tangerang. To choose the sample of this research the writer conducted by using the purposive sampling, and took 71 students of two classes, there are: the first is experimental class (X MIPA 1) and the second is control class ( X MIPA 2). The STAD technique used in experimental class in teaching and learning process, while LM technique used in control class in teaching and learning process. To collect the data, the writer used the written test, and to counting the data of descriptivedata of class experiment and control, normality, homogeneity, chi-square, rank, and mann whitney used SPSS 24. Then the result of this research showed the score of students' reading comprehension that used STAD technique in the value of post-test was higherthen the student' score of reading comprehension that used LMtechnique in the value
(a)

I of post-test. In conclusion, in this research indicated that there is any significant effect of using STAD (Student Team Achievement Division) to improve student' reading comprehension.

## C.-Operational Concept


g. The teacher calculates the students' score after they do each task.
h. The teacher recognizes the achievement of the students using the team recognition forms and determines team awards based on the criteria

## 2. The Indicator of Variable Y (Students' Reading Comprehension)

The indicators of Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text can be seen below:
a. Students are able to identify the main idea of narrative text.
b. Students are able to find out factual information of narrative text.
c. Students are able to find out meaning of certain words of narrative text.
d. Students are able to make reference of narrative text.
e. Students are able to make inference of narrative text.

## D. Assumption

In this research, the researcher assumes that the use of the STAD can ${ }_{\sim}^{\infty}$ improve student's reading comprehension in narrative text E. ${ }^{\text {n }}$ Hypothesis
$\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{o}} \quad: \quad$ There is no significant difference of Reading Comprehension between Students' who is taught by using STAD and without STAD at SMP Islam Al Azhar 37 Pekanbaru
$\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}} \quad$ : There is significant difference of Reading Comprehension between Students' who is taught by using STAD and without STAD at SMP Islam Al Azhar 37 Pekanbaru
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A. Research Design

 chow the research is a going. According to Evelyn (2001), the quantitative
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Thumerical data through scorecards managed bywriter. this involves answering $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}}$ ${ }^{\text {}}$ questions regarding the subject's current status.in carrying out this study, we used empirical research that required carefullycollect, analyze and interpret quantitative data. Wireman (1991) explains thatempirical research is a research situation in which at least one independent variable, called the experimental variable, is deliberately manipulated or altered by the researcher, while quantitative research is collect and analyzenumerical datato interpret, $\underset{』}{\infty}$ predict, or control interesting phenomena.how theresearch is going.
D
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0 ñinvestigation involving numbers. this method collects numerical data through scorecards managed by writer.this involves answering questions regarding the $\stackrel{\text { wis }}{\underset{\sim}{\sim}}$ subject's current status. in carrying out this study, we used empirical research othat required carefully collect, analyze and interpret quantitative data. $\infty$ Eireman(1991) explains that empirical research hisa research situation in which $\stackrel{0}{3}_{\text {at }}$ at least one independent variable, called the experimental variable, is
 deliberately manipulated or altered by the researcher, while quantitative
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.



Tresearch is collect and analyze numerical datato interpret, predict, or control 짖 interesting phenomena.

The investigation was carried out by the author using a quasiexperimental design and a quantitative technique. Since a quasi-experiment $\stackrel{\subset}{ }{ }^{\mathcal{Z}}$ design is typically employed to establish a causal link between two variables, Othe author selected it for this study. The effect of using the STAD approach, © $\widehat{\Omega}^{\mathrm{K}}$ which is variable one in this instance, on the students' reading comprehension, ${ }_{-}^{0}$ which is variable two, was determined using a quasi-experiment design. It $\stackrel{\text { ® }}{\text { - }}$ includes an experiment, a control class, and a pre- and post-test. In six contact hours, the author instructed two distinct classes using two different teaching philosophies. The STAD approach was used by the writer in the experiment class. In contrast, the writer used traditional teaching methods in the control group, where students were instructed in the same manner as normal. The following tables summarize the study's design:

Table 3.1: The process of experimental class


Table 3.2: The process of controlled class
B. ILocation and Time of the Research

C $\bar{Z}$ Subject and Objective of the Research
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The subject of this research is students' at SMP Islam Al-Azhar 37 TPekanbaru and the object of this research The Effect of Students Team $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\omega}$
${ }^{〔}$ Achievment Division on Students' Reading Comprehension SMP Islam AlAzhar 37 Pekanbaru.
D. Population and Samples of the Research

## 1. Population

Generally, population is known as a group of individuals who have same the characteristic. Cresswell, said a target population (or the sampling frame) is a group of individuals (or a group of organizations) with some common defining characteristic that the researcher can be identify and study (2012). For teaching and learning process, SMP Islam Al Azhar 37 Pekanbaru has four classes for grade VII. The specification of the population in this research can be seem as follows:
ne!y exsns Nin y!l!m ełd!o yeH ()

## Samples

As the brief description above, this reseatch had large population. Thus, the researcher needed to take the sample from the population. (Cresswell,2012), also mentioned that a sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population.

The researcher take two classes as the sample by using purposive sampling. Purposive researchers handpick the cases to be included in the sample basis on their judgement of their typicality or possession of the particular characteristics being sought (Louis Cohen, n.d. 2007:114).

Table III. 2
Sample of the Research

| No | Classes | Total of <br> Students |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | VII C <br> (Experimental) | 21 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | VII D <br> (Control) | 20 |
| Total of population | $\mathbf{4 1}$ |  |

[^4]

## F. TResearch Instrument

ak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

## 1. Test

An objective test was used to gather the data. A pre-test and a post-test were offered for the exam. Reading exam items with a focus on recount passages served as the study's instrument. Additionally, the ANATES program was used to verify the test's validity. The remaining eighth grade pupils in separate classes take the test, which consists of 60 items in total. The sixty test items were distributed to several eighth-grade non-sample students in the same school who follow the same curriculum and are at the same educational level. Following the administration of the test, the researcher uses ANATES to assess the validity and reliability of the instruments; 40 valid items were found using this method. Subsequently, pupils had to respond to 25 multiple-choice questions on the pretest. Students have thirty minutes to finish the exam.

Prior to treatment, a pre-test is given to the pupils to determine their level of ability. Subsequently, the researcher treated the experimental class by reading the recount text using the STAD technique. After the pupils' treatment was completed, the researcher again obtained data from them. Students completed a post-test consisting of 25 multiple-choice questions to gauge how well the STAD technique has affected their ability to comprehend recount texts. Students have thirty minutes to finish the exam. Therefore, before the course was taught, the pre-test results assessed the students' comprehension of recount texts in both classes. After the lessons
© I are taught to both classes with differing teacher preparation, the post-test is used to evaluate the students' reading comprehension of recount text achievement.

G-Technique of Data Analysis
${ }_{5}$ n contrast, the writer used traditional teaching methods in the control group, Z
Where students were instructed in the same manner as normal. The following $\stackrel{c}{c}$
${ }_{0}$ Tables summarize the study's design:

## ${ }_{\sim}^{0}$ 1. Preliminary Analysis

Prior to utilizing the t -test to calculate the outcome data, preliminary analysis had been carried out. It included tests for homogeneity and normalcy. To ascertain whether or not the variances in the study samples are homogeneous, the test was required to ascertain whether or not the data were distributed normally.

## 2. Normality Test

In order to collect the data that distributed normally Normality test is required before progressing the $t$-test. To make the data that distributed normally means the test has been conducted properly and following the procedure. The normality test in this research is using the KolomogorovSmirnov test with significant level $\alpha=0.05$. The data can be claim normally distributed if the result is $>\alpha=0.05$, on the other hand, if the result is $<\alpha=0.05$ the data are not distributed normally.

Table 3.3
Normality Test of Pre-test and Post-test in Experiment Class and Control
Class

| Tests of Normality |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Grup | Kolmogorov-Smirnova |  |  | Shapiro-Wilk |  |  |
|  |  | Statistic | Df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig. |
| PreTest | Experiment | ,145 | 30 | ,110 | ,929 | 30 | ,046 |
|  | Control | ,147 | 30 | ,095 | ,908 | 30 | ,013 |
| PostTest | Experiment | ,131 | 30 | ,200* | ,959 | 30 | ,296 |
|  | Control | ,118 | 30 | ,200* | ,966 | 30 | ,434 |

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The pre-test's significant result for the experimental class was 0,110 , whereas the control class's result was 0,095 , according to the normality table above. Since the significance result for both classes was greater than the significant value $(\alpha>0,05)$, the data was therefore regularly distributed.

Therefore, the pre-test was given out as usual. Furthermore, the post-test indicated that significance was 0,200 for both the experiment class and the control class, as indicated by the above table. Given that the significant result was above $(\alpha=0,05)$, it was demonstrated that the posttest data for both classes were distributed regularly.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.


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The homogeneity test will be performed to determine whether the data are equal and homogenous. The homogeneity test with $\alpha=0,05$ is conducted in this study using the Lavene Statistic on the SPSS software. Very similar to the normality test, where a value of $<=0,05$ indicates that the data are not homogeneous, while a result of $>=0,05$ indicates that the data are homogeneous and have equal variances.

Table 3.4

Homogenity Result of Pre-test and Post-test in Experiment Class and

## Control Class

| Test of Homogeneity of Variances |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Levene Statistic | df1 | df2 | Sig. |
| PreTest | 1,869 | 1 | 58 | , 177 |
| PostTest | 2,978 | 1 | 58 | , 090 |

The pre-test results for both classes' homogeneity test indicated a significance level of 0,177 for the data, exceeding the threshold of $\alpha=0,05$ ( $0,177>0,05$ ). Therefore, both classes have similar variances based on the pre-test outcome.Furthermore, a larger significance of 0,090 was found in the homogeneity tests of the post-test from both classes than $\alpha=0,05$ $(0,090>0,05)$. As a result, it may be claimed that both classes' post-test data results are homogeneous.
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.
 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
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## $A_{ \pm}^{+}$Conclusion

3. In summary The purpose of this study was to determine whether or not -teaching reading to eighth grade students at SMP Islam Al-Azhar 37 Pekanbaru utilizing the Student Teams Achievement Division (STAD) technique will affect their ability to read recount texts. The research results 0 गpresented in Chapter IV demonstrate that the STAD technique has a fairly ® $\subset$ positive impact on students' recall text reading comprehension. The fact that tobserve was greater than ttable $(2.074>1.672)$ indicates this. Furthermore, the hypothesis demonstrated that the alpha $(\alpha)(0,000<0,05)$ was greater than the sig. 2 tailed (p). In light of this, the effect size criterion of 0.05 indicated a minor effect, leading to the rejection of H 0 and the acceptance of Ha .

Therefore, one may say that by using It is possible to conclude, then, that $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ the Student Teams Achievement Division (STAD) approach had a major impact on the way in which students understood the narrative material they were reading. The results also revealed that the experimental class's mean $E$ score rose by 19,84 points, from 57,46 to 77,3 . In the end, it was possible to draw the conclusion that the eighth-grade students at SMP Islam Al-Azhar 37 $\stackrel{\sim}{\infty}$
※ Pekanbaru showed a considerable improvement in their reading $\stackrel{O}{\circ}$ © comprehension of recount texts when they used the Student Teams neid wisey f!xeরs uełin

## Bㄷ Suggestion

 technique. Students can then practice and advance their reading comprehension individually by using the Student Teams Achievement Division (STAD) technique. Additionally, since other researchers might Furthermore, taking into account the limitations of this study, other $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ researchers may apply the findings to a different demographic or location. $\underset{6}{\infty}$ Additionally, it is recommended that the Student Teams Achievement Division (STAD) approach be used in classrooms in the upcoming studies to Chelp students develop their writing skills rather than their reading skills. 3.
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0 Finally, it is critical that the approach be introduced to students in a clear and . is support them throughout the entire learning process.
2．Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b．Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau．

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## APEENDIX I

## The Questionnaire of Students' Reading Interest on English Teks

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. ntumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
isan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapo

Once upon a time there was a peacock who was very proud of its beautiful looks. Its only disappointment was that it live next to an ugly owl. Every day, peacock〔come to the owl house would insult the owl on its looks while the owl stayed
 quiet.

All the other animals in the forest tried to make the peacock see sense, but it was too swayed by its own good looks.

One night, it rained heavily and flooded the peacock's nest. Peacocks are homeless and have no food. Peacock came to the owl house to ask for food and the owl gave it. Then the owl told the peacock to stay.
. What is the story about ....
a. Two birds in the forest
b. beautiful peacock
c. beautiful peacock, and the owl
d. Animals in the forest
2. From the story, we know the owl was ...
a. Brave
b. Wise
c. Patient
d. Humble
3. The peacock ignored other animals' advice to change attitude because ...
a. Peacock believed it was the prettiest
b. Peacock cloud change others to do so
c. Peacock thought that is was right
d. Peacock didn't trust other people

In a kingdom, there lived 3 corn farmers. All three are smart and diligent farmers. In one season, the land of the three farmers experienced pest problems. Their corn harvest is in danger of failing.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.
 ntumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
lisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor



To overcome this, farmers first use pesticides. The second farmer built a cage around his land to prevent pests from entering. The third farmer tried to make a scarecrow. all to no avail.

Then, the king called the three farmers. The king gave a stick to each and told them to break it. The sticks break easily. Then the king gave him a hundred sticks and the three of them had trouble breaking them.

The king said, "When you work alone, you are weak, but together you become strong." Three farmers worked together, combined strategies, and succeeded.
4. From the text we know that the three farmers earned money by ...
a. Cultivating their fields
b. Selling crops to a market
c. Collecting firewood
d. Working on others fields

5. What is the conflict faced by the farmers in the story?
a. Three farmers with the king
b. Three farmers have a good harvest
c. The village head gave the three farmers challenge
d. The three farmers efforts to help their crops failed
. The story teaches us ....
a. Practice makes perfect
b. There is strength is unity
c. Hard work is a key of a success
d. The king always right
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. ntumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
isan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapo
c. She wanted Teja Nirmala to forget about her wedding.
d. She didn't want the prince of Blambangan to marry the princess.
10. What do you think will happen if gods or goddesses cannot mingle in the affairs of people on earth at that time?
a. Sang Prabu will not hold a strength competition.
b. Raden Begawan will not die.
c. Wicked Fairy will not take Raden Begawan's life.
d. Princess Segara will have married Raden Begawan.
11. So a nice fairy took her to the Kahyangan. (Paragraph 2) The word here in the sentence refers to ...
a. The wicked fairy
b. The nice fairy
c. Princess Nirmala
d. Prince Teja
12. The similarity between fairies and humans according to the text.
a. The place they live.
b. The jealousy that they possess.
c. The way they don't feel love.
d. The strength they have

## Question for numbers 13-20.

A long time ago, very few people lived in the New Territories. There were only a few villages. If the people wanted to go from one village to another, they often had to pass through wild and unsafe forests.

One day, a farmer's young wife went to the next village to visit her own mother and brother. She brought along her baby son. When it was time for her to leave, her brother said "it is getting dark. Let my son, Ah Tim go with you through the forest".

So Ah Tim led the way and the young woman followed behind, carrying her baby. When they were in the forest, suddenly they saw a group of wolves. They began to run to avoid the danger, but Ah Tim kicked against a stone and fell down.

At once the wolves caught him. The young woman cried to the wolves, "please eat my own son instead". Then, she put her baby son on the ground in front of the wolves and took her nephew away. Everyone understood that this was because the woman was very good and kind. She had offered her own son's life to save her nephew.

They ran back to the house and called for help. All men in the village fetched thick sticks and went back with her into the forest. When they got there, they saw something very strange. Instead of eating the woman's baby, the wolves were playing with him.

[^5]2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau
 istumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
isan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapor

I15. Who walked in front when they were in the forest?
a. Ah Tm
b. The woman
c. The woman's son.
d. Her brother's nephew.
16. How could the wolves catch Ah Tim?
a. He was afraid.
b. He was stumbled by a stone.
c. He ran slowly.
d. The woman cried.
17. The woman gave her son to the wolves because ...
a. She loved her nephew than her son.
b. She thought about how her brother would be.
c. She wanted her son was eaten by the wolves.
d. She was crazy.
 18. What did the villagers bring sticks for?
a. For the weapon to beat the wolves.
b. To bring the woman's nephew.
c. For the fire woods.
d. For play
19. "all men in the village fetched thick stick ..." The word "fetched" has a similar meaning to:
a. Received
b. Caught
c. Got
d. Hit
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a. Located in one huge area.
b. Situated in a large district.
c. Separated by untamed jungles.
d. Wild and unsafe.


APEENDIX II
The Teks of Students'Rading Interest on English Teks
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.


## Help Each Other is Great

Kesi felt it was a very difficult day, she had little money for food. Kesi does have a home but doesn't have a job. That's why Kesi struggles just to buy food. On her way to find work, Kesi finds a small child holding his stomach. Kesi was sure the child must be starving. The child also sat on the side of the road without his parents and his clothes were torn. Kesi feels sorry and lucky to have a place. Finally he gave the rest of the money to the boy. Then continue looking for work. Unexpectedly, it was easy to get a job after helping the child.

## Artinya :

## Membantu Sesama itu Baik

Kesi merasa hari itu sangat sulit, ia hanya memiliki sedikit uang untuk makanan. Kesi memang memiliki tempat tinggal tapi tidak memiliki pekerjaan. Itulah mengapa Kesi kesulitan hanya untuk membeli makan. Dalam perjalanannya $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$
mencari pekerjaan, Kesi menemukan seorang anak kecil memegangi perutnya. $\stackrel{\square}{2}$
Kesi yakin anak itu kelaparan. Anak itu duduk di pinggir jalan tanpa orang tua dan $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\circ}$
pakaiannya sobek. Kesi merasa iba dan beruntung memiliki tempat tinggal. E.

Akhirnya ia memberikan sisa uang kepada anak itu. Lalu lanjut mencari $\stackrel{\omega}{\omega}$.
pekerjaan. Tanpa disangka, ternyata mudah sekali mendapat pekerjaan setelah 을 membantu.
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 © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tuli
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang w

# APEENDIX III Student Absences 

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4. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wa

## APEENDIX IV

 Syllabus and Lesson Plan©
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## RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Istam Al-Azhar 37 Pekanbaru
Kata Pelajaran
Bahasa Inggris
K̄̄las/ semester : VII/ Ganjil
K甲/ Materi Pokok : 3.2-4.2/ Teks Interaksi
Interpersonal (Greeting Card)Alokasi waktu : $2 \times 40$ Menit
A ${ }_{\alpha}^{(\infty)}$ Tujuan Pembelajaran
Setelah mengikuti pembelajaran dengan menggunakan model $\underset{\sim}{0}$. pembelajaran STAD dan project based learning melalui pendekatan 4C,
$\underset{\subset}{ }$ peserta didik diharapkan dapat membuat greeting card terkait hari-hari spesial yang kreatif dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks dan memiliki sikapmandiri, kerjasama, disiplin, percaya diri dan tanggung jawab.

## B. Langkah-langkah Pembelajaran

Kegiatan $\quad$ - Peserta didik memberi salam dan berdoa.
Pendahuluan - Guru memulai kelas dengan menanyakan kabar dan kesiapan belajar
(15 Menit) serta memotivasi peserta didik agar disiplin, bertanggung jawab dan penuh percaya diri.

- Guru mengecek kehadiran peserta didik.
- Guru meninjau kembali pelajaran pada pertemuan sebelumnya dengan mengajukan beberapa pertanyaan sebagai langkah awal untuk melanjutkan pelajaran berikutnya.
- Guru membagi peserta didik ke dalam beberapa kelompok.
- Guru menyiapkan peserta didik mengamati media yang disediakan.
- Peserta didik diberi arahan dan motivasi untuk mengamati dan mempelajari greeting card yang diberikan. (Kegiatan Literasi) - Peserta didik diminta untuk memahami kembali fungsi sosial, struktur teks, tujuan dan unsur kebahasaan sebagai langkah awal membuat greeting card yang kreatif. (Chritical Thinking)
- Peserta didik secara berkelompok berdiskusi dan membuat greeting card yang menarik sesuai kreatifitas masing-masing. (Collaboration)
- Peserta didik secara berkelompok mempresentasikan hasil greeting card yang telah dibuat dengan penuh rasa percaya diri dan tanggung jawab kemudian di-review oleh kelompok lain. (Communication).
- Guru dan peserta didik membuat kesimpulan tentang greeting card yang telah dibuat dan dipresentasikan dengan penuh tanggung jawab, disiplin dan penuh percaya diri. Peserta didik kemudian diberi kesempatan untuk menanyakan kembali hal-hal yang belum dipahami terkait materi. (Creativity)
- Peserta didik membuat kesimpulan terkait materi yang telah dipelajari. (Resume)
- Guru memberi apresiasi atau pujian kepada peserta didik karena telah mengikuti pembelajaran dengan baik, disiplin dan penuhtanggung jawab. (Feedback)


## C.Penilaian Hasil Pembelajaran

$\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ - Penilaian Sikap
Teknik/ betuk penilaian: Pengamatan langsung/ observasi.

- Penilaian Pengetahuan

Teknik/ bentuk: Tes tertulis berbentuk soal uraian.
Penilaian Keterampilan
Teknik/ bentuk penilaian: Unjuk kerja, penilaian produk berupa greeting card.

Media/ sumber belajar dan
metode pembelajaranMetode
ㅇ : Tanya jawab,
の diskusi, presentasi
Model : Students team achievement division,
project based learningMedia : Laptop, greeting
© card, bahan bacaan terkait materi
. Sumber : Buku pegangan guru untuk SMP kelas VIII
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau


Peßanbaru, September 2023
Mễngetahui
Kepala SMP Islam Al-Azhar 37 Pekanbaru 0
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$\subset$
Riwa Giyantra, M.Pd.
Chandra Alfindodes, S.Pd. Suska Riau
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau


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


Fransaksional lisan dan tulis yang 즐elibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait Kama hari，bulan，nama waktu C\＆alam hari，waktu dalam bentuk ᄃ্बेngka，tanggal，dan tahun，sesuai 정engan konteks penggunaannya． ？Perhatikan kosa kata terkait angka kardinal dan ordinal） 01
2．2 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait nama hari， bulan，nama waktu dalam hari， waktu dalam bentuk angka， tanggal，dan tahun，dengan fungsi sosial，struktur teks，dan unsurkebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks．

Mengidentifikasi fungsi social dan structure texts dalam menyatakan dan menanyakan nama hari，bulan，nama waktu dalam hari． Menyebutkan nama hari，bulan，nama waktu dalam hari．

Mengidentifikasi unsur
kebahasaan menyatakan dan menanyakan nama hari，bulan dan nama waktu dalam hari
menetukan pola kalimat pada sebuah jadwal menemukan ciri－ciri khusus teks jadwal Hots，membuat itinerary sebuah perjalanan

ヤマ
FOKUS PENGEMBANGAN KARAKTER ：Disiplin dan Kejujuran 6．TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN
－Mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial，struktur teks，dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait nama hari，bulan dan nama waktu dalam hari．
－Menjelaskan dan memahami ungkapan yang digunakan untuk menyebutkan nama hari，bulan dan nama waktu dalam hari dalam bahasa Inggris．
－Menyebutkan dan menggunakan ungkapan yang digunakan untuk menyebutkan nama hari，bulan dan nama waktu dalam hari dalam bahasa Inggris．
ne!̣ eysns NIn u!̣! edueł undede ynłuәq weןep !u! s!!nł eरıey qnınןəs nełe ue!
 d!
©
ㅍ.MATERI PEMBELAJARAN
0

| DAY | MEANING |
| :---: | :---: |
| MONDAY | SENIN |
| TUESDAY | SELASA |
| WEDNESDAY | RABU |
| THURSDAY | KAMIS |
| FRIDAY | JUM'AT |
| SATURDAY | SABTU |
| SUNDAY | MINGGU |



## THE NAMES OF DAY AND MONTH

```
Preposisi unthuk in (bulan, tahun, waktu dalam hari), on (hari dan tanggal), ot (jum, ot noon, at nigho)
Prepositions
For single days and dates we use on.
For example:
was born on the 7th of the month.
For months we use in.
For example:
I was bom in September.
My birthday is on September the 7th.
```

чејеsеш nłens uenẹu!!
neị uisey f!reর́S u

 (p)


- Metode Pembelajaran : Scientific Approach (5M)
Pengaturan peserta didik
- Model Pembelajaran : STAD
- Berkelompok
- Diskusi
- Presentasi
- Media Pembelajaran : Graphic Organizer, Laptop, Speaker aktif
- Sumber Belajar : Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan. 2016. Bahasa Inggris, When English Rings the Bell:

[^6]

## Kegiatan Pendahuluan ( 15 Menit)

 p $k$ didizn

## 

 dửiRdêngan materi/tema/kegiatan sebelum nya serta mengajukan pertanyaan untuk mengingat dan Emeng igelighgandengan materi selanjutnya.


| enfelasan habhal yang akan dipelaj |  |
| :---: | :---: |

## KegiatanInti ( 50 Menit

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | ${ }^{8}$ |

Peserta didik diberi motivasi atau rangsangan untuk memusatkan perhatian pada topik materi dengan cara melihat, mengamati, membaca melalui tayangan yang di tampilkan.

Guru memberikan kesempatan pada peserta didik untuk mengidentifikasi sebanyak mungkin
pertanyaan yang berkaitan dengan gambar yang disajikan dan akan dijawab melalui kegiatan belajar khususnya pada materi Teks Lisan dan Tulis menyebutkan dan menanyakan nama nama hari, bulan, nama waktu dalam hari.
Dengan Model pembelajaran STAD dengan media pembelajaran menggunakan graphic organizer Peserta didik dibentuk dalam beberapa kelompok untuk memrcahkan masalah yang mana berupa pertanyaan yang di buat oleh kelompok lain, kemudian masing2 kelompok di bagikan kertas kemudian di lipat menjadi 4 setelah itu mengumpulkan informasi dan saling bertukar informasi mengenai materi nama nama hari, bulan dan nama waktu dalam hari.
Peserta didik mempresentasikan hasil kerja kelompok atau individu, mengemukakan pendapat atas presentasi yang dilakukan kemudian ditanggapi kembali oleh kelompok atau individu yang mempresentasikan
Guru dan peserta didik membuat kesimpulan tentang hal-hal yang telah dipelajari terkait Teks Lisan dan Tulis menyebutkan dan menanyakan nama nama hari, bulan, nama waktu dalam hari. . Peserta didik kemudian diberi
kesempatan untuk menanyakan kembali hal-hal yang belum dipahami

## KegiatanPenutup ( 15 Menit)

nely eysns NIn


## 

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


# RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN <br> （RPP ） 

Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b．Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau．
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Satian Pendidikan
Mata Pelajaran
Kelas／Semester
Materi Pokok
Pegnohonan Maaf
Alokasi Waktu
：SMP ISLAM AL－AZHAR 37 PEKANABRU
：Bahasa Inggris
：VII／ 1
：Ungkapan Sapaan，Pamitan，Ucapan Terima Kasih，dan

## Z


ふ
1．．Menghargai dan menghayati ajaran agama yang dianutnya
$2 \frac{\pi}{0}$ Menghargaidan menghayati perilaku jujur，disiplin，tanggungjawab，peduli
$\subset$（toleransi，gotong royong），santun，percaya diri，dalam berinteraksi secara efektif dengan lingkungan sosial dan alam dalam jangkauan pergaulan dan keberadaannya．

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

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

## B． KOMPETENSI

KOMPETENSI DASAR INDIKATOR

3．1 Mengidentifi－kasi
fungsi sosial，struktur teks， dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan menyapa，berpamitan， mengucapkan terimakasih， dan meminta maaf，serta menanggapinya，sesuai
－Mengidentifikasi fungsi social，struktur teks， dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis ungkapan sapaan serta responnya sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya
－Mengidentifikasi fungsi social，struktur teks， dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis ungkapan
dengan konteks $\quad$ pamitan serta responnya sesuai dengan penggunaannya konteks penggunaannya

- Mengidentifikasi fungsi social,struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis ungkapan terimakasih serta responnya sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya
- Mengidentifikasi fungsi social,struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis ungkapan meminta maaf serta responnya sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya

| 4.1 Menyusun teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan menyapa, berpamitan, mengucapkan terimakasih, dan meminta maaf, dan menanggapinya dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks | - Menyusun teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana untuk mengucapkan dan merespon ungkapan sapaan dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks <br> - Menyusun teks interasksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana untuk mengucapkan dan merespon ungkapan berpamitan dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks |
| :---: | :---: |

- Menyusun teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana untuk mengucapkan dan merespon ucapan terima kasih dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks
- Menyusun teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana untuk mengucapkan dan merespon ungkapan permohonan maaf yang baik dengan memperhatikan fungsi


1. Materi Pembelajaran Reguler

Teks interaksi interpersonal : sapaan, pamitan, ucapan terimakasih, dan permintaan maaf, serta tanggapannya

- Fungsi sosial

Menyapa, berpamitan, berterimakasih, meminta maaf, dan menanggapinya, $\omega$ untuk menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru dan teman.
© - Struktur teks
© dapat mencakup :
万- Memulai
$\stackrel{\text { @ }}{\text { - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) }}$

- Unsur kebahasaan
- Ungkapan yang sesuai


## 1. Ungkapan Sapaan

| Greetings | Responses |
| :--- | :--- |
| Good morning | Good morning/ Morning |
| Good afternoon | Good afternoon/ Afternoon |
| Good evening/ Evening |  |
| Hood evening | Fine/ I'm fine |
| How are you doing? | Great/ Not bad/ Very well/ Never <br> better |
| How's everything with you? |  |
| How's life? | Hello/ Hi |
| Hello | Hi/ Hello |
| Hi | Responses |
| Greetings |  |

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




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ne!yeysns NIn y!l!mefd!o yeH (o)


## 2. Ungkapan Pamitan



| Leave-taking | Responses |
| :--- | :--- |
| It was nice to meet you. | It was good to see you. |
| Nice to see you again. | Nice to see you. |
| I have (got) to go. | OK. See you. |
| Good night. | Good night. |
| Good bye. | Good bye. |
| Have a nice day/ weekend | You, too. |
| Bye. | Bye. |
| See you later. | See you. |

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.



ne!y exsns NIn y!l!m ełd!o yeH (o)

3. Ungkapan Terima Kasih

| Expressing Gratitude | Responses |
| :--- | :--- |
| Thank you | You're welcome./ Don't <br> mention it// That's all right.// <br> That's OK.// <br> Thank you very much <br> No problem./ My pleasure./ <br> Never mind./ Not at all. |
| Thanks |  |
| Thanks a lot |  |
|  |  |




운. Ungkapan Permohonan Maaf

| Expressions of Apology | Responses |
| :--- | :--- |
| Sorry | Never mind./ That's all right./ <br> That's OK./ It doesn't matter./ <br> I am very sorry <br> I apologise for <br> Please don't be sorry./ |

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． 1．Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber： Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang－Undang
ne！ty eysns NIn y！！！meid！o yeh ©

| Please excuse me |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Please accept my apology |  |


－Ucapan，tekanan kata，intonasi
－Ejaan，tanda baca
－Tulisan tangan

## －Topik

Interaksi di kelas yang melibatkan ungkapan－ungkapan di atas serta perilaku jujur，disiplin，tanggung jawab，peduli（toleransi，gotong royong），santun， percaya diri．

## 2．Materi Pembelajaran Pengayaan

Teks interaksi interpersonal ：sapaan，pamitan，ucapan terimakasih，dan permintaan maaf，serta tanggapannya．
03．Materi Pembelajaran Remedial
Fungsi sosial，struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan，teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis sapaan，pamitan，ucapan terimakasih，dan permintaan maaf，serta tanggapannya

E．KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN
Pertemuan 1

(3)

| I | didik |
| :--- | :--- |
| • Gegiatan menyampaikan rencana kegiatan |  |

(2)


- Guru menyapa siswa dalam Bahasa Inggris
- Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa
- Guru mengaitkan materi pembelajaran dengan pengalaman peserta didik atau pembelajaran sebelumnya
- Guru menyampaikan tujuan pembelajaran
- Guru mendemontrasikan sesuatu yang terkait dengan tema
- Guru menyampaikan kemampuan yang akan dicapai peserta didik
- Guru menyampaikan rencana kegiatan


## Mengamati

- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mengamati beberapa gambar yang menunjukkan penggunaan ungkapan Pamitan
- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mempelajari contoh ungkapan Pamitan
- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mengidentifikasi pola kalimat yang digunakan dalam ungkapan Pamitan


## Menanya

Dengan bimbingan guru siswa menggali informasi dengan mengajukan pertanyaan mengenai hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan ungkapan Pamitan

## Mengumpulkan Informasi

- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mempelajari pola kalimat yang digunakan dalam ungkapan Pamitan
- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mempelajari cara pengucapan, intonasi dan tekanan dalam ungkapan Pamitan


## Mengolah Informasi

- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa berlatih menggunakan pola kalimat yang digunakan dalam ungkapan Pamitan
- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa berlatih cara pengucapan, intonasi dan tekanan dari ungkapan Pamitan


## Mengomunikasikan

Siswa bermain peran untukmenggunakan ungkapan Pamitan

- Guru dan siswa melakukan refleksi pembelajaran
- Guru mengumpulkan hasil kerja sebagai bahan portofolio
- Guru melaksanakan tindak lanjut dengan memberikan arahan kegiatan berikutnya dan tugas pengayaan
(2)

|  | - Guru menyapa siswa dalam Bahasa Inggris <br> - Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa <br> - Guru mengaitkan materi pembelajaran dengan pengalaman peserta didik atau pembelajaran sebelumnya <br> - Guru menyampaikan tujuan pembelajaran <br> - Guru mendemontrasikan sesuatu yang terkait dengan tema <br> - Guru menyampaikan kemampuan yang akan dicapai peserta didik <br> - Guru menyampaikan rencana kegiatan |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Mengamati <br> - Dengan bimbingan guru siswa menyimak guru membawakan sebuah dialog yang menggunakan ungkapan Terima Kasih <br> - Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mempelajari contoh ungkapan Terima Kasih <br> - Siswa mengidentifikasi pola kalimat yang digunakan dalam ungkapan Terima Kasih <br> Menanya <br> Dengan bimbingan guru siswa menggali informasi dengan mengajukan pertanyaan mengenai hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan ungkapan Terima Kasih <br> Mengumpulkan Informasi <br> - Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mempelajari pola kalimat yang digunakan dalam ungkapan Terima Kasih <br> - Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mempelajari cara pengucapan, intonasi dan tekanan dalam ungkapan Terima Kasih <br> Mengolah Informasi <br> - Dengan bimbingan guru siswa berlatih menggunakan pola kalimat yang digunakan dalam ungkapan Terima Kasih <br> - Dengan bimbingan guru siswa berlatih cara pengucapan, intonasi dan tekanan dari ungkapan Terima Kasih <br> Mengomunikasikan <br> Siswa bermain peran untuk Terima Kasih |
|  | - Guru dan siswa melakukan refleksi pembelajaran <br> - Guru memberikan tes lisan dan tulisan <br> - Guru mengumpulkan hasil kerja sebagai bahan portofolio <br> - Guru melaksanakan tindak lanjut dengan memberikan arahan kegiatan berikutnya dan tugas pengayaan |

- Guru menyapa siswa dalam Bahasa Inggris
- Guru memeriksa kehadiran siswa
- Guru mengaitkan materi pembelajaran dengan pengalaman peserta didik atau pembelajaran sebelumnya
- Guru menyampaikan tujuan pembelajaran
- Guru mendemontrasikan sesuatu yang terkait dengan tema
- Guru menyampaikan kemampuan yang akan dicapai peserta didik
- Guru menyampaikan rencana kegiatan


## Mengamati

- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa menyimak guru membawakan sebuah dialog yang menggunakan ungkapan Permohonan Maaf
- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mempelajari contoh ungkapan Permohonan Maaf
- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mengidentifikasi pola kalimat yang digunakan dalam ungkapan Permohonan Maaf


## Menanya

Dengan bimbingan guru siswa menggali informasi dengan mengajukan pertanyaan mengenai hal-hal yang berhubungan dengan ungkapan Permohonan Maaf

## Mengumpulkan Informasi

- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mempelajari pola kalimat yang digunakan dalam ungkapan Permohonan Maaf
- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa mempelajari cara pengucapan, intonasi dan tekanan dalam ungkapan Permohonan Maaf


## Mengolah Informasi

- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa berlatih menggunakan pola kalimat yang digunakan dalam ungkapan Permohonan Maaf
- Dengan bimbingan guru siswa berlatih cara pengucapan, intonasi dan tekanan dari ungkapan Permohonan Maaf


## Mengomunikasikan

Siswa bermain peran untuk menggunakan ungkapan Permohonan Maaf

- Guru dan siswa melakukan refleksi pembelajaran


ว- a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Suska Riau.
3. Penilaian, Pen
=1. Teknik penilaian

- Sikap : Observasi
- Pengetahuan : Penugasan
- Keterampilan : Praktik

What is the text in the picture about?
2. What is the text in the picture written for?
3. What will you say if you meet your friend at 6.30 p.m?
4. Mention 4 words to describe your feeling?
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.



-1セ7S

ne!yeysns NIn y!l!m ełd!o yeH


1. What is the text in the picture about?
2. What is the text in the picture written for?
3. What will you say if you leave your friend?
4. Mention 4 expression for leaving?

Tes Tulis 3
Read the text and answer the question below

Mrs. Rita, thank you
very much for the gift. Good on you I like it very much. Lina. I'm happy


1. What is the text in the picture about?
2. What is the text in the picture
3. 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.

 written for?
4. What will you say if your friend help carry your bag?
5. What will you say if your teacher give you a complement?

Tes Tulis 4
Read the text and answer the question below


1. What is the text in the picture about?
2. What is the text in the picture written for?
3. What will you say to your teacher if you come late?
4. What will you say to your friend if you can't come to study group?
$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|}\hline 4.1 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Menyusun teks } \\ \text { interaksi interpersonal } \\ \text { lisan dan tulis sangat } \\ \text { pendek dan sederhana } \\ \text { yang melibatkan } \\ \text { tindakan menyapa, } \\ \text { berpamitan, }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { Write a short dialogue based on } \\ \text { the situation below } \\ \text { mengucapkan }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { 1. You meet your friends on the } \\ \text { way to school at 6.30 a.m } \\ \text { terimakasih, dan } \\ \text { meminta maaf, dan }\end{array}\end{array} \begin{array}{l}\text { 2. You broken your friend's pen } \\ \text { teks interaksi } \\ \text { interpersonal } \\ \text { secara tulis }\end{array}\right\}$

|  | menanggapinya dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks | practice because you have to take care your brother at home. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Perform the dialogue above with your friend in front of the class | Praktik menyusun teks interaksi interpersonal secara lisan | 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

 પеן


Rubrik Penilaian dan Pedoman Penskoran

## PENGETAHUAN:

## TES TULIS

Nilai 2,5 : untuk setiap jawaban Benar pada bagian Essay
Nilai akhir : Total Skor

## KETERAMPILAN

a. Rubrik Penilaian Keterampilan (Praktik/Kinerja/Project)

| KRITERIA | Deskripsi | Rentang Skor | Skor <br> Perolehan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mendeskripsikan secara lisan | Lancar mencapai fungsi sosial, struktur lengkap dan unsur kebahasaan sesuai | (89-100) | ... |
|  | Lancar dan kosa kata dan kalimat berkembang, serta ada transisi | (76-88) | ... |
|  | Sesekali melihat teks, kosa kata terbatas tapi lancer | (61-75) | ... |
|  | Membaca script, kosa kata terbatas, dan tidak lancer | (0-60) | ... |
|  | JUMLAH |  | ... |
| Menulis Teks | Fungsi sosial tercapai, struktur dan unsur kebahasaan tepat | (89-100) | $\ldots$ |


| I | Fungsi sosial tercapai, struktur tepat dan unsur kebahasaan kurang tepat | (76-88) | $\ldots$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| + | Fungsi sosial tercapai, struktur dan unsur kebahasaan kurang tepat | (61-75) | ... |
|  | Fungsi sosial, Penggunaan kata, kalimat, dan struktur tidak sesuai | (0-60) | ... |
|  | JUMLAH |  | ... |

Rubrik Penilaian Tes Praktek Lisan Berbicara

| No | Aspek yang <br> Dinilai | Kriteria | Score |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Pengucapan | Excellent | 4 |
|  |  | Good | 3 |
|  |  | Fair | 2 |
| 2 | Intonasi | Poor | 1 |
|  |  | Gxcellent | 4 |
|  |  | Good | 3 |
|  |  | Fair | 2 |
| 3 | Keorelitian | Excellent | 1 |
|  |  | Good | 3 |
|  |  | Fair | 2 |
| 4 | Kelancaran | Poor | 1 |
|  |  | Excellent | 4 |
|  |  | Good | 3 |
|  |  | Fair | 2 |
| 5 | Action | Poor | 1 |
|  |  | Excellent | 4 |
|  |  | Good | 3 |
|  |  | Fair | 2 |
|  |  | Poor | 1 |
|  |  | Total Score | 20 |

## G. PEMBELAJARAN REMEDIAL DAN PENGAYAAN

## Pembelajaran remedial

Siswa yang belum mencapai KKM diberi kegiatan remedial dengan mendengarkan dan mempresentasikan lisan dan tulis dengan Teks interaksi interpersonal : sapaan, pamitan, ucapan terimakasih, dan permintaan maaf, serta tanggapannya.

Pembelajaran pengayaan

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

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Siswa yang memperoleh nilai diatas KKM diberi pengayaan dengan menngerjakan latihan mengenai ungkapan Teks interaksi interpersonal ： sapaan，pamitan，ucapan terimakasih，dan permintaan maaf

## H，GMEDIA DAN SUMBER BELAJAR

อ

| ․․ | Media | ：White Board |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2． | Bahan | ：Smiley Picture，Bendera kertas， |
| 긋 | Work Sheet |  |
| ㄹ． | Sumber | －Buku When English Rings A Bell |

－English Dictionary

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Méngetahui
Kepala SMP Islam Al－Azhar 37 Pekanbaru

Riwa Giyantra，M．Pd．

avid vysas nin
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

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# APPENDIX V RESEARCH LETTERS 

N b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya
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©

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

##  FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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

## LAMPIRAN BERITA ACARA

 UJIAN PROPOSAL


[^7]2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

 Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau

| Nomor | $:$ 26/VII/E/YPIA-SMPIA-37/1445.2023 | 02 Muharram 1445 H. |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Lampiran | $:-$ | 20 Juli 2023 M. |
| Perihal | $:$ Balasan Surat Permohonan Pra Riset Mahasiswa |  |

Yang terhormat,
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan
Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Jl. H.R. Soebrantas Nomor 155 KM 18 Tampan Pekanbaru

Assalamualaikum w.w.
Salam takzim kami sampaikan semoga Bapak/Ibu dalam keadaan sehat wal afiat dan sukses dalam menjalankan aktivitas sehari-hari. Aamiin.

Menindaklanjuti surat nomor Un.04/F.II.3/PP.00.9/11379/2023 perihal Mohon Izin Melakukan Pra Riset mahasiswa atas nama Rizky Annisa program studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan tertanggal 17 Juli 2023. Maka dengan ini kami menyampaikan bahwa kami mengizinkan mahasiswa tersebut untuk melakukan kegiatan pra riset di SMP Islam AI Azhar 37 Pekanbaru dan nantinya dapat berkoordinasi dengan Guru Bahasa Inggris SMP Islam Al Azhar 37 Pekanbaru.

Demikian surat balasan ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian Bapak/lbu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Billahit taufiq wal hidayah
Wassalamualaikum w.w


2. b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:反uepun-反uepun !бunpu!!!a еъd!ว чен
(a)
$i$

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

REKOMENDASI
Nomor : 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/59261 TENTANG

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

1.04.02.01

Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonan Riset dari : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/18141/2023 Tanggal 20 September 2023, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

1. Nama
2. NIM / KTP
3. Program Studi
4. Jenjang
5. Alamat
6. Judul Penelitian
7. Lokasi Penelitian

## RIZKY ANNISA

119104230340
PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
S1
PEKANBARU
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDENTS TEAM ACHIEVMENT DIVISION IN TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION AT SMP ISLAM AL AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU
7. Lokasi Penelitian - SMP ISLAM AL AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:
Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan
2. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mula tanggal rekomendasi ini diterbitkan
3. Kepada pihak yang terkait diharapkan dapat memberikan kemudahan serta membantu kelancaran kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data dimaksud.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya

| Dibuat di | Pekanbaru |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pada Tanggal | $:$ | 21 September 2023 |



## Tembusan :

Disampaikan Kepada Yth :

1. Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru
2. Walikota Pekanbaru

Up. Kaban Kesbangpol dan Linmas di Pekanbaru
3. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru
4. Yang Bersangkutan

## SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN

 Nomor : BL.04.00/Kesbangpol/2444/2023 BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN POLITIKgedung limas kajang lantai III komp. perkantoran pemko. pekanbaru JL. ABDUL RAHMAN HAMID KOTA PEKANBARU


## MEMBERITAHUKAN BAHWA :

## RIZKY ANNISA

119104230340
TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU
PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
S1
DESA SEI KUNING KEC. TANDUN-ROKAN HULU
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STUDENTS TEAM ACHIEVMENT DIVISION IN TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION AT SMP ISLAM AL AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU
8. 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.
2. Pelaksanaan kegiatan Riset ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal Surat Keterangan Penelitian ini diterbitkan.
3. Berpakaian sopan, mematuhi etika Kantor/Lokasi Penelitian, bersedia meninggalkan fhoto copy Kartu Tanda Pengenal
4. 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, 21 September 2023
KEPALABADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN FOOLITIK KOUA PEKANBARU


Tembusan
Yth: 1. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN SUSKA Riau di Pekanbaru.
2. Yang Bersangkutan.
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.


PEMERINTAH KOTA PEKANBARU DINAS PENDIDIKAN

JI. H. Syamsul Bahri No. 8 Kelurahan Sungaisibam Kecamatan Bina Widya Kode Pọs. 28293 Telp. (0761) 42788, 855287 Fax. (0761) 47204 PEKANBARU
website : www.disdikpku.org email :_disdikpku@yahoo.com

Pekanbaru, 25 September 2023
Kepada Yth,
smp islam alazhar 37
pekanbaru

Lampiran :-
Perihal : Izin Melaksanakan Riset / Penelitian

Pekanbaru

Berdasarkan surat dari Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru nomor : BL.04.00/Kesbangpol/2444/2023 tanggal 21 September 2023 perihal Izin Riset / Penelitian, atas nama :

| Nama | :RIZKY ANNISA |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | $: 11910423034$ |
| Mahasiswa | PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF |
|  | KASIM RIAU |

Pada prinsipnya kami dapat menyetujui yang bersangkutan melaksanakan riset pada smp islam alazhar 37 pekanbaru, sehubungan dengan itu diharapkan agar saudara dapat membantu kelancaran tugas yang bersangkutan.

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

H. MUZAILIS, S.Pd, MM

Pémbina Tingkat I( IV / b )
NIP. 196509211989021001
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



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 FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING Alamat : J. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

# BUKTI PENYERAHAN SKRIPSI DAN FILE MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU 

| NAMA | : RIZKY ANNISA |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | $: 11910423034$ |
| JURUSAN | : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS |
| JUDUL SKRIPSI | : THE EFFECT OF STUDENT TEAM ACHIEVEMENT DIVISION ON |
|  | STUDENT TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION AT SMP |
|  | ISLAM AL-AZHAR 37 PEKANBARU |



Diketahui oleh :
Kabag TU

Sarmadi, S.Ag
NIP. 197404022002121004

Pekanbaru, Maret 2024
Hormat Saya, Mahasiswa

Rizky 'Annisa
NIM. 11910423034
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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Hari/ Tanggal Dewan Penguji Penguji I Penguji I Penguji III Penguji IV Nama Kandidat Perbaikan

## NOTA PERBAIKAN SKRIPSI

```
Rabu/31 danuari 2024 Pukul:08.00-11.00 wïb
Abdul Hadi, Ph. D
Dedy wahYudi,M.Pd
Dr. Bukhori, M.Pd
mainar fitri,M.Pd
Rizky Annisa.
Nim :11910423034
```

Lama perbaikan : 1 (satu) bulan sejak tanggal ujian Catatan untuk pemeriksaan setelah diperbaiki : Telah diperiksa dan disetujui Penguji I Telah dipeiksa dan disetujui Penguji II Telah diperiksa dan disetujui Penguji III
Telah diperiksa dan disetujui Penguji IV


Ketika perbaikan skripsi yang dicoret-coret waktu ujian harus dibawa.

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1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan,
b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wa

# APPENDIX VI Atmosphere in the Class 

 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya
 6uepun-6uepun !ढunpu!!!a еұd! э צен

3. 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.




## CURRICULLUM VITAE

Rizky Annisa is the first daughter of Mr Helmi and Mrs. Suarni S.Pd. she was bron on September 9,2001 in Tandun, Rokan Hulu. She finished study at state Elementary School 002 Tandun and continued her school to state junior High School MTS DAR-EL HIKMAH PEKANBARU, and then she finished her study at Vocational High School MA DAR-EL HIKMAH PEKANBARU. Then, ® at year 2019 she continued her study at Department of English Educational Faculty of Education and Teacher Training State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau to fulfillment of requirement for Bachelor Degree of Education. On July 2022, she was doing KKN ( Kuliah Kerja Nyata ) program in Teluk Nayang. The she did Pre_Servise Teacher Practice ( PPL ) at SMP Islam

Al-Azhar 37 Pekanbaru. Finally, she passed this examination for her Ungraduate Degree in English Education by the thesis entitled " The Implementation of Stüdent Team Achievement Division in Teaching Reading Comprehension at $\stackrel{\curvearrowleft}{\sim}$

SMAP Islam Al-Azhar 37 Pekanbaru".


[^0]:    

[^1]:    

[^2]:    

[^3]:    ©
    IRecognition group and group responsibility for individual learning. Students ~
    $\bigcirc$ are assigned to four or five learning groups that vary by level, gender, andethnicity. the teacher presents a lesson, then the students work in their groups to make sure every one in the group has mastered the lesson. Finally, all students answered individual questions about the material, in case they wereunableto help each other.

    One of the most flexible form soft collaborative learning is student刀achievement and group division (STAD) (Kindsvatter,1986:295). Pupil $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$ achievement and division group (STAD) is one of the simple sttypes cooperative learning. students are placed in a group of four with who is a mixture by performance level, gender and ethnic groups. The teacher introduces the lesson and then the students work in groups to ensure that all group members have mastered the lesson. finally, all students were assigned a material test with notes, when the test started, they were not to help each $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ other. STAD is a collaborative learning method that emphasizes activities and每 interactions among students that promote each other's mastery of the material $\stackrel{n}{n}^{\text {in }}$ form maximum achievement. Teachers using STAD send new learning Cinformation to students each week by oral or written presentation. the use of E. STAD is considered to have several advantages over individual practice. thesuperiority of STAD according to Slavin(2005:105) helps students for ๓ mmore interracial friendships. The heterogeneous grouping of students makes the class competition more lively, and the test found in the learning phase makes students more motivated. Trying to find solution stop problemsina

[^4]:    © NI Y!!!m ełd!̣ yeH
    E. $\subset$ Technique of Collectiong Data
    uska Riau
    ${ }_{\sim}^{\text {D }}$ test test results. Following the selection of the classes, a pre-test measuring the students' prior knowledge of recount texts will be administered to both classes before to the start of the therapy. A number of multiple-choice questions regarding recount texts will be produced with samples to help with the answers.

    The treatment of STAD technique in the experiment and the conventional N technique in control class is conducted afterward, the STAD technique will be ఠ कteaching based on the recent syllabus in 4 meeting, while the control class will Eget the conventional technique in the learning activities in 4 meeting.At the Sinal of the research after getting the treatment, the post-test will be given to or the students of experiment class and control class about the questions of the病 recount text to get the empirical evidence of their improvement after getting - recount text to get the empirical evidence of their improvement after getting cthe treatment. So the total of the meeting is about 6 meetings.

    The primary source of data for this study is the students' pre- and post-
    From the sample above, class VII C and VII D be the sample because the class VII C have the same level in terms of ability with class VII D. Then, VII C class as the experimental group which was taught by using STAD, and VII D as the control group which was taught without using STAD. $\stackrel{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4}}{\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\bullet}}$

[^5]:    $\underset{\sim}{13}$ Territories?
    a. Another village
    b. Mountains
    c. Forests
    d. Hills
    14. Who was Ah Tim?
    a. The young woman's brother.
    b. The young woman's son.
    c. The young woman's brother and nephew.
    d. The young woman's brother's son.

[^6]:    

[^7]:    

