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THE EFFECT OF PRE-READING TASKS ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION FOR EIGHTH GRADE AT ipta SMPN 8 BANGKO PUSAKO ROKAN HILIR





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THE EFFECT OF PRE-READING TASKS ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION FOR EIGHTH GRADE AT ipta SMPN 8 BANGKO PUSAKO ROKAN HILIR



 \mathbf{BY}

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Thesis

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

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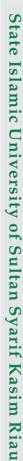
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ABSTRACT

Riska Tria Handayani, (2025): The Effect of Pre-Reading Tasks on Students'
Reading Comprehension for Eighth Grade at SMPN
8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir

The purpose of this study was to determine whether there is a difference in reading comprehension between students taught without using pre-reading tasks, students taught with pre-reading tasks, and whether there is a significant difference between the two at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako, Rokan Hilir. This type of research is a quasi-experiment with a non-equivalent control group design. The researcher used two groups, namely pretest and post-test. Researchers used the experimental class and control class as research samples with purposive sampling technique. This research was conducted from April to June 2025. The total population was 98 students. Class VIII A as the experimental class consisted of 24 students, while class VIII B as the control class consisted of 25 students. Thus, the total sample in this study was 49 students. In collecting data, researchers used tests to measure students' reading comprehension. To analyze the data, the researcher used the Mann-Whitney U test with the help of the SPSS version 20.0 program. The results of the data analysis showed that there was a significant difference in the reading comprehension of students who were taught without and with the use of pre-reading tasks, where the significance value (Sig 2-tailed) of 0.000 was smaller than 0.05. Thus, the null hypothesis (H₀) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted.





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ABSTRAK

Riska Tria Handayani, (2025): Pengaruh *Pre-Reading Tasks* terhadap Pemahaman Membaca Siswa Kelas VIII di SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako, Rokan Hilir

mii Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat perbedaan dalam pemahaman membaca antara siswa yang diajar tanpa menggunakan pre-reading tasks, siswa yang diajar dengan menggunakan pre-reading tasks, dan apakah terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara keduanya di SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako, Rokan Hilir. Jems penelitian ini adalah kuasi eksperimen dengan desain kelompok kontrol nonekuivalen. Peneliti menggunakan dua kelompok, yaitu pre-test dan post-test. Peneliti menggunakan kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol sebagai sampel penelitian dengan teknik purposive sampling. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan April hingga Juni 2025. Jumlah populasi sebanyak 98 siswa. Kelas VIII A sebagai kelas eksperimen terdiri dari 24 siswa, sedangkan kelas VIII B sebagai kelas kontrol terdiri dari 25 siswa. Dengan demikian, jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 49 siswa. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan tes untuk mengukur pemahaman membaca siswa. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan uji Mann-Whitney U dengan bantuan program SPSS versi 20.0. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada pemahaman membaca siswa yang diajar tanpa dan dengan menggunakan pre-reading tasks, di mana nilai signifikansi (Sig 2-tailed) sebesar 0,000 lebih kecil dari 0,05. Dengan demikian, hipotesis nol (H_o) ditolak dan hipotesis alternatif (H_a) diterima.

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ملخص

ريسكا تريا هانداياني، (٢٠٢٥): تأثير المهام التمهيدية لما فيل القراءة على فهم المقروء لدى تلاهيذ الصف الثامن في المدرسة المتوسطة الحكومية ٨ ببانغكو فوساكو، روكان هيلير

يهدف هذا البحث إلى معرفة ما إذا كان هناك فرق في المقروء بين التلاميذ الذين دُرسوا بدون استخدام المهام التمهيدية لما القراءة، والتلاميذ الذين دُرسوا باستخدامها، وهل هناك فرق كبير بين المجموعتين في المدرسة المتوسطة الحكومية ٨ ببانغكو فوساكو، روكان هيلير. أنوع هذا البحث هو شبه تجريبي باستخدام تصميم مجموعة ضابطة غير مكافئة. استخدمت الباحثة مجموعتين، هما: اختبار قبلي واختبار بعدي. واعتمدت الباحثة على الصف التجريبي والصف الضبطي كعينتين للبحث باستخدام تقنية العينة الهادفة. أُجري البحث من شهر أبريل إلى يونيو 2025. بلغ عدد مجتمع البحث 98 تلميذا، وكان الصف الثامن-أ هو الصف التجريبي ويضم 24 تلميذا، وكان الصف الثامن-ب هو الصف الضبطى ويضم 25 تلميذا، ليصبح مجموع العينة 49 تلميذا. في جمع البيانات، استخدمت الباحثة اختطرا لقياس مهارة فهم المقروء أدى التلاميذ. ولتحليل البيانات، استخديث الباحثة اختبار مان ويتنى بمساعدة برنامج الحزمة الإحصائية للعاوم الاجتماعية الإصدار 20.0. أظهرت نتائج تحليل البيانات وجود فررق كبير في فهم المقروء بين التلاميذ الذين دُرسوا باستخدام المهام التمهيئية لما قبل القراءة والذين لم يدرسوا باستخدامها، حيث بلغت القيمة الإحصائية (ثنائية الذيل) 0,000 وهي أقل من 0,05. وبذلك تُرفش الفرضية المبدئية وتُقبل الفرضية البديلة .

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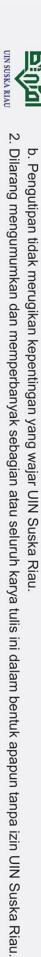
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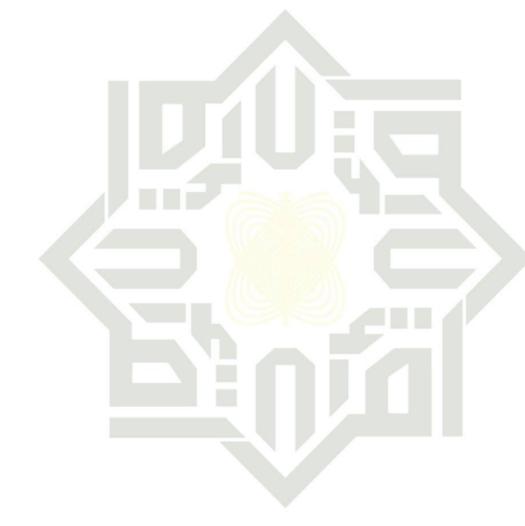


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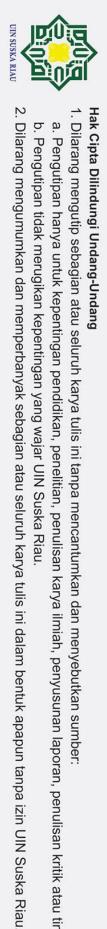


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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Background of the Problem

Reading is one of the most crucial language acquisition skills that all students learning English as a second language (ESL) need to become fluent in. Chandran & Shah in Mutaliani et al (2023). It is also known as the mother of all study skills. Students often face a significant challenge when reading in a language such as English: moving from simple dictionary translation to understanding text and context rather than just looking up word for word because understanding what is written requires a full understanding of what is read Gamboa in Mármol (2020). Furthermore, effective reading requires a thorough comprehension of the context and overall meaning of the text in addition to word-by-word translation. Reading in English as a second language can be challenging for many students, including those who are relevant to this research in reference to junior high school students, as they are still moving from comprehending simple words to acquiring more complicated sentences. ESL teachers have to support their students in developing their reading fluency by teaching them a variety of reading comprehension strategies and encouraging them to evaluate their own knowledge and growth (Vannak, 2017).

The importance of reading also indicated in merdeka curriculum. Students must be able to find information by reading, such as in narrative



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texts, descriptions, and others. According to Zaim & Zakiyah (2024), for a certain objective, readers should interact with written material that is offered in one or more texts. Additionally, in order to interact with what they are reading, they need to comprehend it and apply it to what they already know. They must also consider the author's viewpoint and determine whether the content is accurate, trustworthy, and pertinent to their goal or objective. According to Barnett as referenced by Gascoigne in N. & J (2009), reading strategies are conscious or unconsciously used by readers in an effort to understand the written text. According to Armbuster in Febrianti et al (2022) pre-reading exercises are particularly beneficial since they assist pupils in getting ready to read a material. In actuality, almost all kids go into school with the hope that they will learn to read, and reading is one of the most crucial tasks a kid is expected to do. One of the most crucial life skills and a fundamental learning tool is reading, also known as the "mother of all study skills" Fry in Azizifar et al (2015) It is clear that, reading skills are importance for students to master and develop, including understanding English text.

Comprehension is a much more complex psychological process which includes phonological, morphological, syntactic, and semantic elements, as well as cognitive and emotional factors. In order to comprehend a text, readers and the text interact during the reading process. Additionally, reading gives students access to the knowledge, information,

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and skills they need existence. Hijriani et al (2024) However, the ability to read is still often considered difficult by some students because in addition to reading, they must also be able to understand the content of the writing they are reading.

involves dealing with language Reading understanding is concerned with the outcome, which deals with language content. In some ways, it can be said to be a simpler process than comprehension because it only requires the recognition of words, sentences, and clauses (Sheng in N. & J, 2009). Having the ability to read in both the source and the target language is crucial. A component of reading comprehension that is focused on reading comprehension of the content is reading comprehension. To put it another way, reading comprehension refers to the process of mentally processing the information that is read. To put it simply, students' reading comprehension skills can be greatly improved by assigning a variety of pre-reading assignments that are specific to their needs and the level of difficulty of the material. Teachers can enable students to approach reading with confidence, critical thinking abilities, and a deeper comprehension of the material by skillfully putting these tactics into practice. Pre-reading activities, according to Tudor (1990), are "the range of pedagogical techniques whereby learners are engaged in text-related conceptual activities designed to help them to process their text in a more meaningful manner, prior to their main processing of a target text". It is crucial to

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remember that reading is influenced by a variety of contextual factors, including society, culture, religion, background, preferences, and specific reasons.

Learners' comprehension of the text can be improved by using relevant and appropriate tasks that are tailored to their interests and skill level both before and after the reading stage, Increasing students' comprehension levels through targeted exercises and assignments can also help them become active readers who use helpful strategies to understand the material. (Ajideh et al., 2024). According to Grellet in Jufri (2018), "reading is an active skill." To put it another way, someone who reads a text well comprehends both what is already known and what is understood more thoroughly. Implementing pre-reading activities will thereby improve pupils' reading attentiveness. The material must be actively worked with by the students. In summary, it is expected of teachers to create an engaging classroom environment in order to increase student engagement. Pre-reading tasks have mostly addressed getting the reader ready for any potential language barriers in a text (Salmani-nodoushan, 2003).

Research on pre-reading exercises for non-native speakers has indicated the benefits of utilizing readers' past knowledge that is pertinent to comprehending the current material Mayer in Alemi & Ebadi (2010). Pre-reading activities not only help native speakers understand the concepts that come next, but they also make reading more enjoyable by



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kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah. ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: simplifying the reading job and meaningfully tying the new concept to prior knowledge. Pre-reading exercises are an excellent way to help students become more proficient readers. Teachers can better prepare their students to comprehend and analyze a book by getting them involved in activities prior to having them read it.

Based on the preliminary study conducted by the researcher on grade VIII students at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako, Rokan Hilir through preobservation, the researcher interviewed the English teacher and found that some students had difficulty in understanding reading texts. Some students struggled to recognize the text's core themes and specific details, indicating a lack of comprehension. In addition, some students had poor vocabulary and sentence structure understanding so they felt less confident when reading. Their limited engagement in classroom reading activities is a result of this. However, the lack of diversity in the usage of learning materials that promote reading abilities may be the root cause of these issues. Infocus and other technical media are already available at the institution for educational purposes. However, the pre-reading task strategy has not been widely implemented in the classroom, particularly in the context of English reading instruction, according to the findings of teacher interviews. Instructors frequently ask students to read a text without offering any preparatory tasks that could help them relate the reading's content to what they already know. Although infocus is accessible, its application in the classroom is still limited. Instead, pre-

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reading strategies such as predicting the content of the text, discussing keywords, or answering triggering questions can help students be better prepared to understand the text.

Based on the problems identified, teaching reading requires effective strategies to help students improve their comprehension of texts. Therefore, the researcher attempted to apply pre-reading tasks to create a conducive and relevant learning environment, in order to help students in comprehending the reading. According to research conducted by Alemi & Ebadi (2010), the use of pre-reading activities can improve students' reading comprehension in the context of English for Specific Purposes (ESP). Thus, the application of pre-reading tasks is expected to provide significant benefits in improving students' reading comprehension skills.

In addition, other researchers have undertaken various Alemi & Ebadi (2010), studies to look into issues related to students' usage of prereading for reading comprehension. The application of pre-reading to reading comprehension has been the subject of numerous studies (Putri & Supeni, 2024; Azizifar et al., 2015; Zarfsaz & Yeganehpour, 2021; Silvia Febrianti et al., 2022; Mutaliani et al., 2023; Cardozo & Tomitch, 2021). The researchers also wanted to know the effect of using pre-reading on students' reading comprehension. But the research was focused on prereading activities, strategies, and timing addressed to junior high school, senior high school, and university. The researchers have not found a gap using pre-reading tasks in junior high schools for eighth grade. So in this



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research, the researcher focused on using pre-reading tasks of students' reading comprehension in junior high schools at 8 Bangko Pusako, exactly on second-grade students. It will be differentiated from the previous researchers. in this research focused on the effect used pre-reading tasks of reading comprehension. Students learning English in school have been having specific issues, particularly with reading comprehension. This study differs from earlier research in that it focuses on the effect of prereading tasks of students' reading comprehension, whereas the earlier study concentrated on pre-reading activities and the effect of timing prereading activities. Quantitative research is a study method used by researcher. The prior study included high school pupils and advanced intermediate EFL learners as subjects. Junior high school pupils are the primary focus of this investigation.

Based on the above facts, the researcher find out whether the prereading tasks can affect students' reading comprehension or not. So that teachers have reasons for academic guidelines for using pre-reading tasks in language learning in the classroom. For the above reasons, the researcher wants to conduct this research at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir with the research title "The Effect of Pre-Reading Tasks on Eighth Grade Students' Reading Comprehension at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir."

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B. Problem

1. Identification of the Problem

significantly Pre-reading tasks of students' reading can comprehension. These tasks help students develop essential skills such as motivation to read, reading comprehension and help students understand the purpose of reading.

However, reading is an important skill that students must have to understand lessons; they must utilize and practice it as often as possible in all situations. Based on the research background of the problem, the problems are identified in the following ways:

- 1. Students have difficulty in identifying reading topics
- 2. Students have difficulty in determining the purpose of the text
- 3. Students still have difficulty in determining the structure of the text
- 4. students' lack of pre-reading interest and understanding of the English language.

2. Limitation of the Problem

After identify It is crucial for the researcher to limit the problem in order to focus more attention on the particular one after discovering the circumstance that has indicated the phenomena as described above. Consequently, the researcher's focusing this study is on "The Effect



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Of Pre-Reading Tasks on Students' Reading Comprehension For Eighth Grade At SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir"

3. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problems stated above, the researcher formulates the problems as follows:

- a. How is students' reading comprehension who are taught without using pre-reading tasks of the eighth grade students at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako?
- b. How is students' reading comprehension who are taught by using pre-reading tasks of the eighth grade students at SMPN Bangko Pusako?
- c. Is there any significant difference of reading comprehension between students' who are taught without and by using pre-reading tasks of the eighth grade students at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako?

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, this research aims to:

- a. To describe students' reading comprehension who are taught without using pre-reading tasks of the eighth-grade students at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako.
- b. To describe students' reading comprehension who are taught
 by using pre-reading tasks of the eighth-grade students at
 SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako.

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2. Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this study highlights the role of prereading tasks as an essential strategy supported by cognitive and schema theories. Pre-reading activities such as activating prior knowledge, setting reading purposes, previewing texts, and predicting content help students build connections between what they already know and new information. These activities strengthen comprehension and retention by providing a cognitive framework for processing text. Therefore, this study contributes to the growing body of research that supports the use of pre-reading strategies to enhance students' reading comprehension.

2. Practical Significance

Practically, this research offers valuable insights for teachers, especially those teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL). By incorporating pre-reading activities such as concept mapping, vocabulary preteaching, and discussion prompts, teachers can better



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prepare students to engage with the text and think critically about its content. These strategies not only improve comprehension but also support the development of critical reading skills. For ESL/EFL learners, pre-reading tasks serve as scaffolding that can significantly enhance their ability to understand and interact with English texts. This study thus provides practical recommendations for improving reading instruction through the integration of pre-reading strategies.

D. Definition of the Term

1. Effect

"An effect is a change that is caused in a person or thing by another person or thing" is the meaning of effect (NOUN) according to Collins Cobuild Dictionary in Services (1990), put otherwise an effect is a noun that is used to indicate an influence, outcome, result, or consequence.

Jean Piaget (Cognitive Developmental Psychologist):
Piaget defined effects as the cognitive changes that occur as a result of assimilation and accommodation during a child's developmental stages. He emphasized that the impact of an experience depends on the stage of cognitive development,

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which shapes how people interpret and learn from their environment.

2. Pre-Reading Task

Pre-reading exercises, in accordance with Langer in Cardozo & Tomitch (2021), enable the reader to create a relationship between previously learned material and the text's content.

However, reading is not a passive activity. Several reading scholars actually view it as an interactive task Carrell et.al in Cardozo & Tomitch (2021).

3. Reading comprehension

According to Duke in Pourhosein Gilakjani & Sabouri (2016) comprehension is the process through which readers interact with a text to make sense of it by combining information from the text with what they already know and have experienced, as well as their own opinions and past knowledge. Because it forms the foundation for content-area learning across all subject areas, reading comprehension is essential to academic success Smith et al (2021).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

∃A. Theoretical framework

Effect

Definition of effect

The outcome or consequence of a specific action, event, or collection of circumstances is referred to as the "effect". It is frequently used to explain how something affects or has an effect on a person, item, or system. More broadly, effects are results or consequences that arise from certain acts, behaviors, or events, frequently impacted by underlying elements like environment, learning, or motivation, according to renowned psychologist Albert Bandura. For example, Bandura emphasizes in his Social Learning Theory how observed behaviors can significantly impact an individual's actions and development. According to Bandura in Mujahidah & Yusdiana (2023), there is a reciprocal influence between perception and action-influencing internal learning experiences and environmental behavior.

John Dewey, a philosopher of education, argued that impact is the result of the interaction between humans and their environment. He highlighted the idea that decisions impact future learning experiences and processes, as well as the opinion of Snead et al

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(2023) one of the best ways to improve students' academic performance is to provide them with pre-reading assignments.

Jean Piaget (Cognitive Developmental Psychologist): Piaget defined effects as the cognitive changes that occur as a result of assimilation and accommodation during a child's developmental stages. He emphasized that the impact of an experience depends on the stage of cognitive development, which shapes how people interpret and learn from their environment. According to Piaget in Rabindran & Madanagopal (2020), efficient learning requires both assimilation and adaption. Among other things, Piaget assumed that children learn by experience.

Based on the explanation above, it seems that research on the using pre-reading tasks students' effect on comprehension for eighth grade at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir is in line with Bandura's theory, John Dewey, & Piaget. However, pre-reading tasks have an important influence on students' reading comprehension. These tasks help students prepare themselves cognitively and emotionally before reading the material so that they more easily understand the content of the reading. Bandura's theory, which emphasizes that learning is influenced by the interaction between internal experience and the environment.



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In addition, John Dewey also states that certain decisions or activities will affect future learning experiences, including prereading tasks that provide the basis for better understanding. According to Piaget, at a certain stage of cognitive development, tasks like these help students connect new knowledge with previous experience through the process of assimilation and accommodation. As such, pre-reading tasks are not only preparatory tools but also key to improving students' overall reading comprehension ability.

b. Kinds of effect

A vast array of factors, both positive and negative, including technology, pedagogical approaches, and environmental conditions, have an impact on learning and education. Here are some notable kinds of effects in learning and education (Mustikasari 2021) & (Qawaqneh et al 2023):

1. Positive effect

Engaging Educational Activities

- **Technological Progress**
 - Learning becomes more dynamic and engaging when digital tools, multimedia presentations, and audiovisual aids are used.
- b. Collaborative Platforms

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Interactions between students and teachers are facilitated by tools like collaborative platforms and online discussion rooms, which improve the learning process.

Classroom interaction is fundamental to instruction and has a significant impact on both the effectiveness and caliber of instruction (Qawagneh et al. 2023)

2. Negative effect

Nervousness and Anxiety:

Reading aloud and participating in class discussions can cause anxiety in students, which might impair their concentration and engagement. Their inability to focus on the text because of their emotional state might greatly hinder their comprehension of what they are reading as a result of their anxiety. According to Rayani in Mustikasari (2021), the psychological hurdles that she identified were the students' feelings of anxiety and confusion when reading the lengthy material, which prevents them from reading it efficiently and causes them to miss the text's meaning.

3. Direct effect

A direct effect is an immediate, clear-cut influence, free of any intervening variables, that one variable has on another. This may show up in educational settings as the direct effect of instructional strategies on student achievement. By employing a particular teaching strategy, for instance, pupils' skills may increase right away.



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Indirect effect

Improved peer interactions can also be a sign of the indirect impacts of direct education. After receiving direct instruction, students can collaborate to apply concepts and support one another's comprehension, which results in deeper learning opportunities. The essence of classroom instruction is interaction, students' learning interests can be piqued, their learning effectiveness can be increased, and deep learning can be encouraged by using an efficient educational interaction mode (Qawaqneh et al. 2023)

2. Reading Comprehension

a. Definition of Reading comprehension

Reading requires comprehension of what is being read. According to Smith and Robinson in Tini Mogea (2023), "if it is generally agreed that comprehension means understanding," "Reading comprehension is then not only pronouncing the words found in the text but also understanding the content of what is read." It is clear that understanding and reading go hand in hand. Reading comprehension entails knowing what has been read (Tini Mogea, 2023). Reading comprehension should be viewed from the cognitive perspective, which holds that the reader actively creates meaning rather than merely extracting it by using mental schemata or knowledge structures to connect previously learned concepts to newly stated ideas in a passage (Kusumarasdyati, 2023)

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b. Factors that Influence Reading Comprehension

The past five years have seen a number of studies on reading comprehension and the elements that influence it. It has been discovered that elements like vocabulary and grammatical understanding have a significant impact on how well reading comprehension develops (Arguedo et al. 2023)

1. Prior knowledge

Comprehension is heavily influenced by the quantity and applicability of prior information. Readers are better able to comprehend and remember new material when they have pertinent prior knowledge. Reading comprehension is a vital skill that underpins all other academic competencies and aids in the development of students' various academic obligations.

People can use it to help them interpret, analyze, justify, and articulate their ideas about textual resources (Arguedo et al. 2023)

Vocabulary proficiency

Strong vocabulary skills are essential for decoding and understanding written texts. Deficiencies in vocabulary can hinder comprehension. Activities like speaking, listening, reading, and writing are all related to vocabulary. Vocabulary is the foundation for determining an individual's proficiency in speaking, listening, writing, and reading, according to Richards & Renandya in Rahmah et al (2023).



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3. Attention and Concentration

Retaining knowledge while reading requires maintaining attention. Distractions can seriously hinder focus and comprehension in general. Reading is a complicated activity that depends on a number of variables. La-Berge & Samuels' (1974), automation hypothesis states that reading comprehension and fluency both depend on paying attention. Since efficient reading is an active preparatory process where the reader strives to read the text completely, it necessitates sustained attention.

3. Pre-Reading Tasks

a. Definition of Pre-Reading Tasks

Pre-reading tasks have typically concentrated only on getting the reader ready for any linguistic challenges they may encounter in a text; more lately, the focus has switched to cultural or conceptual challenges (Ajideh, 2003). Davies et al in Cardozo & Tomitch (2021), in addition to providing students with a clear goal comparing their pre-reading predictions to the text—pre-reading assignments have a high potential to encourage students to read the book. Compared to simply reading a text without any prior preparation, readers who are prepared before reading can more effectively interact with the text, reduce individual differences, and foster inferential processes (Caldart et al. in Cardozo & Tomitch, 2021). Pre-reading tasks are designed to improve reading comprehension by arming readers or pupils with the knowledge they need before they interact

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with the text's main body. By clearing up misunderstanding and enhancing comprehension, these exercises seek to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the reading process. According to Wijaya in Febrianti et al (2022), some pre-reading exercises are designed to aid students in understanding what they are reading, and pre-reading is crucial for triggering and building prior knowledge. Students can benefit from prereading exercises by learning to value the caliber of the teacher's reading.

b. Types of Pre-Reading Task

Pre-reading tasks are essential in stimulating interest, igniting preexisting knowledge, and creating an environment conducive to text engagement in order to get pupils ready for reading comprehension. The following are some types of pre-reading task;

1). Activating Prior Knowledge

a. Brainstorming, In order to connect the new content with their personal experiences, students come up with concepts relating to the subject. This technique has the benefit of having a brainstorming session where participants are not allowed to criticize or rebuke one other's ideas. The brainstorming process was used to make decisions during the group discussion (Eko Wahyuanto et al. 2024).

b. KWL Charts, Students make a three-column chart that shows what they already know, what they want to know, and what they have learned thus far. The KWL strategy is a

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tool used to teach reading comprehension. A teacher can use it to help students organize material before, during, and after a class. It also serves as a means of piquing students' interest in new subjects (Zuriah & Mutia, 2023).

In addition to helping the teacher assess the students' level of understanding, KWL can operate as a model for the learning process and active thinking about the subject (Prathaet et al. in Zuriah & Mutia, 2023).

2) Vocabulary Preparation

Vocabulary is crucial; in order for pupils to comprehend the author's aim or goal, they must interpret the reading's contents. in additional Hornby in Manda et al., (2022) also stated that "Vocabulary is the total numbers of words in language or all the words known to a person or used in particular book, subject and a list of words with their meaning, especially one that accompanies a textbook".

c. Application of pre-Reading Tasks on Reading Comprehension

The application of pre-reading tasks is crucial in enhancing reading comprehension among EFL learners. According to research, these techniques greatly improve reading comprehension, especially for students learning English as a foreign language (EFL).

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Pre-reading activities are exercises that students participate in prior to being taught the real reading content. By familiarizing students with the subject, language, or structures they could encounter in the text, pre-reading exercises help them understand the material better (Anisah et al. 2021). Through pre-reading exercises, they will broaden their perspective on the subject and use their prior knowledge to better understand the text. In actuality, pre-reading exercises have been incorporated into reading instruction to prepare and engage the students with an English text that will be provided by the teacher (Matin & Ghufron, 2016). In pre-reading, students are activating their past knowledge of the text's topic features, which helps them become ready to read (Nadirah et al. 2022)

d. Procedure of Using Pre-reading tasks

Pre-reading tasks are essential in facilitating students' comprehension by activating their prior knowledge, setting reading purposes, and providing contextual support before engaging with the main text. According to Salmani-nodoushan (2002), there are six procedures in implementing pre-reading tasks in teaching reading comprehension:

- 1. Activating Prior Knowledge
- a. The teacher encourages students to recall their background knowledge related to the topic of the text.



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2. Predicting the Content

- a. The teacher asks students to predict the text's content by analyzing the title, pictures, key words, or introductory sentences.
- b. This strategy helps students develop expectations about the reading material.

3. Providing Guiding Questions

- The teacher gives students a set of guiding questions to direct their focus on key aspects of the text.
- **b.** These questions help students engage actively with the reading material and look for specific information while reading.

4. Brief Discussion on Expectations

- The teacher facilitates a short discussion where students share their predictions and expectations about the text.
- This discussion helps students connect their prior knowledge with new information.
- 5. Introducing Key Vocabulary and Phrases



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- The teacher introduces essential vocabulary, phrases, and expressions that students will encounter in the text.
- **b.** This step reduces difficulties in understanding new or complex words.

6. Making Personal Connections

- The teacher encourages students to relate the topic of the text to their own experiences or knowledge.
- This process helps students build a stronger connection with the text and enhances their comprehension.

Harmer (2007) suggests several principles for teaching reading, including motivating students to read and providing materials that match their interests and ability levels.

- A. Prediction: Invites students to predict the content of the text based on the lamic title, pictures, or other clues.
- B. Previewing: Guides students to take a quick look at the title, subtitle, and images to get a general idea of the text.

 C. Semantic Mapping: Helps students map key concepts related to the topic
 - of the text to connect prior knowledge with new information.



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■B. Relevant Research

There had been several researchers who also conducted their research of pre-reading task in reading comprehension. In this part, the writer will present around fifth past researches in the same field.

First, a study titled Effect of Pre-reading Activities on Learners' Performance in Reading Comprehension in Kenyan Secondary Schools by (Barasa et al.2023) used a quasi-experimental design with stratified and purposive sampling to select 7 schools, 21 ESL classrooms, and 21 teachers. Data from reading comprehension tests were analyzed with oneway ANOVA, showing that pre-teaching vocabulary and brainstorming significantly improved reading comprehension (p < .05), with pre-teaching vocabulary being more effective. The study recommended using prereading activities, such as vocabulary instruction and topic exploration, to enhance reading comprehension in secondary schools.

Second, a study titled The Use of Pre-Reading Strategy in Teaching Reading Comprehension by (Rohbiah et al. in 2022) used a qualitative case study involving 33 ninth-grade students and one English teacher at SMPN 1 Mancak, Serang. Data were collected through interviews and observations. The study found that teachers used various pre-reading strategies, such as previews, pre-discussion, pre-teaching vocabulary, and brainstorming. Limited vocabulary was a key obstacle for students, addressed through pre-teaching vocabulary. Pre-questioning was found to be the most challenging strategy to implement. The study aimed

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to identify the types of pre-reading strategies used and their application in teaching reading comprehension.

Third, a research entitled Using Tasks as a Pre-reading Procedure to Enhance L2 Reading Comprehension of Narrative Texts, that was conducted (Tomitch et al. in 2021). Based on the researchers assumption that preparing the reader before reading can foster reading comprehension, this research presents an empirical study in which the effects of prereading tasks on reading comprehension of narrative texts in English as a second language2 (L2) were investigated. Nine participants from a public high school took part in this investigation and to collect data, two Reading Comprehension Tests were fulfilled by participants right after reading each text. As stimuli, two narrative texts were selected. In the control condition, the second text received a glossary at the end of the passage. The results provided evidence that pre-reading tasks are able to foster the reading comprehension of narrative texts in L2, since participants' performance was higher in the treatment condition, endorsing previous research on reading. Furthermore, the results also go in line with Willis and Willis' claim that pre-reading tasks are beneficial for reading comprehension of narrative texts.

Fourth, a research entitled The effect of timing of pre-reading activities on high intermediate EFL learners' reading comprehension that was conducted (Yeganehpour et al. 2021). In this research, the researcher did, 54 high intermediate EFL learners who were within the age range of



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15 – 24 were asked to participate in the study. A quasi-experimental design was adopted and it was found that after applying the pre-reading activities the participants of the experimental group who were given some time to process the information given in the pre-reading activities before reading a text performed better in the post-test when balanced the differences with the presenting of the participants in the control group who were asked to start the reading task immediately after fulfilling the prereading activities. The researchers utilized Paired and independent samples t-tests to analyze the gathered data and find the answers to the posed research question. Based on the findings, although both groups showed improvement in the post-test more probably due to the outcome of prereading activities, the superior performance of the experimental group leads to the conclusion that timing these activities can assess the learners' information processing before actually applying them in the reading process. Thus, this study was carried on for the purpose of comparing EFL learners' reading comprehension skill before and after the execution of timing different types of pre-reading activities.

Fifth, research entitled Improving Students Reading Comprehension Through Group Discussion Technique that was conducted (Tini Mogea, 2023). This research was carried out at SMAN 1, Ratahan Timur. This study employs a pre-experimental design with a single group pre-test and post-test, The data were obtained from the pre- and post-tests and given to the students. The results show that two students received a



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score of 4, five students received a score of 5, seven students received a score of 6, seven students received a score of 7, and four students received a score of 8. One student received a score of 6, two students received a score of 7, five students received a score of 8, and eight students received a score of 10. The students' post- test scores were higher than their pre-test scores, indicating that the group discussion technique was effective in teaching reading comprehension. Thus, the purpose of this study is to determine whether or not the group discussion technique improves students' reading comprehension

C. Operational Concept

The phenomenon used in this study has to be clarified in light of the aforementioned hypotheses and earlier research. The aforementioned theoretical frameworks are intended to help researchers better understand how students' reading comprehension is affected by pre-reading assignments, and the operational conceptual is required as a basis for addressing the study methodology. Consequently, the following operational idea will be used to describe the impact of using pre-reading assignments on students' reading comprehension.

The Indicators of Variables X (Pre-reading Tasks)

According to (Salmani-nodoushan, 2002), the procedures of teaching reading using pre-reading tasks can be classified into six steps, as follows:"

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- a. The teacher encourages students to activate their prior knowledge related to the topic of the text.
- b. The teacher asks students to predict the content of the text based on the title, pictures, or key words.
- c. The teacher provides students with a set of guiding questions to help them focus on important aspects of the text.
- d. The teacher engages students in a brief discussion about their expectations regarding the text.
- e. The teacher introduces essential vocabulary and key phrases to help students understand the text more easily.
- f. The teacher asks students to make connections between the topic and their personal experiences before reading the text.
- 2) The indicator in Variable Y (students" reading comprehension) In order to ascertain the students' reading comprehension at SMPN 8 State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Bangko Pusako, the writer has identified the following reading comprehension indicators based on Kurikulum Merdeka:
 - a. Students are able to identify the main idea and analyze its relevance to the text as a whole.
 - b. Students are able to locate and interpret specific information within a text.
 - c. Students are able to infer the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary using context clues.



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- d. Students are able to recognize references within the text and connect them to prior knowledge.
- e. Students are able to make inferences by critically analyzing explicit and implicit information in the text."

_D. Assumption

The researcher in this study makes the assumption that students who are taught by using pre-reading tasks will have better reading comprehension.

□E. Hypothesis

- H_{o} : There is no significant difference of reading comprehension between students' who are taught without and by using pre-reading task of the eight grade at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako, Rokan Hilir.
- H_a : There is a significant difference of reading comprehension between students' who are taught without and by using pre-reading task of the eight grade at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako, Rokan Hilir

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

. Research Design

This study presents a quantitative research. Researcher start a quantitative study by going over the literature in great detail see Deslandes & Bertrand (2005), this accomplishes two key goals: it explains the significance of the research problem and justifies (and foreshadows) the goal of the study and the research questions or hypotheses (John W. Creswell, 2016). The use of numerical data to collect and examine information regarding a specific phenomenon or issue is known as quantitative research (Creswell, in Alek 2020).

This study was employ a two-group pre-test and post-test design as a quasi-experiment and a quantitative methodology. The purpose of this study is to identify the highly significant difference between the independent and dependent variables. The independent variable is the explanatory variable, and the dependent variable is the outcome variable. This research employed quasi-experimental. A pre-test and a post-test are administered to the same group of participants in this design. It makes it possible for researchers to evaluate the changes brought about by the measures.

In order to evaluate causal linkages, experiments include randomly assigning "subjects" to two groups and comparing one (the "control group"), which is unaltered, with the other (the "test group"), which is

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exposed to a stimulus or manipulation (Dr. Odoh & Dr. Chinedum E, 2014). A study that aims to assess interventions but does not employ randomization is called a quasi-experiment. The goal of quasiexperiments, like randomized trials, is to show that an intervention causes an effect. Studies that are quasi-experimental may employ nonrandomly chosen control groups in addition to pre- and postintervention assessments (Harris et al. 2006).

Quasi-experiments are a subset of non-experiments that lack random assignment but aim to replicate randomized, real experiments in terms of rigor and experimental design (Cook & Wong, 2008; Kirk, 2009). The researcher came to the conclusion, based on the preceding explanation, that a quasi-experimental study is pertinent to the current study since it collects data to show the significant difference between the usage of pre-reading tasks and students' reading comprehension. A two-group pre-test and post-test was the term used to describe this kind

of design.

This research was conducted or was conducted at SMPN 8 Bangko Pustoff Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

This research was conducted or was conducted at SMPN 8 Bangko Pustoff Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

8 Bangko Pusako, Rokan Hilir. This research was conducted on April – Juni 2025. The research was conducted at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako on Rokan Hilir, Riau, 28953.

The subject of this research was the eighth grade students at SMPN

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2. Object of the Research

The object of the research was the effect of pre-reading Task on students' reading comprehension at SMP 8 Bangko Pusako

_D. Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population Of The Research

A population is typically defined as a collection of people who share a common trait. According to Creswell in Rondius (2012), the population is the group of individuals having one characteristic that distinguishes them from other groups, There were 49 students of eleventh grade at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako consisting of male and female students from two classes. The population of the research can be seen as follows:

Table III. 1 Population of the Research

S				
tate	No	Classes	Total of Students	
Isl	1.	VIII A	24	
am	2.	VIII B	25	
icl	3.	VIII C	20	
Jniv	4.	VII D	29	
ers	7	Total of Population	98	
ity	UIN SUSKA KIAU			
of S	2. Sample Of The Research According to Louis Cohen in Almeida et al., (2016), the sample is			
Sultan				
Sy	a smaller group or subgroup, purposive sampling involves intentionally			
arif	choosing individuals who meet specific criteria relevant to the research			
tate Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau				

2. Sample Of The Research



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objectives. This method is particularly useful when the researcher aims to gather data from a group with particular characteristics or expertise related to the study.

The researcher took two classes were made the research sample. One class (25 students) was chosen as the experimental group, and the other class (24 students) as the control group.

> Table III. III.2 Sample of the Research Total of No Classes **Students** VIII A (Experimental Class) 2 VIII B (Control Class) 49 Total of sample

Based on the data above, classes VIII A and VIII B were chosen as the research sample because both classes have similar ability levels, indicating no superior class. Subsequently, class VIII A served as the experimental group that received the treatment using a specific method, while class VIII B served as the control group that did not receive the treatment. The researcher employs control and experimental groups in quasi-experiments, however there may be some or all of the group assignment not being random (Creswell in Mackiewicz, 2018)



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Table III. III.3 Quasi-experimental of the Research

Group	Pre-test	Total of Students	Post test
pta			
Control Group	Pre-test	No treatment	Post test
Experimental	Pre-test	Experimental treatment	Post test
group		u caunciit	(Cresswel 2012)

E. Research Variabels

1. Variabel X (Using Pre-Reading Tasks)

A variable that affects another variable in order to reach the study prospect is called an independent variable (X). The use of pre-reading tasks is the independent variable in this study.

2. Variable Y (Reading Comprehension)

The effects that were anticipated from the application of the independent variable were known as the dependent variable (Y). Reading comprehension was the research's dependent variable.

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau **Technique Of Collecting Data**

Data collection is a crucial part of any research. According to Arikunto (2013), research instruments are tools or means used by researchers to gather data, making the research process smoother and enabling the collection of more accurate, complete, organized, and easily analyzable results.

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The researcher employed a test as a tool to gather data for this study. The author employed a reading exam to gather information for both the pre-test and post-test. Prior to the test's employment in pre-test and post-test, its validity and reliability were assessed, the treatment was conducted to assess the reading comprehension ability of eight-grade students at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako.

1. Test

The test consist used a combination of multiple-choice questions, short-answer questions, cloze tests, and vocabulary-in-context questions in the pretest and posttest. This test provides a comprehensive picture of the effect of pre-reading tasks on students' reading comprehension in the class especially for the eighth grade students at state SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako. The test was applied two test, those are pretest and post-test.

Pre-test

The term "pre-test" describes an evaluation carried out before to an intervention (Stratton, 2019). Pre-test was given before the treatment. This pre-test is aimed to know the students" scores from both classes before receiving the treatment.

The pre-test will be administered before the implementation of pre-reading tasks. This pre-test aimed to assess the students' initial reading. A reading comprehension test in the form of multiplechoice questions was given to measure their understanding prior to the application of pre-reading tasks in the experimental group.



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in the pre-test phase, the researchers administered a multiple choice questionnaire to evaluate the students' reading skills. The process for conducting the pre-test is outlined as follows:

- 1. The researcher started by introducing themselves to the students.
- 2. Next, the researcher clearly explained the purpose of the research.
- 3. The researcher then described the procedures and provided instructions for completing the questions.
- 4. Finally, the researcher handed out the test papers, allowing the students to begin working on them.

b. Treatment

Junaedi (2021), argues that treatment is a crucial method for evaluating students' readiness to learn. This process involves administering a pretest to evaluate a student's initial performance, followed by a series of treatment sessions designed to improve learning outcomes, treatment is carried out for 6 meetings; some steps of treatment are:

1. The researcher introduced narrative texts by explaining their features, purpose, and structure, and read a short story like "The Ant and The Grasshopper."



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- 2. The researcher gave pre-reading activities like guessing the story from pictures and playing vocabulary games to help students prepare before reading.
- 3. The researcher helped students find the characters, settings, and events in the story through group activities and discussions.
- 4. The researcher guided students to predict what will happen and talk about the lesson or moral of the story using pictures and questions.
- 5. The researcher practiced vocabulary and expressions with students using flashcards and matching games.
- 6. The researcher helped students retell the story in groups using picture cards, then shared their stories and talked about what was easy or hard.

Table III. III.4 The Materials of Treatment Experimental Class

No.	Meeting/Treatment	Date	Theme/Topic
1 1	I	April, 25 2025	Introduction to Narrative Text
<u>=</u>			(The Ant and The Grasshopper)
2	II	April, 29 2025	Characters and Settings (The
E			Rabbit and The Turtle)
3	III	May, 06 2025	Sequencing Events (The Lion and
ersi 4	TT	TAT OF	The Mouse)
4	IV	May, 16 2025	Moral of the Story (The Boy Who
ty			Cried Wolf)
9 5	V	May, 20 2025	Vocabulary in Narrative
6	VI	May, 27 2025	Story Retelling Using Pictures
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1. Treatment 1: The teacher introduces narrative text using a pictureguessing activity (pre-reading), explains its structure and purpose,



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- and reads *The Ant and The Grasshopper*. Students identify parts of the story and are assigned to find a folk tale as homework.
- 2. Treatment 2: Students identify characters and settings using animal character images. The teacher reads The Rabbit and The Turtle, and students complete a chart and draw one character and setting.
- 3. Treatment 3: Focuses on sequencing events. Students arrange pictures (pre-reading), read The Lion and The Mouse, and match events in the correct order.
- 4. Treatment 4: Students predict the content of The Boy Who Cried Wolf using the title and picture. After reading, they discuss and write the moral of the story.
- 5. Treatment 5: Students learn vocabulary commonly used in stories through flashcards (pre-reading), read a short text, complete a worksheet, and share three new words.
- Treatment 6: Students watch a silent animation clip (pre-reading), then work in groups to retell the story using picture cards and present it to the class.

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c. Post-test

According to Stratton (2019), one of the various types of quasi-experimental design is post-test research. In reading tasks, a "post-test" is an evaluation given following teaching to gauge students' progress in reading comprehension.

In the most recent meeting, a post-test was administered to evaluate students' reading comprehension following intervention. This post-test aimed to measure the students' reading comprehension after the implementation of pre-reading tasks. In the post-test, the students were required to answer a reading comprehension test in the form of multiple-choice questions based on a narrative text. The results of the post-test were then compared to the pre-test scores to determine the effectiveness of pre-reading tasks in improving students' reading comprehension. The analysis revealed significant differences between the two groups, indicating that the experimental group, which engaged in pre-reading tasks, demonstrated a notable improvement in their comprehension scores. These findings suggest that incorporating such tasks can enhance students' understanding and retention of narrative texts.

These steps were essential to gauge both the students' perceptions and their ability to comprehend the material after the intervention.

a. The researcher explains the test procedure to the students.

b. The researcher asks students to answer the questions that have been given.

Table III. III.5 **Blue Print Of The Test**

No	Question indicator	Question number
1	Identifying characters	1,11
2	Identifying facts	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,13
3	Understanding feelings	9,10,22
4	Identifying moral value	12,10,17
5	Understanding setting	18
6	Drawing conclusions	14,15,16,19,20
7	Recalling title	21
8	Expressing personal opinion	23,25
9	Factual recall	24

After testing the students, the researcher took the total score from reading test results.

Table III. III.6 Score Scale Category for Reading Comprehension

No	The Score Level	Category
1	31-37	Very High
2	26-30	High
3	21-25	Fair
4	16-20	Low
5	≤15	Very Low

The categorization of reading comprehension scores in this study was adapted and constructed by the researcher based on score intervals derived from the raw test results. Although Arikunto (2010), does not provide fixed categories for specific raw scores, she suggests the use of percentage-based intervals for interpreting research data. Following this principle, the researcher divided the

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maximum score (37) into five categories: Very High, High, Fair, Low, and Very Low, proportionally and logically. This method reflects the students' actual performance and provides a more accurate interpretation of their reading comprehension level within the specific scoring framework of this study.

G, Validity and Reliability

1. Validity

Hughes (2003) states that a test is considered valid if it truly measures what it is supposed to measure. To test the validity of the instrument before it was used in the pretest and posttest, the researcher administered the instrument to two classes that were not included in the research sample, namely class 8C (20 students) and class 8D (29 students), resulting in a total of 49 students.

The validity test was conducted to ensure that each item was appropriate and aligned with the intended measurement objectives. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 20 by comparing the observed correlation value (R observed) with the critical value from the r table at the 5% significance level namely 0,284.



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Table III. III. 7 Validity test

Item	r observed	r table	Status
1	0.463	0.284	Valid
2 3	0.520	0.284	Valid
3	0.605	0.284	Valid
4	0.502	0.284	Valid
5	0.291	0.284	Valid
6	0.322	0.284	Valid
7	0.460	0.284	Valid
8	0.306	0.284	Valid
9	0.376	0.284	Valid
10	0.295	0.284	Valid
11	0.415	0.284	Valid
12	0.294	0.284	Valid
13	0.301	0.284	Valid
14	0.355	0.284	Valid
15	0.459	0.284	Valid
16	0.324	0.284	Valid
17	0.301	0.284	Valid
18	0.420	0.284	Valid
19	0.350	0.284	Valid
20	0.538	0.284	Valid
21	0.480	0.284	Valid
22	0.472	0.284	Valid
23	0.353	0.284	Valid
24	0.381	0.284	Valid
25	0.341	0.284	Valid

2. Reliability

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A test must demonstrate reliability to be considered a dependable measurement tool. Reliability is an essential trait of any quality test, as a test cannot be valid unless it is first reliable. If students are given the same test at two different times or assessed by different raters, the test is considered reliable if it produces consistent or stable results. Surucu & Maslakci (2020), defined that reliability test refers to the stability of the measuring instrument used and its Syarif Kasim Riau



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consistency over time, this means that the same outcomes are observed when the test is repeated under the same or very similar conditions.

The following table (which is typically included) outlines the different types of reliability tests used to assess an instrument's consistency and trustworthiness, providing a more detailed understanding of how reliability is measured in research.

S		Table III. III. 8	
â	The level of Acceptable Reliability		
70	No	Reliable	Validity
ä	1	>0.90	Very High
L D	2	0.80-0.90	High
	3	0.70-0.79	Reliable
	4	0.60-0.69	Marginally/Minimally
	5	< 0.60	Unacceptably low

Cohen, Manion & Marison, (2007)

The researcher also used the SPSS 20.0 program to find out whether the Instrument was reliable or not.

Table III. III. 9
Reliability Statistic of Test

Cronbach's Alpha N of Items
.792 25

Harachnique of Data Analysis

The data analysis technique used in this research was the Mann-Whitney U test, as the study involved comparing the post-test results between the control and experimental groups, while the data did not meet the assumption of normality. A mon-parametric test was therefore deemed appropriate. According to Pallant (2010), the Mann-Whitney U test is used when comparing differences between



two independent groups on a continuous or ordinal outcome, especially when the normality assumption is violated.

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CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

AConclusions

This research was conducted in purpose to find out the students' reading comprehension taught without using Pre-Reading Tasks in the control class, the students' reading comprehension taught by using Pre-Reading Tasks in the experimental class, and the significant difference of students' reading comprehension taught without and by using Pre-Reading Tasks at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir. Referring to the data analysis and presentation in Chapter IV, finally the researcher concluded that the answers to the formulation of the problems are as follows:

- 1. The results of students' reading comprehension taught without using prereading tasks is categorized into fair category with the percentage 40.00%
- 2. The results of students' reading comprehension taught by using prereading tasks is categorized into very high category with the percentage 62.50%
 - There was a significant difference of students' reading comprehension taught without and by using Pre-Reading Tasks at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir with Asymp. Sig (2-tailed) value of 0.000.

Based on the result of the research, it is clear that teaching reading by using Pre-Reading Tasks was more effective and had a positive impact on the students' reading comprehension of the eighth-grade at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako, Rokan Hilir



B. Suggestions

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Based on the findings and conclusions of this research regarding the effect of pre-reading tasks on students' reading comprehension, the researcher would like to offer the following suggestions:

1. For English Teachers

English teachers are encouraged to incorporate various types of pre-reading tasks such as predicting, brainstorming, questioning, and discussing background knowledge-into their reading lessons. These tasks have been proven to activate students' prior knowledge and improve their understanding of texts. By doing so, teachers can create a more engaging and effective learning environment for reading activities.

2. For Students

Students are encouraged to actively participate in pre-reading activities, as these tasks help them to better prepare for reading comprehension. They should try to make predictions, relate the topic to their own experiences, and ask questions before reading a text to enhance their understanding and motivation.

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For Future Researchers

Future researchers are suggested to conduct similar studies with different types of texts, various grade levels, or in different contexts (such as urban vs. rural schools) to enrich the understanding of how pre-reading tasks affect reading comprehension. Moreover, they may also explore the long-term impact of these strategies or combine them with other reading approaches for deeper insight

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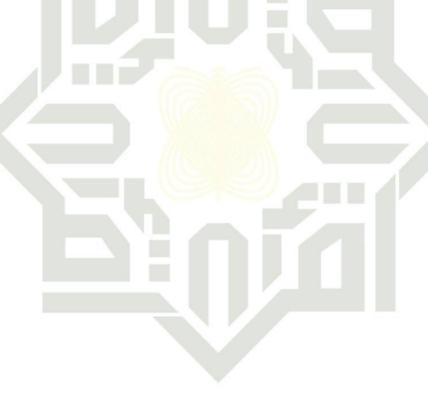
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APPENDIX I

Lesson Plan of the Eighth Grade SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako

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RENCANA PELAKSANAAN PEMBELAJARAN (RPP)

Sekolah: SMP Negeri 8 Bangko Pusako

Mata Pelajaran: Bahasa Inggris

Kelas/semester: VIII/Genap

Materi Pokok: Narrative Text (Folk Tales and Fables)

Tahun Pelajaran: 2024/2025

Alokasi Waktu: 6 (masing-masing 40 menit)

A. Kompetensi Inti (KI)

- KI-1 dan KI-2: Menghargai dan menghayati ajaran agama serta perilaku jujur, disiplin, tanggung jawab, peduli, dan santun dalam berinteraksi dengan lingkungan sosial.

- KI-3: Memahami dan menerapkan pengetahuan faktual dan konseptual berdasarkan rasa ingin tahu tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya.

- KI-4: Menyajikan pengetahuan faktual dan konseptual dalam bahasa yang jelas, logis dan sistematis dalam ranah konkret dan abstrak.

B. Kompetensi Dasar (KD)

3.7: Menganalisis fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan pada teks naratif lisan dan tulis tentang cerita rakyat.

4.7: Menyusun teks naratif lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana terkait cerita rakyat dengan memperhatikan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar.

C. Indikator Pencapaian Kompetensi

- Mengidentifikasi tujuan dan struktur teks naratif.
- Menentukan tokoh, latar, dan urutan kejadian dari cerita rakyat.
- Menjawab pertanyaan berdasarkan cerita yang dibaca/didengar.
- Menceritakan kembali isi cerita menggunakan gambar atau urutan kejadian.
- Menggunakan kosakata dan ungkapan sederhana dalam teks naratif.

D. Alat dan Media Pembelajaran

Alat: Papan tulis, spidol, gambar, laptop, infokus



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Media: Buku siswa kelas 8 Bahasa Inggris untuk SMP/MTs Kelas VIII Semester 2' karya Mochamad Edwin Iskandar, Yadi Kusmayadi, dan Teguh Puja Pramadya, gambar cerita, word cards, flashcards, video animasi (tanpa suara)

E. Materi Pembelajaran

- Pengertian Narrative Text: Teks yang menceritakan kembali suatu cerita fiksi masa lampau.
- Tujuan Sosial: Menghibur dan memberikan pesan moral.
- Struktur Teks: Orientation, Complication, Resolution
- Unsur Kebahasaan: Simple past tense, Time connectors, Action verbs, Personal pronouns
- Contoh Cerita: The Ant and The Grasshopper, The Rabbit and The Turtle, The Lion and The Mouse, The Boy Who Cried Wolf

F. Metode Pembelajaran

Pendekatan: Pre-Reading Tasks Strategy

Metode: Ceramah, diskusi, tanya jawab, praktik langsung (retelling)

G. Langkah-Langkah Pembelajaran

Pertemuan 1: Pengenalan Teks Naratif (40 menit)

Tujuan Pembelajaran: Siswa mengenali ciri-ciri, tujuan, dan struktur dasar teks naratif.

- 5 menit: Sapaan dan pemanasan Bercerita tentang cerita favorit.
- 10 menit (Pre-Reading Task): Menebak gambar: Cerita apa ini? Siswa mengamati gambar dan menebak cerita serta tokohnya.
- 15 menit: Guru menjelaskan teks naratif dan membacakan "Semut dan Belalang" (The Ant and The Grasshopper).
- 5 menit: Kegiatan kelompok: Menandai bagian-bagian cerita.
- 5 menit: Refleksi dan PR sederhana: Cari satu cerita rakyat pendek.

Pertemuan 2: Mengidentifikasi Tokoh dan Latar (40 menit)

Tujuan Pembelajaran: Siswa mengidentifikasi tokoh dan latar dalam cerita rakyat pendek.

- 5 menit: Ice breaker Sebutkan tokoh dari cerita terkenal.
- 10 menit (Pre-Reading Task): Gambar tokoh Tampilkan gambar binatang dan minta siswa mendeskripsikannya (misal: cerdas, baik, berani).
- 15 menit: Membaca cerita "Kelinci dan Kura-Kura" (The Rabbit and The Turtle).



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- 5 menit: Mengisi bagan tokoh & latar.
- 5 menit: Penutup Siswa menggambar satu tokoh dan latar dari cerita.

Pertemuan 3: Mengidentifikasi Peristiwa dalam Cerita (40 menit)

Tujuan Pembelajaran: Siswa mengidentifikasi urutan peristiwa dalam teks naratif.

- 5 menit: Pemanasan: Mengurutkan peristiwa yang acak.
- 10 menit (Pre-Reading Task): Tampilkan 3 gambar berurutan, lalu tanyakan: "Menurutmu, mana yang terjadi lebih dulu, selanjutnya, terakhir?"
- 15 menit: Membaca cerita "Singa dan Tikus" (The Lion and The Mouse).
- 5 menit: Mencocokkan peristiwa dengan urutan yang benar.
- 5 menit: Penutup Siswa membagikan bagian favorit dari cerita.

Pertemuan 4: Memahami Pesan Moral Cerita (40 menit)

Tujuan Pembelajaran: Siswa memahami dan mengungkapkan nilai moral dalam cerita.

- 5 menit: Brainstorming: Apa pelajaran yang bisa kita dapat dari cerita?
- 10 menit (Pre-Reading Task): Membaca judul dan melihat ilustrasi dari "Anak yang Berteriak Serigala" (The Boy Who Cried Wolf) - siswa memprediksi apa yang akan terjadi.
- 15 menit: Membaca cerita "The Boy Who Cried Wolf".
- 5 menit: Diskusi Apa yang kamu pelajari dari cerita ini?
- 5 menit: Penutup Tuliskan pesan moral dalam satu kalimat

Pertemuan 5: Kosakata dan Ekspresi dalam Cerita (40 menit)

Tujuan Pembelajaran: Siswa mengidentifikasi dan menggunakan kosakata serta ekspresi sederhana yang berkaitan dengan teks naratif.

- 5 menit: Permainan tebak kata Kosakata umum dalam cerita.
- 10 menit (Pre-Reading Task): Kartu kosakata dengan kata kerja dan ekspresi (misal: lari, sembunyi, teriak, menolong). Siswa mencocokkannya dengan
- 15 menit: Membaca paragraf pendek dan mencari kata kerja dan ekspresi.
- 5 menit: Lembar kerja isian kata.
- 5 menit: Penutup Siswa membagikan 3 kosakata baru.

Pertemuan 6: Menceritakan Kembali Cerita (40 menit)

Tujuan Pembelajaran: Siswa menceritakan kembali cerita menggunakan gambar dan kalimat sederhana.

5 menit: Meninjau unsur-unsur cerita (tokoh, latar, peristiwa).

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- 10 menit (Pre-Reading Task): Menonton klip animasi pendek tanpa suara dan menebak alur ceritanya.
- 15 menit: Kegiatan menceritakan kembali secara berkelompok Menggunakan kartu bergambar.
- 5 menit: Presentasi kelompok hasil cerita ulang.
- 5 menit: Refleksi Apa yang mudah/sulit dari kegiatan menceritakan kembali?

Scoring Rubric Multiple Choice Questions (No. 1-13)

- · Correct answer: 1 point
- Incorrect answer: 0 point

Short Answer Questions (No. 14-25)

- · Complete and accurate answer: 2 points
- Partially correct: 1 point
- · Incorrect or blank: 0 point

Maximum Total Score: 13 (MC) + 24 (Short Answer) = 37 points

Bangko Pusako, Mei 27, 2025

Guru Mata Pelajaran

Riska Tria Handayani NIM. 12110423054

Mahasiswa Peneliti,

Siti Toibah. S.Pd

ırif Kasim Riau



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Reading Section

Read the text carefully!

"The Fox and the Crow"

One day, a hungry fox saw a crow sitting on a tree branch. The crow had a piece of cheese in her mouth. The fox wanted the cheese. He said nice things about the crow's voice and asked her to sing. When the crow opened her mouth, the cheese fell. The fox took the cheese and ate it.

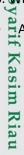
SUSKA RIAU

Answer the following questions!

A.Multiple Choice Questions

(Choose the correct answer by crossing A, B, or C!)

- 1. Who are the animals in the story?
- B. The crow and the dog
- C. The fox and the crow
- 2. What did the fox want?
- A. The crow to sing
- B. The branch
- C. The cheese
- 3. What did the crow hold?
- A. A piece of bread
- B. A piece of cheese
- C. A tree branch
- 4. Where was the crow?
- A. On the ground
- B. In the river
- C. On a branch
- 5. What did the fox say about the crow?
- A. She was very smart
- She could sing well
- **TC.** She was strong
- 6. Why did the crow open her mouth?
- A. To shout





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- TB. To sing
- C. To eat
- 7. What happened when the crow opened her mouth? A. The fox jumped
- **B**. The cheese fell
- \(\overline{\cdot}\)C. The crow flew away
- 8. What did the fox do with the cheese?
- OA. Gave it back
- $\frac{\Box}{\omega}$ B. Ate it
- C. Threw it away
- 9. How did the crow feel after losing the cheese?
- A. Angry
- B. Sad
- C. Happy
- 10. How did the fox feel after getting the cheese?
- A. Happy
- B. Sad
- C. Angry
- 11. Who was smarter in the story?
- A. The crow
- B. The fox
- C. Both of them
- 12 What is the lesson from the story?
- A. Be careful when people praise you

N SUSKA RIAU

- B. Always sing loudly
- C. Never eat cheese
- 13. What did the crow lose?
- A. Her friend
- B. Her cheese
- C. Her branch
- **B**Short Answer Questions

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(Answer briefly based on the story!) 14. What should the crow do next time? (Apa yang harus dilakukan burung gagak di lain waktu)

15. Was the fox honest or tricky? Apakah rubah itu jujur atau licik

- ω

16-Was the crow careful or careless? Apakah burung gagak berhati-hati atau ceroboh

7. 2. 0.

17. What did the crow learn? Apa yang dipelajari burung gagak?

18. Where did the story happen? Di manakah cerita itu terjadi

19. What did the fox say to make the crow sing? Apa yang dikatakan rubah agar burung gagak bernyanyi?

aate Is1

20 Do you think the crow will be smarter next time? Apakah menurut Anda burung gagak akan lebih pintar di lain waktu?

nivers

21. What is the title of the story? Apa judul cerita ini?

of Sultar

22 Who do you feel sorry for? Why? Siapa yang kamu kasihani? Mengapa?

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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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23. Is the fox a good friend? Why or why not? Apakah rubah adalah teman yang baik? Mengapa atau mengapa tidak?

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24. How many animals are in the story? Ada berapa banyak hewan yang ada dalam cerita ini?

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25. If you were the crow, what would you do? Jika kamu menjadi burung gagak, apa yang akan kamu lakukan?

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INSTRUMENT APPROVAL

This is to certify that the test instrument regarding the effect of pre-reading tasks on students' reading comprehension used in the research entitled "The Effect of Pre-Reading Tasks on Students' Reading Comprehension for Eighth Grade at SMPN 8 BangkoPusakoRokanHilir" has been consulted and approved by the supervisor.

Pekanbaru,22th April,2025

Supevisor,

Student,

Riska Tria Handayani. NIM.12110423054

Dr. Faurina Anastasia S.S.,M.H. NIP.198106112008012017



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APPENDIX III The Score of Pre-Test and Post-Test

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

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APPENDIX IV

Thesis Guidance Letters

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Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan Hormat,

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama

: Riska Tria Handayani

NIM / HP

: 12110423054/081267309377

Tempat / tanggal lahir: Menggala Sakti / 06 Mei 2003

Semester / Tahun

: VI / 2024

Jurusan

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Adapun pembimbing yang direkomendasikan oleh ketua jurusan adalah Dr. Faurina Anastasia, S.S., M. Hum.

Dengan ini saya melampirkan sebagai persyaratan:

- 1. Foto copy kartu tanda mahasiswa
- Foto copy kartu rencana study
- 3. Foto copy kartu hasil study
- 4. Foto copy sinopsis

Dengan demikian surat permohonan ini saya sampaikan sekiranya bapak/ ibu dapat mempertimbangkan, atas perhatian saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalmua'alaikum Wr. Wb

MENGETAHUI Ketua Jurusan

Dr. Faurina Anasta M.Hum. NIP. 198106112008012017

Hormat Saya,

Riska Tria Handayani NIM. 12110423054

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كالتميي البيريثية فااليخالت

Nomor: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/5960/2024

Pekanbaru,08 Maret 2024

Sifat Biasa

Lamp

Pembimbing Skripsi Hal

Kepada

Yth. Dr. Faurina Anastasia, M.Hum.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

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

RISKA TRIA HANDAYANI Nama

:12110423054 NIM

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Jurusan

:The effect of using pre-reading tasks to improve students' reading Judul

comperehension for eight grade at SMPN 8 bangko pusako Rokan Hilir

: 6 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini Waktu

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

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Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan Hormat,

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama

: Riska Tria Handayani

NIM / HP

: 12110423054/081267309377

Tempat / tanggal lahir: Menggala Sakti / 06 Mei 2003

Semester / Tahun

: VII/ 2024

Jurusan

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dengan ini saya mengajukan kepada bapak/ ibu permohonan SK pembimbing dengan judul "THE EFFECT OF USING PRE-READING TASKS OF STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION FOR EIGHTH GRADE AT SMPN 8 BANGKO PUSAKO ROKAN HILIR"

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MENCETAHU Jurusa

M.Hum. Dr. Faurina Anasta NIP. 19810611200801200

Hormat Saya,

Riska Tria Handayani NIM. 12110423054



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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Pekanbaru, 23 April 2025

Hal

: Permohonan SK Perpanjangan Pembimbing

Lampiran

Kepada Yth. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN SUSKA RIAU Di Pekanbaru

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan Hormat,

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama

: Riska Tria Handayani

NIM / HP

: 12110423054/081267309377

Tempat / tanggal lahir: Menggala Sakti / 06 Mei 2003

Semester / Tahun

: VIII/ 2025

Jurusan

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Dengan ini saya mengajukan kepada bapak/ ibu permohonan SK perpanjangan pembimbing dengan judul "THE EFFECT OF PRE-READING TASKS ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION FOR EIGHTH GRADE AT SMPN 8 BANGKO PUSAKO ROKAN HILIR "

Adapun pembimbing yang direkomendasikan oleh ketua jurusan adalah Dr. Faurina Anastasia, S.S., M. Hum.

Dengan ini saya melampirkan sebagai persyaratan :

- 1. Foto copy kartu tanda mahasiswa
- 2. Foto copy kartu rencana study
- 3. Foto copy kartu hasil study
- 4. Foto copy cover
- 5. Perpanjangan sk lama

Dengan demikian surat permohonan ini saya sampaikan sekiranya bapak/ ibu dapat mempertimbangkan, atas perhatian saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalmua' Maikum Wr. Wb

MENGETAHUI

Dr. Faurina Anastasia, S. M.Hum.

NIP. 198106112008012017

Hormat Saya,

Riska Tria Handayani NIM. 12110423054

if Kasim Riau

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



0

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

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

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Pekanbaru, 02 Mei 2025

J. H. R. Soebrantas No.155 Km.18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.fs.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

: B-8771/Un.04/F.II.1/PP.00.9/05/2025 Nomor

Sifat : Biasa Lampiran ٠.

Hal : Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

Kepada Yth.

Dr. Faurina Anastasia, M.Hum.

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa:

Nama : RISKA TRIA HANDAYANI

NIM : 12110423054

Jurusan: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: The Effect Of Pre-Reading Tasks On Students' Reading Comprehension For

Eighth Grade At SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir

Waktu : 3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

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

> Wassalam Dekan il Dekan I Zarkasih, M.Ag NIP. 19721017 199703 1 004

Tembusan:

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



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

a. Seminar usul Penelitian

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

Nama Pembimbing

Or Faurina Anastasia, SS M. Hum

a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

PUKA TRIA HANDAYANI

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

3. Nama Mahasiswa

: 12110423054

Kegiatan

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
1.	04 Juni 2024	CHAPTER I (Perbaikan Judu, 949)	188	
2.	19 Juni 2029	CHAPTER I	8	
3.	17 Des 2029	(HAPTER I	188	
4.	24 Des 2024	CHAPTER II	18	
-				

Pekanbaru, 30 Desember 2024 Pembimbing,

NIP. 19810611 7608 01 2 017

Riau

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

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FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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

LAMPIRAN BERITA ACARA UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Nomor Induk Mahasiswa Hari/ Tanggal Judul Proposal Penelitian

Rista Tria Handayanı 12110423054 Senin/ 13 Januari 2025 The Effect of using Pre-Reading Tasks of Comprehension for Eighth Grade at SMPH

10	URAIAN PERBAIKAN
ŀ	Revise the title!
2.	Add the theories of the effectiveness of variable x toward Y 1
3.	Revise the citation, list of content, table, references 1
4.	Revise the background of problem 1
۲.	Revise the formulation of problem 1 -
6.	Revise the grammatical mistakes!
7.	Revise the operational concept 1
	*

Penguji I

Murdiana, M. Pd

Pekanbaru, 13 Januari 2023 Penguji II

Note:

Dengan harapan Dosen Pembimbing dapat memperhatikan keputusan seminar ini dalam memperbaiki

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



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PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa

: Riska Tria Handayani

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 12110423054

Hari/Tanggal Ujian

: Selasa/13 Januari 2025

Judul Proposal Ujian

:The Effect Of Pre-Reading Tasks on Students' Reading Comprehension

For Eighth Grade At SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir".

Isi Proposal

: Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang

dalam Ujian proposal

No			TANDA T	ANGAN
INO	NAMA	JABATAN	PENGUJI I	PENGUJI II
1.	Nurdiana, M. Pd	PENGUJII	with fa	
2.	Kurnia Budiyanti, M. Pd	PENGUJI II		Your

Mengetahui asih, M.Ag. 1972/017 199703 1 004 Pekanbaru. 3 Peserta Ujian Proposal

Riska Tria Handayani NIM. 12110423054

im Riau

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

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J. H. R. Septratia Km. 15 Tayran Pakanharu Bau 28293 PO. 80X 1004 Teb. (0781) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

: Skripsi

a. Seminar usul Penelitian

¥.

b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

an :

2. Nama Pembimbing

: Dr. Faurina Anastasia, S.S., M.Hum

a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

: 198106112008012017

Nama Mahasiswa

: Riska Tria Handayani

4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 12110423054

5. Kegiatan

: Bimbingan Skripsi

No	Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
	23/04/2015	Bimbingan Stop Intrument	18	
	02/06/2025	Bumbingan StriPsi	SS	
	04/06/2075	Revisi 1	le	
	05/06/2025	Pevis: II	88	
	10/06/2025	Pavisi D	R	
	12/06/2016	Pavisi D	88	
	13/06/2025	ALL StriPs:	K	

Pekanbaru, 12 juni 2025 Pembin bing,

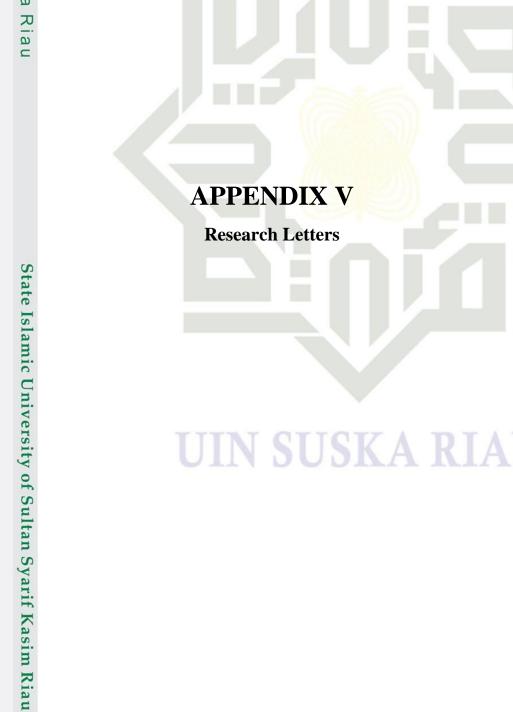
Dr. Faurina Anastasia S.S., M. John NIP. 198106112008012017



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- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang . Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
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مراهماً المركماً المركماً المركماً إلى المركماً إلى إلى المركمة FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Pekanbaru, 13 Maret 2025

Nomor Sifat

B-6774/Un.04/F.II.3/PP.00.9/2025 Bisss

Lamp Mahan Izin Melakukan PraRisel

Yes

Hal

: Kepala SMP Negeri & Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir

Tempar

Assalomu 'alaikum Warimatuliaki Wabarakatuh

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

Nama

Riska Tria Handayani

NIM

12110423054

Semester/Tahun

VIII (Delapan)/ 2025

Program Studi

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas

: Turbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Rinu

dingaskan untuk melaksanakan Prariset gana mendapotkan data yang berhubungan dengan penelitiannya di Instansi yang saudara pimpia.

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

Demikim disampaikan atas kerjasammya discapkan terima kasih.

Wassalam, n Bekan

Wakil Dekan III.

Prof. Dr. Amirah Diniary, M.Pd. Kons. NIP. 19751115 200312 2 001

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suhan Syarif Kasim Rias

rif Kasim Riau



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PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN ROKAN HILIR DINAS PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN SMP NEGERI 8 BANGKO PUSAKO SATAP

KECAMATAN BANGKO PUSAKO Npsn: 10498708; Akriditasi c

email: pendekarbahansmpndelapan@gmail.com

Nomor Lampiran

: 422/SMPN8/10/2025/368

: Balasan Surat PraRiset

at : JLSUKA MULIA DUSUN PENDEKAR BAHAN

Bangko Pusako, 12 April 2025

Kepada Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Dengan Hormat,

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini, Kepala Sekolah SMP Negeri 8 Bangko Pusako Satu Atap,

Nama

Perihal

: Dra. SULASTRI

NIP

: 19690117 199512 2 001

Pangkat/Golongan Ruang

: Pembina IV/b

Jabatan

: Kepala Sekolah SMP Negeri 8 Bangko Pusako Satu Atap

Menerangkan bahwa,

Nama

: Riska Tria Handayani

NIM

: 12110423054

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Telah kami setujui untuk melakukan Pra Riset di SMP Negeri 8 Bangko Pusako Satap sebagai syarat penyusunan penelitian.

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan dan atas kerjasamanya kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

Kepala Sekolah

Nip. 19690117 199512 2 001

T

sim Riau

F



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كالية التربية والتعاليم

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Nomor B-7925/Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/04/2025 Sifat

1 (Satu) Proposal

Lamp. : Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset Hal

Yth

SMP Negeri 8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir Di Rokan Hilir

Assalamu'alailaim Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini

memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Nama

: Riska Tria Handayani

NIM

: 12110423054

Semester/Tahun

: VIII (Delapan)/ 2025

Program Studi

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Pekanbaru, 22 April 2025

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: THE EFFECT OF PRE-READING TASKS ON STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION FOR EIGHTH GRADE AT SMPN 8 BANGKO PUSAKO ROKAN

Lokasi Penelitian : SMP Negeri 8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir Waktu Penelitian : 3 Bulan (22 April 2025 s.d 22 Juli 2025)

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

bersangkutan.

diucapkan terima kasih. Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamany

Wass

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

Tembusan:

Rektor UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

tan Syarif Kasim Riau

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

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0

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PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN ROKAN HILIR DINAS PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN SMP NEGERI 8 BANGKO PUSAKO SATU ATAP KECAMATAN BANGKO PUSAKO

Alamat ; Jl. Suka Mulia Dusun Pematang Ibul

email: pendekarbahansmpndelapan@gmail.com

SURAT KETERANGAN Nomor: 422/SMPN.8/10/2025/373

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini adalah kepala SMP Negeri 8 Bangko Pusako Satu Atap menerangkan bahwa:

Nama

: RISKA TRIA HANDAYANI

NIM

: 12010423954

Jurusan

П

R

12

T

3T

RS

F

1

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Jenjang

: S1

Lokasi Penelitian

: SMP Negeri 8 Bangko Pusako Satap

Judul Penelitian

: THE EFFECT OF PRE-READING TASKS ON STUDENTS'

READING COMPREHENSION FOR EIGHTH GRADE AT SMP

Negeri 8 Bangko Pusako Rokan Hilir

Yang bersangkutan telah selesai melaksanakan penelitian di SMP Negeri 8 Bangko Pusako Satu atap.

Demikian surat ini kami sampaikan agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya, atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Bangko Pusako, 27 Mei 2025

Kepala Sekolah

WH KABUPATE

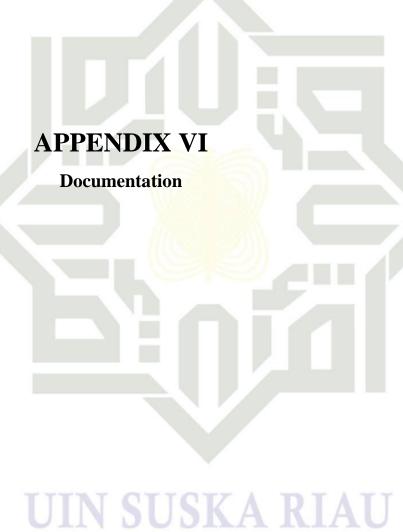
Nip. 19690117 199512 2 001

if Kasim Riau



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- State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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UIN SUSKA RIAU

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Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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

Dilarang mengu

Hak cipta

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

CURRICULUM VITAE

Riska Tria Handayani third child of Mr. Joko Trianto and Mrs. Yatinem. She was born on Menggala Sakti, May 6th, 2003. In 2015, she graduated from SDN 018 Sintong. She also finished her studies at SMPN 8 Bangko Pusako in 2018, and SMA Persiapan Negeri Bangko Pusako in 2021.

In 2021, she was accepted to be a student at Department of

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UIN SUSKA RIAU