THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' READING STRATEGIES

## AND THEIR READING COMPREHENSION AT ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA MUHAMMADIYAH CILEGON

## UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Arranged as one of the partial fulfillment of the requirement to obtain
a Bachelor Degree in English Education

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# THE CORRELATION OF READING STRATEGIES AND READING COMPREHENSION AT ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA MUHAMMADIYAH CILEGON 

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#### Abstract

The objective of this research was to find out the correlation of students reading strategies and their reading comprehension at eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon. The researcher used quantitative research by applying correlational research design for conducting the research. The population of this research was the eleventh grade students of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon. The sample of this research was chosen based on convenience sampling. The total of population was 30 , in this case researcher took all of the population to be a sample. Firstly, the researcher gave a reading comprehension test to students. Then, the researcher gave reading strategies questionairre. The calculation showed the result of pearson product moment calculation was 0,934 which higher than 0,361 of 0.05 $(5 \%)$ as a significance value. It means the alternative hypothesis was accepted. From those findings $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}$ was accepted and $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ was rejected, it can be concluded that there was an correlation between reading strategies and reading comprehension at the eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon.

Keyword: Correlation, Reading Comprehension, Reading Strategies


## CURRICULUM VITAE



The researcher's full name is Alvin Nur Al-fath. His nick name is Alvin. He was born in Serang, August, $20^{\text {th }} 1995$. He is the fourth child of Mr. Agus Priyatna and Mrs. Ria Pursita. He has three sisters named Riska Nur Auliana, Risma Nur Waliadina, and Rafatia Nur Aini. He was graduated from Kindergarten (TK) Karya Bakti Tirtayasa in 2000-2001, Elementary School (SD) YPWKS 1 Cilegon in 2001-2007, Junior High School (SMP) Muhammadiyah Cilegon in 2007-2010, and Senior High School (SMA) Muhammadiyah Cilegon in 2010-2013. He takes program study of English Department at Teacher Training and Education Faculty in 20132018. The researcher followed workshops, in 2016 the researcher attendance International Seminar English Language Teaching (ISELT) held by English Lecture of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University.

## MOTTO

## "DREAM AS IF YOU WILL LIVE FDREVER, ANID LIVE AS IF

## YOU WILL DIE TODAY"

(One OK Rock; C.H.A.O.S.M.Y.T.H. 2013)


## DEDICATION

My beloved parents Mr. Agus Priyatna and Mrs. Ria Pursita


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## PERINGATAN : 1

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVAL SHEET ..... i
ABSTRACT ..... ii
CURRICULUM VITAE ..... iii
MOTTO ..... iv
DEDICATION ..... v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ..... vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION
A. Background of Problem. ....... ..... 1
B. Identification of Problem ..... 3
C. Limitation of Problem ..... 3
D. Formulation of Problem. ..... 3
E. Objective of the Research ..... 4
F. The Use of the Research ..... 4
G. Hypothesis ..... 4
H. Criteria for Testing Hypothesis ..... 5
I. Clarification of Terms ..... 5
J. Organization of the Paper ..... 6
CHAPTER II THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK
A. Reading Comprehension ..... 8
B. Reading Strategies ..... 9
C. Reading in the Eleventh Grade Level ..... 17
D. TOEFL Junior ..... 19
E. Test Structure of TOEFL Junior Test ..... 20
F. Test Content ..... 21
G. Interpreting Scores TOEFL Junior ..... 22
H. The Relationship between Reading Strategies and Reading Comprehension ..... 24
I. Previous Study ..... 25
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
A. Research Design. ..... 26
B. Research Variables ..... 27
C. Research Population and Sample ..... 28
D. Research Instrument ..... 29
E. Data Collecting Technique ..... 30
F. Validity and Reliability of Instrument ..... 30
G. Data Analysis Technique ..... 31
H. Data Description ..... 35
I. Prerequisite Analysis ..... 35
J. Correlation Analysis ..... 38
K. Research Procedures ..... 40
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
A. Research Findings ..... 41
B. Prerequisite Analysis ..... 44
D. The Test of Hypothesis ..... 47
E. Research Discussion ..... 48
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
A. Conclusion ..... 53
B. Suggestion. ..... 53

## CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter is a general outlines of what this research deals with. It describes the background of problem, identification of problem, limitation of problem, formulation of problem, objective of research, the use of the research hyphothesis, clarification of the terms and organization of research paper.

## A. Background of the Problem

Reading is one of the four basic skills in English which should be learn by students. Reading is very important basic skill as Madox (1963: 76) said "Reading is the most important single skill in study". In addition of this statement the curriculum (1994: 1) stated that out of the four skills, listening, speaking, reading and writing, the main emphasis is on reading skill because it is believed that the acquisition of reading in a second or foreign language is the main priority. By considering two statments above it can be conclude that students need to practice reading skill.

However, some students only know how to read words without able to understand the meaning from text. They cannot receive the information which the text gives and do not able to decide what information they need. In other words, their ability to comprehend a text is poor. Therefore comprehension process is one of the important processes which build interaction between reader and text. Harris and Graham (2007: 2) also state that
knowing how to read words has ultimately little value if the student is unable to construct meaning from text.

There are some factors that contributed for having good reading comprehension. One of them is reading strategies. Kuru and Gonen (2015: 2924) stated that reading strategies are very important to help reader comprehend the text in the act of reading and the implementation of special reading strategies enable more efficient use of time. Carol (2002: 498) also adds that reading strategies can be taught to learners and that reading strategy instruction can benefit all students.

From the explanation mentioned above, reading strategies and reading comprehension are closely related. To get the empirical data of it, the researcher organized the questionnaire and the students reading comprehension test to prove the correlation of students reading strategies and students reading comprehension.

Based on interview which conducted on March, $28^{\text {th }} 2017$ at SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon which used to be the researcher's senior high school, the researcher asked the English teachers about students reading comprehension. They said that the students of eleventh grade are have a difficulty in comprehend the text of reading. It can be proved by the test result of students are under score of KKM (Minimum Standarized Score ) which is
70. Besides, students did not know about reading strategies.

Based on problems which identified in SMA Muhammadiyah
Cilegon, the researcher was interested in conducting the research entitled "The
Correlation between Students' Reading Strategies and Their Reading Comprehension at Eleventh Grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon.

## B. Identification of the Problem

Based on background of study, there were some problem that could be
identified. The problems were as follows :

1. Students have a difficulty in comprehending the text of reading.
2. Students did not know about reading strategies.
3. Students lack of vocabulary.
4. Students lack of interest in reading English text.

## C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the researcher limits the research on The Correlation between Students' Reading Strategies and Their Reading Comprehension at Eleventh Grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon.

## D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of problem, this research was used to answer the problems on the correlation of reading strategies and reading comprehension. The research question that was proposed in this study was "is there any significant correlation between students' reading strategies and their reading comprehension at eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon?"

## E. Objective of the Research

Based on the research question, the purpose of the research was to find out whether there is any significant correlation between students' reading strategies and their reading comprehension or not.

## F. The Use of the Research

The researcher hopes, the finding of this study will be useful for:

1. English Teachers

It becomes source information for English teacher, particularly English
teacher of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon.
2. Students

It can help students of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon to improve their reading comprehension.
3. Next Researchers

It becomes a reference for the next researcher who wants to conduct the same research in correlational research area in different skills.

## G. Hypothesis

Hyphothesis is not an emperical answer of research question supported by the research data yet, but is the theoritical answer of the research question (Sugiyono, 2008: 96). Futhermore, the hyphothesis in this study is null hyphothesis $\left(\mathrm{H}_{0}\right)$ and alternative hyphothesis $\left(\mathrm{H}_{2}\right)$. The null and alternative hyphothesis formulas are state as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& H_{a}: x=y \\
& H_{0}: x \neq y
\end{aligned}
$$

$\left(\mathrm{H}_{0}\right)$ : There is no significant correlation between Students' Reading Strategies and Their Reading Comprehension at Eleventh Grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon.
(Ha): There is a significant correlation between Students' Reading Strategies and Their Reading Comprehension at Eleventh Grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon

## H. Criteria for Testing Hypothesis

These hypotheses tested in order to know whether the correlation coefficient score is significant or not. In testing hypotheses, there are some criteria from Cohen, et. al (2007: 519), Creswell (2012: 188) and Fraenkel et. al (2012: 228). Those are in the following:

1. If r -value is higher than r -table ( 0.05 ), Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. It means that there is a significant correlation between students' reading strategies and their reading comprehension.
2. If $r$-value is lower than $r$-table ( 0.05 ), Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected. It means that there is no significant correlation between students' reading strategies and their reading comprehension.

## I. Clarification of the Terms

## 1. Definition of Reading

Pang et al (2003: 6), reading consists of two related processes: word recognition and comprehension. Word recognition refers to the process of perceiving how written symbols correspond to one's spoken language.

Comprehension is the process of making sense of words, sentences and connected text. These two processes are important for reader to interact with a text.

## 2. Definition of Reading Comprehension

Harris and Graham (2007: 2) also state that knowing how to read words has ultimately little value if the student is unable to construct meaning from text.

## 3. Definition of Reading Strategies

According to Li (2010: 185) reading strategies are deliberate, conscious
techniques that readers employ to enhance their comprehension or retention of the textual information.

## J. Organization of the Paper

This research proposal was systematically divided into five chapters.
The following was short description about what each chapter contains.

Chapter I : Introduction. It includes Background of the Problem, Identification
of the Problem, Limitation of the Problem, Formulation of the
Problem, Objective of the Research, The Use of the Research,
Hyphothesis, Clarification of the Terms and Organization of Research Proposal.

Chapter II: This chapter presents theories and literature related to the study.

Chapter III: Research Design, Research Variables, Research Population and Sample, Research Instrument, Data Collecting Technique,

## Procedure.

## Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion



## CHAPTER II

## THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter deals with some theories that become the basis for the discussion. The purpose of the chapter is to get the understanding of what the basic principles of the research, so that the problem stated in the previous chapter can be answered. The discussion is presented under five headings. They are related to reading comprehension, reading strategies, reading in the eleventh grade level, TOEFL Junior and the relationship between reading comprehension and reading strategies.

## A. Reading Comprehension

In this subchapter, the researcher presents some theories related to reading comprehension. There are two main points to be discussed in this subchapter. They are the definition of reading comprehension and the importance of reading comprehension.

## 1. The Definition of Reading Comprehension

In the process of reading, comprehension is one of the reasons why read a text. According to Pardo (2004: 272) comprehension is a process in which readers construct meaning by interacting with text through the combination of prior knowledge and previous experience, information in the text, and the stance the reader takes in relationship to the text. Wooley (2011: 15) also adds that reading comprehension is the process of making meaning from text. The goal, therefore, is to gain an
overall understanding of what is described in the text rather than to obtain meaning from isolated words or sentence.

Moreover, Snow (2002: 11) states that reading comprehension as the process of simultaneously extracting meaning through interaction and involvement with written language. He also add, the use of the words extracting and constructing to emphasize both the importance and the insufficiency of the text as a determinant of reading comprehension.

## 2. The Importance of Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension is very important for students. Pang et al. (2003: 6) says that reading enables the reader to gain new knowledge, enjoy literature, and do everyday things that are part of modern life, such as, reading the newspapers, job listings, instruction manuals, maps, and so on. Surely it is also needed when students learn in classroom. They meet various texts with various topics and contexts when they learn each subject. If they have a low comprehension on their reading, they will not fully understand with the information inside the text. As a consequence, they learning process will be obstructed.

## B. Reading Strategies

In this subchapter, the researcher presents some theories related to vocabulary. There are two main points to be discussed in this subchapter. They are the definition of reading strategies and the classification of reading strategies.

## 1. Definition of Reading Strategies

Different researcher show different opinions on the definitions of reading strategies. According to Li (2010: 185), reading strategies are deliberate, conscious techniques that readers employ to enhance their comprehension or retention of the textual information. Brantmeier (2002:
11) indicates that reading strategies are the comprehension processes that readers use in order to make sense of what they read. Moreover, Amirian (2013: 20) mention that reading strategies indicate how readers conceive of a task, how they make sense of what they read, and what they do when they do not understand.
2 Even though, the definitions of reading strategies have been defined in different ways, it can be concluded that reading strategies are an actions that readers applied in order to comprehend the text. Reading strategies are one of the important factors that help readers improve reading comprehension and overcome reading difficulties.

The role of strategy use in reading comprehension has been a topic of discussion in second/foreign reading literature. Kuru and Gonen (2015: 2924) stated that reading strategies are very essential to assist learners to overcome reading difficulties such as inferring the underlying messages in the texts, dealing with unknown terms and unfamiliar cultural load. It implies that being a strategic reader help reader comprehend the text and handle the reading problems. To assist learner to be a more strategic reader, EFL instructors are responsible for reading strategy
instruction. It can be said that, in order to help learners read effectively, EFL instructors need to know which reading strategies learners have and they may lack (Bookongsaen, 2014: 24). Moreover, they should precisely determine when and how to use these strategies (Bolukbas, 2013: 2153).

In addition, many studies have shown that readers must intentionally invoke strategies to enhance their comprehension. Zare and Othaman (2013) conducted a study to explore the correlation between reading strategy use and comprehension success. The result revealed that strong positive correlation reading strategy use and reading comprehension.
2 The strong relationship between learners reading strategies use and reading comprehension show the important role of strategies usage on language learning especially reading skill. The result indicates learners who employ reading strategies more frequently they will have better comprehension. It implies that the use of reading strategies is one of the factors which can improve reading comprehension. It can be concluded it is very essential to train learners to use appropriate strategies and use them more often. Moreover, it is also discovered that learners attempt to use more different strategies to handle the difficulties and challenges when reading (Chen and Intaraprasert, 2014: 1010). The employing more different types of reading strategies assists learners cope reading problems. For instance, when texts become difficult, they use more reading strategies to overcome the difficulties.

Furthermore, some examples of reading strategies that can be used while reading are reading the first sentence in each paragraph, using dictionaries when unknown words cannot be deduced from the context, taking notes while reading, highlighting the important part, looking for other clues (bold faced or italics words), and guessing the meaning of unknown words from the context (Bolukbas, 2013: 2149).

In this regard, Mokhtari and Reichard (2002: 249) have stated the difference exist between good readers and non good readers in the term of their reported reading strategies, use of reading strategies, and their strategies awareness. It is found that good readers are aware of what they are reading and why they are reading it; in addition they use some plans and strategies to monitor their own understanding and overcome the problems they face while reading.

Skilled readers know how to use effective strategies to facilitate the functioning of various cognitive processes and construct meaningful understanding of the text, these strategies include understanding vocabulary in the present context, skimming, scanning, predicting, summarizing, and evaluating, self-questioning, making connections,visualizing and monitoring etc (Nezami, 2012: 307). Poor readers simply read the text word by word without using any strategies (Chan and Lau 2003: 177). Meanwhile, Chan and Lau (2003) investigated the differences between poor readers and good readers on reading strategies use. The finding showed that poor readers were less capable than
were good readers in identifying main ideas, decoding unfamiliar words, recognizing text structures, summarizing main ideas, detecting errors and inferring implicit meanings in Chinese texts.

## 2. The Classification of Reading Strategies

The type of reading strategies that will be used in this study is included in Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) proposed by Mohktary and Sheorey (2002). They classify reading strategies included in SORS into three types: global reading strategies (GLOB), problem-solving strategies (PROB), support reading strategies (SUP). SORS is adopted in the present study because it is intended to probe readers' perceived use of reading strategies and the frequency of the use of reading strategies while reading English in academic context.

## a. Global Reading Strategies (GLOB)

Global strategies involved planning how to read and managing comprehension. Glob are those intentional, carefully planned technique by which learners monitor and manage their reading, such as having purpose in mind, previewing the text as to its length and organization, or using typographical aids and tables and figures. GLOB contains 13 items and represents a set of reading strategies oriented toward a global analysis of text. These strategies can be thought of a generalized, intentional reading strategies aimed at setting the stage for the reading act.

1) I have a purpose in mind when I read.
2) I think about what I know to help me understand what I read.
3) I take an overall view of the text to see what it is about before reading it.
4) I think about whether the content of the text fits my reading purpose.
5) I review the text first by noting its characteristics like length and organization.
6) When reading, I decide what to read closely and what to ignore
7) I use tables, figures, and pictures in text to increase my understanding.
8) I use context clues to help me better understand what I am reading.
9) I use typographical features like bold face and italics to identify key information.
10) I critically analyze and evaluate the information presented in the text.
11) I check my understanding when I come across new information.
12) I try to guess what the content of the text is about when I read.
13) I check to see if my guesses about the text are right or wrong.

## b. Problem-Solving Reading Strategies (PROB)

Problem-solving strategies involved using strategies when reading difficult parts of a text. PROB are the actions and procedures readers use while working directly with the text. This are localized, focused techniques used when problems develop in understanding textual information, such as adjusting reading speed according to what is being read contain 8 items that appear to be oriented around strategies for solving problems when the test becomes difficult to read. These strategies provide readers with action plans that allow them to navigate through the text skillfully.

1) I read slowly and carefully to make sure I understand what $I$ am reading.
2) I try to get back on track when I lose concentration.
3) I adjust my reading speed according to what I am reading.
4) When text becomes difficult, I pay closer attention to what I am -2.0 USTA
5) I stop from time to time and think about what I am reading.
6) I try to picture or visualize information to help remember what I read.
7) When text becomes difficult, I re-read it to increase my understanding.
8) When I read, I guess the meaning of unknown words or phrases.

## c. Support Reading Strategies (SUP)

Support strategies involved using devices and techniques to understand a text. SUP contains 9 items and primary involves use of outside reference materials (such as the use of dictionary), taking notes, underline or circling information and other practical strategies. These strategies provide the support mechanism aimed at sustaining responses to reading.

1) I take notes while reading to help me understand what I read.
2) I take an overall view of the text to see what it is about before reading it.
3) I underline or circle information in the text to help me remember it.
4) I use reference materials (e.g. a dictionary) to help me understand what I read.
5) I paraphrase (restate ideas in my own words) to better understand what I read.
6) I go back and forth in the text to find relationships among ideas in it.
7) I ask myself questions I like to have answered in the text.
8) When reading, I translate from English into my native language.
9) When reading, I think about information in both English and my mother tongue.

In this study, frequency of reading strategy use refers to the extent to which different reading strategies are employed by the students. Shorey and Mohktari (2002) analyzed the frequency of strategies used by the subjects was based on the scale delineated by Oxford (1990) which is shown in table 2.

Table 2.1

## Frequency of Strategy Use



The second year senior high school students are required to master short functional reading text such; report, narrative, analytical exposition. Based on Kistono et. al. (2007: 15) in senior high school year XI English book, the text to be learned are as follows;

## 1. Report

Report are used for many purposes (the social function) : to describe the way things are, with reference to range of natural, man-made and social phenomena in our environment. Reports can be used in textbooks, encyclopedias, scientific magazine, historical texts, factual reading book, reference book, classroom lesson, environment program, TV documentaries, etc. a report text has its own generic structure, having two component: (1) general classification and (2) description. Reports are principally not the same as descriptive text focuses on a specific features; a report deals with thing in general.
2. Narrative

A narrative is a type of spoken or written text that tells a story of one character or more who face certain problematic situations. The social function is to amuse, entertain, and deal with actual sensational experience. There are various kinds of narrative such as fairy stories, mysteries, science fictions, romance, horror, etc. Narrative text can be found in short story books, magazines, novels, etc. narrative are popular because they presents plots which consists of complications and resolutions. The generic structure of a narrative usually has four components, one of which is optional: (1) orientation, (2) complication, (3) resolution, and (4) reorientation.

## 3. Analytical Exposition

An analytical exposition is a type of spoken or written text that is intended (the social function) to persuade the listeners or readers that something is in the case. To make the persuasion is stronger, the speaker or writer gives some arguments as the fundamental reasons why something in the case. This type of text can be found in scientific books, journals, magazines, news paper, etc. analytical expositions are popular among science, academic community and educated people. The generic structure of an analytic exposition usually has three components: (1) thesis, (2) argument, and (3) conclusion.

## D. TOEFL Junior

The TOEFL Junior Standard test practice materials used in this book were created by professional test developers at ETS (Educational Testing Service). The test questions in this practice book are accurate reflection of the questions found 39 in an actual TOEFL Junior Standardtest book. TOEFL Junior Standard test is an objective and reliable measure of your English communication skills. the TOEFL Junior Standard test measures the degree to which students in middle school and lower levels of high school have attained proficiency in the academic and social English-language skills representative of English-medium instructional environments. Usually these students are ages 11+. However, the test may be appropriate for other students. The appropriateness is based on the English-language proficiency of the students. It is an English-language proficiency test that is not based on or limited to any
specific curriculum. The TOEFL Junior Standard test may not be appropriate for students who have not yet attained a basic level of proficiency. The TOEFL Junior Standard test:

1. provides parents, students and teachers with objective information about student progress in developing English-language skills over time.
2. serves as a measurement tool to support placement of students into programs designed to increase English-language proficiency levels.
3. measures developing English communication skills in preparation for future studies in English.
4. Offers useful information that can be used for instructional purposes.


## E. Test Structure of TOEFL Junior Test

The TOEFL Junior Standard test is a paper-based test consisting of 126 multiple-choice questions. It includes three sections which are Listening Comprehension, Language Form and Meaning, and Reading Comprehension. Each section contains 42 four-choice questions with a total testing time of 1 hour 55 minutes. Some of the questions in the test may not count toward the section or total scores. 40 Of the questions that count, each correct answer counts equally toward the score for that section.

Table 2.2
Summarizes the Structure of the Test

| Section | Question | Time |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Listening Comprehension | 42 | 40 |
| Language Form and Meaning | 42 | 40 |
| Reading Comprehension | 42 |  |

Source : TOEFL Junior Handbook 2015

## F. Test Content


listen to and understand English for interpersonal purposes, navigational purposes, and academic purposes.

The Language Form and Meaning section measures your ability to demonstrate proficiency in key enabling English skills such as grammar and vocabulary in context.

The Reading Comprehension section measures your ability to read and understand academic and nonacademic texts written in English (TOEFL Junior Handbook, 2015).

However, The researcher only used reading comprehension section as a instrument to collect the data, because in this case the researcher wanted to find out students reading comprehension only which consisted 42 items.

## G. Interpreting Scores TOEFL Junior

Standard test scores are determined by the number of questions a student has answered correctly. Some of the questions in the test may not count toward the section or total seores. Of the questions that count, each 42 correct answer counts equally toward the score for that section. The number of correct responses on each section is converted to a scaled score that ranges from 200 to 300 in increments of 5 . The total scaled score is a sum of the three section scores, and, therefore, ranges from 600-900 points in increments of 5 .

## Table 2.3

Interpreting of the Score

| Interpreting of the Score |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Test Section | Score Range |
| Listening Comprehension | $200-300$ |
| Language Form \& Meaning | $200-300$ |
| Reading Comprehension | $200-300$ |
| Total Score | $600-900$ |

Source : TOEFL Junior Handbook 2015
To make generalization, then the result of the scale will be categorize on to Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR). The Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) for reading comprehension achievement. Assessment provides common basis for describing the skill needed to reach different levels of reading achievement and is used by educators, curriculum designers and agencies working in the field of language development (TOEFL Junior Handbook, 2015).

Each section scores will be mapped to the Common European Framework of Reference (CEFR) to help you understand what your scores mean. The TOEFL Junior scores give you as a student the ability to see your level on a global scale.

Table 2.4

## The Map of CEFR

| Section | Below A1 | CEFR | CEFR | CEFR |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LeVEL A2 | LEVEL B1 | LEVEL B2 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { Listening } \\ \text { Comprehension }\end{array}$ |  | Under 225 | $225-245$ | $250-285$ |$] 290-300$

Source : TOEFL Junior Handbook 2015
The researcher decided to use school's scoring system because the writer just adopted the question in TOEFL Junior. Furthermore, teachers of English in Muhammadiyah Cilegon commonly used the school's scoring system in other to know students‘ reading comprehension.

## H. The Relationship between Reading Strategies and Reading

## Comprehension

Othman and Zare (2013: 187) state that nowadays some language learners do not read for the purpose of understanding the writer's message in the text, they developed wrong concept of reading, they just consider that the purpose of reading is only to learn new vocabulary. They also argued that what a reader needs to focus on is not only every word in the text but also the semantics of the text. Reading strategy is considered as one of the features of cognitive psychology which are important to the success of comprehension. They also argued that the use of strategy in deferent ways is in more and less prescient readers. Anderson (2004: 13) also defines that reading strategy is readers‘ ability in using some variety of reading strategies in order to get the purpose of reading. Good readers tend to use strategies in reading, thus, they know what to do when they got difficulties in reading.

The importance of strategy used is also emphasized by Rokhsari (2012:5). He states that teacher must help students to acquire the strategies in reading processes because it can improve the overall comprehension of the text. Chen (2008: 26) also states that high achievers tend to employ a wider variety of strategies than the low achievers. It means teacher should investigate the essential of reading strategies for academic purposes between low achievers and high achievers by observing students‘ different in applying reading strategies.

## I. Previous Study

There are several study which have the same title with this research. Tika Sari (2017) focus her study in "The Correlation Between Reading Strategies and Reading Comprehension Achievement of The Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Muhammadiyah 6 Palembang". She put her concern in finding the objective condition from correlation between reading strategies and reading comprehension achievement. Her finding reveals positive and significant correlation between reading strategies and reading comprehension achievement reading strategies significantly affects the comprehension of the students activity. Moreover, by implementing streategies on reading the students' can get easily the information in English text which finally it can enrich their knowledge by reading a lot of books.

## CHAPTER III

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes methodological activities to examine the correlation of reading strategies and reading comprehension. It concerns with the method of the study, the place and time of the study, the population and sample of the study, the technique of data collection of the study.

## A. Research Design

4 The researcher used quantitative method by using correlational research because it is relevant to the research in order to find out the correlation of reading strategies and reading comprehension. Creswell (2003: 18) stated, "a quantitative approach is one in which the investigator primarily uses post positivist claims from developing knowledge (i.e., cause and effect thinking, reduction to specific variables and hypotheses and questions, use of measurement and observation, and the test of theories), employs strategies of inquiry such as experiments and surveys, and collect data on predetermined instruments that yield statistical data."

According to Creswell (2012:21) correlational design are procedures in quantitative research in which investigators measures the degree of association (or relation) between two or more variables using the statistical procedure of correlational analysis. In addition, Hatch and Farhady (1982:195) stated "correlation method involved collecting data to find whether there is any
correlation between two or more variables and how strong the relation is without controlling the participants."

In conclusion, correlational research used to find out whether there is any positive or negative relationship between variables and how strong the relation is without controlling the participants. The researcher wants to find out is there any correlation between reading strategies and reading comprehension.

## B. Research Variables

- According to Hatch and Farhady (1982: 199) A variable can be define as an attribute of an object which "varies" from person or from object.

Based on the definition above variable is any entity that can take on different value. In this research variables devided into two variables, they are independent variable $(\mathrm{X})$ and dependent variable $(\mathrm{Y})$.

The variables of the research as follow:

## 1. Independent Variable

Creswell (1994:128) stated that independent variable is called treatment conditions or factors in an experiment. The independent variable is a variable that effects or is the cause of the on set of the dependent variable. In this study, the independent variable $(X)$ is reading strategies.

## 2. Dependent Variable

The dependent variable is the variable that effected, or which become due, because of the independent variables. The dependent variable $(\mathrm{Y})$ is reading comprehension.

## C. Research Population and Sample

## 1. Population

According to Creswell (2008:151) population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristics. Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:78) adds that population is a group which the results of the study are intended to apply. Population of this research are all of the eleventh grade students in SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon, consisted of 1 XI IPA 16 students and 1 XI IPS with 14 students, it means that the total population is 30 students.
2. Sample
2. A sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population (Creswell 2008: 152). In addition, Fraenkel and Wallen (1992: 78) state that a sample is a group in a research study on which information is obtained.

In this research, the samples were all of eleventh students class or in the other hand all of the total population 30 students of eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon. The researcher was chose two classes as the sample by implementing convenience sampling technique. Cohen (2007:113) stated that convenience sampling involves choosing the nearest individuals to serve as respondents and continuing that process until the required sample size has been obtained or those who happen to be available and accessible at the time. Captive audience such as students or student teachers often serve as respondents based on convenience sampling.

Researchers simply choose the sample from those to whom they have easy access. As it does not represent any group apart from itself, it does not seek to generalize about the wider population; for a convenience sample that is an irrelevance.

## D. Research Instrument $10 \| B A H 2$

"An instrument is a tool for measuring, observing, or documenting quantitative data" (Creswell, 2003: 157). In this research, the researcher used survey of reading strategies questionnaire and documentation as the instruments. The elaboration of research instruments as follow:

## 1. Reading Strategies Questionnaire

In this case, the researcher used Survey of Reading Questionnaire for adolescent and adult by Mohktari and Sheorey which had been distributed to students at first. There were 30 items in the questionnaire consisting of 3 items for each group of reading strategies.
(1) Global reading strategies, (2) Problem-Solving reading strategies and (3) Support reading strategies. Each item of the questionnaire has 5-point likert scale to which the students respond in about 15 minutes and questionnaire has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

After the students completed the questionnaires, the researcher categorized the results of the questionnaire and then the researcher give the percentage of any strategies that students choose.

## 2. Reading Comprehension Test

The researcher used reading test to find out the students' reading comprehension. The purpose of this test was to pinpoint strength and weaknesses students' reading comprehension. The test was taken from the TOEFL Junior which consisted of 42 in multiple choices.

## E. Data Collecting Technique

The technique of collecting the data in this research were questionairre and reading comprehension test. The researcher gave a questionairre consisted of 30 question first and then the researcher gave them reading comprehension test.

F. Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

Before contributing the test instrument should be valid and reliable.
Validity refers to the appropriateness, meaningfulness, correctness and usefulness of the influence a researcher makes (Fraenkel et. al 2012: 147). Therefore Cohen et. al (2007:146) explain that reliability is Synonym for dependability, consistency and replicability overtime, over instruments and over groups of respondents.

## 1. Validity and Reliability of the Questioner

The use of reading strategies was measured using Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) developed by Mokhtari and Sheorey (2002) and translated into Indonesian language. This survey was field-tested by Mokhtari and Sheorey (2002) at two universities in the United States $(\mathrm{N}=147)$ and found that
this instruments was valid to be used for adolescent and adult ESL or EFL learners. The internal consistency of SORS was $.89(\mathrm{~N}=147)$ indicating that the instrument was valid and reliable to be used to measure reading strategies use among adolescent and adult native and non native speakers of English.

## 2. Validity and Reliability of the Reading Comprehension Test

In this research TOEFL Junior Test was used. TOEFL Junior Standard test is an objective and reliability measure of English communication skill. It was launched on October 2010 and has been administered in more than 50 countries including Indonesia. It measure the degree to which students in middle school and lower level of high school have attained proficiency in the academic and social English language skill representative of English-medium instructional environment. This kind of test measure the English proficiency of students‘ age 11+ years old. However this test maybe appropriateness is based on the English language proficiency of the students (TOEFL Junior Handbook, 2015). The reading comprehension test consisted of 42 items in multiple choice questions, each with the four answer choices. The test has three sections, reading comprehension section is the third in the test. It is designed to measure the stusents‘ ability to reading for instructional academic purposes.

## G. Data Analysis Technique

There were two kinds of data which had been analyzed, namely the data from questionnaire and from test. There were two statistical analysis of this study; (1) reading strategies, (2) reading comprehension.

## 1. Analysis of Reading Strategies Questionnaire

Questionnaire was distributed to the students to find what types of strategies that they might employ in learning English. The researcher adapted the questionnaire from Survey of Reading Strategies Questionnaire (SORS) that provided with 30 items in each category consisted of 3 groups of strategies: (13) items belong to global reading strategies, (8) items belong to problem solying reading strategies, (9) items belong to support reading strategies. Here are the specific items of Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS)

## Table 3.1

| Strate | gory | Numbers of Item | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Global <br> Strategies | Reading | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 12 \cdot 15 \cdot 17 \\ & 20 \cdot 21 \cdot 23 \cdot 24 \cdot 27 \end{aligned}$ | Global reading strategies involved planning how to read and managing comprehension. |
|  |  |  | Problem-solving reading |
| Problem | Solving |  | strategies involved using |
| Strategies |  | 7.9.11.14.16.19.25.28 | strategies when reading difficult part of the text |
| Support | Reading | ATA UPTPRRPUSTAKAMNUNTRT FA UPT PERFUSTAKAANLINTIRT | Support reading strategies involved using |
| Strategies |  | 2.5.10.13.18.22.26.29.30 |  |


|  |  | devices and technique to <br> understand the text. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

The response "I never" or "almost never" use this strategy got the lowest score (1) and those of I always use this strategy got the highest score (5). The scoring procedure was to add up the number circled by students for each item as students‘ total score. Then, frequencies were calculated and averaged to determine to the types of strategies employed by students. The higher average or mean the higher frequency of using reading strategies.
2 The mean scores were interpreted using the interpretation key provided by Mokhtari and Sheorey (2002). The standard for interpretation mean scores is shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2
The Frequency of Reading Strategy Use

| Mean Score | Frequency Scale | Evaluation |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| $4.5-5.0$ | High | Always or Almost |
| $3.5-4.4$ |  | Usually used used |
| $2.5-3.4$ | Medium | Sometimes used |
| $1.5 .-2.4$ | Low | Generally not used <br> Never of Almost never <br> used <br> $1.0-1.4$ |

## 2. Analysis of Reading Comprehension Test

In reading comprehension test, students‘ achievement scored by calculating each correct answer. The correct answer scored 1 and the incorrect one is 0 . There are 42 items; it means there are 42 points for the highest score. The result of students' reading comprehension were taken from the numbers of the right answer diyided to the total number of the test times 100

Reading Comprehension Test $=\frac{\text { Number of the Right Answer }}{\text { Total Number of the Test }} \times 100$


## H. Data Descriptions

This section presents the distribution of frequency of data and descriptive statistics which obtained from students‘ score in SORS and reading test.

## 1. Distributions of Frequency Data

After the data from SORS questionnaire and reading test were obtained, the researcher described the students‘ score by presenting a number of students who got a certain score and the score percentages
from students score in SORS questionnaire and reading test. To get the result of analysis frequency data, excel was used.

## 2. Descriptive Statistics

In descriptive statistics, the number of samples, the minimum score, the maximum score, mean, and standard deviation were obtained. Descriptive statistics were got from students‘ score in SORS questionnaire and reading test.
I. Prerequisite Analysis

Before analyzing all of the data obtained statistically, prerequisite analysis should be done to ensure that the data were normal and linear.

## 1. Normality Test

Normality test was used to measure whether the obtained data was normal or not. The normality test was used to measure students‘ score in SORS questionnaire and reading test score. Creswell (2012: 614) proposes
that whether the distribution of the data are normal or not will determine what statistical test will be used to analyze the relationship hypotheses. Normality test was used to know if the distribution of the test was normally distributed or not. The data normality test is used to test whether the continuous data is normally distributed so that the analysis with validity, reliability, t test, correlation, regression can be implemented (Husaini 2008 109).

1-Sample Kolmogronov Smrinov was used to check the normality of the distribution as described below:

| No | $\mathrm{X}_{\mathrm{i}}$ | $Z=\frac{X_{i}-\bar{X}}{S D}$ | $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{X})$ | S(X) | \| $\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{X})$-S(X) ${ }^{\text {( }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dst |  |  |  |  |  |
| Explanation: <br> $\mathrm{Xi}=$ Number on data |  |  |  |  |  |

$\mathrm{Z}=$ Transformation from number to notation on normal distribution
$\mathrm{F}(\mathrm{x})=$ Normal cumulative probability
$\mathrm{S}(\mathrm{x})=$ Empirical cumulative probability

In measuring normality test, 1-Sample Kolmogronov Smrinov was used. If K-value was smaller than K-table $(0,05 \%)$, the data was normally distributed.

## 2. Linearity Test

Linearity test was conducted to measure whether the obtained data is linear or not. Test for linearity was used to measure students‘ score in SORS and reading test score. Moreover, If $f_{o}$ was smaller than $f_{a}(0.05)$, the data was linear. Lela $(2011: 49)$ stated that linearity test aims to determine whether a variable has a linear relationship or not significantly. The linearity of reading strategies and reading comprehension data were analyzed by using manual calculation. It was used to asses the relation between two variables, independent variable and also dependent variable. After doing an analysis, this statistic was used to expect the dependent variable when the independent was known.

It also supported by Walonick $(2010: 45)$ stated the regression goes beyond correlation by adding capabilities. Formula as follow:

$$
Y^{2}=a+b X
$$

Notes:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{Y}^{2} \quad=\text { dependent variable } \\
& \mathrm{X} \quad=\text { independent variable }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\mathrm{a}=\frac{\left(\sum Y\right)\left(\sum X 2\right)-\left(\sum X\right)\left(\sum X Y\right)}{n \sum X 2-\left(\sum X\right) 2}
$$

$$
\mathrm{b}=\frac{n \sum X Y-\left(\sum X\right)\left(\sum Y\right)}{n \sum X^{2}-\left(\sum X\right)^{2}}
$$

Then compare from calculation result f table where calculation f table with significance level of 0.05 and and two side 0.025 to prove both of the data have linear distribution.

## J. Correlation Analysis

[^0]$$
r_{x y}=\frac{n \sum X Y-\left(\sum X\right)\left(\sum Y\right)}{\sqrt{\left(n \sum X^{2}-\left(\sum X\right)^{2}\right)\left(n \sum Y^{2}-\left(\sum Y\right)^{2}\right)}}
$$

Notes :
$\mathrm{R}_{\mathrm{xy}}=$ Coefficient of correlation a and y variables
$\mathrm{N} \quad=$ Sum of research subjects
$\sum \mathrm{XY}=$ Sum of multiply result the original score from x and y variable
$\sum \mathrm{X}=$ Sum of original score from x variables
$\sum \mathrm{Y}=$ Sum of original score from y variables
4 In order to identify high and low correlation coeficients or provide interpretation of the correlation, coefficient table criteria guidelines used for the correlation coefficient. See the table below.

Table 3.4

Table Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient

| Size of Correlation | Interpretation |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0.90 to 1.0 | Very high positive correlation |
| 0.70 to $<0.90$ | High positive correlation |
| 0.50 to $<0.70$ | Moderate positive correlation |
| 0.30 to $<0.50$ | Low positive correlation |
| 0.00 to $<0.30$ | Negligible correlation |

## K. Research Procedures

In this research, the researcher conducted some steps as follow:

1. Asking permission to conduct the research.
2. Observing the research subject.
3. Determining the research population and sample.
4. Formulating the problem.
5. Choosing the research method which is appropriate to the research.
6. Designing the instrument for the questionairre and test
7. Conducting the questionairre and test, then evaluating the result.
8. Collecting the data.
9. Analyzing the data.
10. Concluding the data result.

## CHAPTER IV

## FINDINGS \& DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and interpretations of the study. Descriptive statistics, the result of normality, the result of linearity and Pearson product-moment correlation.
A. Research Findings

The findings reported in this the following sections: (1) the descriptive statistics for students ${ }^{〔}$ reading strategies use, (2) the descriptive statistics for students‘ reading comprehension.

## 1. The Descriptive Statistics for Students' Reading Strategies Use

The researcher conducted a research about correlation between two variables which are reading strategies and reading comprehension. The research take place at SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon and choose the eleventh grade to be a population and sample. The objective of this research was to find out was there a correlation between students reading strategies and reading comprehension at eleventh grade students of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon. Total population of the eleventh grade was 30 students, 16 students of XI IPA class and 14 students of XI IPS class. In this case, the researcher selected all of 30 students as a sample or the both two classes of eleventh grade. The first day in collecting the data began on February, $21^{\text {th }}, 2018$ started with XI IPA class. On February, $27^{\text {th }}, 2018$ was the second day in collecting the data at XI IPS class. The researcher went to
the class with mrs. Ina as their English teacher, and then she introduced the researcher to the students. After that the researcher re-introduced himself and doing some orientation with the students. In orientation session, the researcher asked the students about how much they love English. Most of them said that English is difficult but they still like it, and the rest said they do not like English so much. Next, the researcher began to spread the reading comprehension test to the students to collect the students reading ability at the first. Then, when they finished the researcher gave them questionairre about reading strategies.

The 30 of items Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) was used to examine students‘ reading strategies use when they read in English. SORS consisted of three subcategories that were global reading strategies, problem solving strategies, and support reading strategies. SORS was rated by a fivepoint Likert scale, ranging from one point (I never or almost never do this) to five points (Ialways or almost always do this). Its range of possible scores is 30 to 150 . The higher scores refer to the more frequent use of reading strategies when reading EFL materials.

The descriptive statistic analysis of SORS for the participant is shown in appendix 6 . The maximum score was 88 , and the lowest score was 35. The range of SORS score in this study was 35 to 88 . The mean of the reading strategies use‘ scores for the participants were 57.5 and the standard deviation was 13.402.

As for the subcategories, the mean of global reading strategies score was 26.66 and the standard deviation was 8.286 ; the mean of problem solving strategies score was 16.53 and the standard deviation was 6.123 ; and the mean score of support reading strategies score was 16.11 and the standard deviation was 6.826 .

## 2. The Descriptive Statistics for Students Reading Comprehension

The researcher conducted a research about correlation between two variables which are reading strategies and reading comprehension.

The research take place at SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon and choose the eleventh grade to be a population and sample. The objective of this research was to find out was there a correlation between students reading strategies and reading comprehension at eleventh grade students of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon. Total population of the eleventh grade was 30 students, 16 students of XI IPA class and 14 students of XI IPS class. In this case, the researcher selected all of 30 students as a sample or the both two classes of eleventh grade. The first day in collecting the data began on February, $21^{\text {th }}, 2018$ started with XI IPA class. On February, $27^{\text {th }}, 2018$ was the second day in collecting the data at XI IPS class. The researcher went to the class with mrs. Ina as their English teacher, and then she introduced the researcher to the students. After that the researcher reintroduced himself and doing some orientation with the students. In orientation session, the researcher asked the students about how much they love English. Most of them said that English is difficult but they still like
it, and the rest said they do not like English so much with some reason. Next, the researcher began to spread the reading comprehension test to the students to collect the students reading ability. Since there are 30 questionnaires which the researcher analyzed, the researcher also analyzed 30 students' reading comprehension test. The result of descriptive statistics of reading comprehension test can be seen in appendix 7 .

Based on the descriptive statistics, the minimum score of reading comprehension test was 14 , and the maximum score was 83 . Meanwhile, the mean score of reading comprehension test was 43.9. This mean score indicated that the reading comprehension of the eleventh grade students of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon were in the poor category. The result score were divided into scoring classification.

The findings showed that there are 18 students got very poor with percentage $60 \%, 4$ students got poor with percentage $13,33 \%, 6$ students got average score with percentage $20 \%$ and 2 students got good score with percentage $6,67 \%$ classification. The distribution of reading comprehension is presented in the appendix 8.

## B. Prerequisite Analysis

The statistical analyses include (1) the statistical analysis of normality test and linearity test of the reading strategies and reading comprehension data, (2) the statistical analysis in examining the relationship between students' reading strategies and reading comprehension.

## 1. The Result of Normality Test

(Sugiyono 2013: 244) stated data analysis was the process of searching and arranging systematically data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials, it can be easily understood, and findings can be informed to others.

Before the data analyzed, the linearity and normality distribution of the data. sets the two variables (reading strategies and reading comprehension) are firstly tested.

The linearity test was important to know whether the data was linear or not, while, the normality distribution is tested to know the data normality. Furthemore, the linearity and normality test are crucial to decide whether parameter statistic or non-parameter statistic used in this research. The explanation of normality distribution was presented below.

According to Husaini (2008:109) Normality test is used to know if the distribution of the test was normally distributed or not. The data normality test is used to test whether the continuous data was normally distributed so that the analysis with validity, reliability, $t$ test, correlation, regression can be implemented.

The researcher used manual counting to analyze the data by using Kolmogorov-Smirnov Significance Correlation to check the normality of the distribution (to see the result calculation manually by using Kolmogorov-Smirnov Significance Correction formula can be seen in appendix 3 ).

From normality manual calculation analysis which using Kolmogorov-Smirnov Significance Correction (to see the result calculation manually by used Kolmogorov-Smirnov Significance Correction formula can be seen in appendix 3), it showed that the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Significance Correction normality test result was 0.242 for students reading strategies and 0.136 for reading comprehension.

Based on the result it can be concluded that means both of the data were smaller than significance level of Kolmogorov-Smirnov tabel (0.242) since both data were smaller than significance level Kolmogorov-Smirnov tabel then both data were normally distributed.
2. The Result of Linearity

Lela (2011:49) stated that linearity test aims to determine whether a variable has a linear relationship or not significantly. The linearity of reading strategies and reading comprehension data were analyzed by using manual calculation (the result can be seen in appendix 4).

The results of $\mathrm{t}_{\text {count }}$ that the linearity data was 4.20 and 5.60 using significance level of 0.025 (two side test). For result of calculation F table (calculation $f$ table with significance level of 0.025 can be seen in appendix 4)

In the results of $\mathrm{t}_{\text {count }} 4.20$ it was smaller than the level of significance 5.60. because the Ho rejected and Ha accepted value $\mathrm{t}_{\text {count }}$ (4.20) was smaller than the level of Fa (5.60), it means that both of the data have linear distribution.

## C. Pearson Product Moment Correlation Test

Pearson Product Moment Correlation Test was used to find out the correlation coefficient between two variables. After being manually calculated (to see the result calculation manually by using Pearson Product Moment Correlation formula can be seen in appendix 5), it was found that the Pearson Product Moment or $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{xy}}$ score was 0.934 .

The result was decision making which by means of manual calculation
used Pearson Product Moment Correlation formula obtained was 0.934 .
because the result obtained from manual calculations used the formula pearson product moment correlation test was $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{xy}}=0.934$ where the result was higher than the value of significance $0.05(0.361)$ then there was a correlation of both data.

coefficient between reading strategies and reading comprehension was 0.934 , meaning that both variables have a very strong correlation and the correlation form was Linear Positif.

## D. The Test of Hypothesis

Sugiyono (2012:221) states the hypothesis was a tentative answer to the formulation of a research problem, in which the research problem formulation has been expressed in the form of a sentence, is said to be temporary because the answer given was based on the relevant theory, not yet based on the empirical facts obtained through data collection

The researcher used independent $t$-test to test the hypothesis (to see the results of $t$ test calculations manually can be seen in appendix 7). The hypothesis of the study was stated as follow:
$\mathrm{H}_{0}$ : There was no significant correlation between students' reading strategies and their reading comprehension at eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon year 2017/2018.
$\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}$ : There was significant correlation between students' reading strategies and their reading comprehension at eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon year 2017/2018.
if $\mathrm{t}_{0} \geq \mathrm{t}$ table $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ rejected, $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}$ is accepted
Then the following was the result of independent $t$-test (to see the results of $t$ test calculations manually can be seen in appendix 12). After the data analyzed, the researcher found that the $\mathrm{t}_{\text {count }}$ was 4.910 . Then with the formula $\mathrm{df}=\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{x}}+$ $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{y}}-2$, it decided that the $\mathrm{df}=28$. Using $\mathrm{df}=28$ and significance level $=0.05$, the researcher found that the table was 2,048 . Based on the result above, it can be concluded that $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{o}}(4.910)$ was higher than $\mathrm{t}_{\text {table }}(2.048)$, which means $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}$ was accepted and $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ was rejected. Therefore, there was significant correlation between both of the data.

## E. Research Discussion

This research was conducted to find out correlation between students reading strategies and reading comprehension. In this research, the researcher chose the technique of collecting the data in this research by giving test and questionairre to the students. The reading comprehension test consisted of 42
items. The option of multiple choice questions was A, B, C, D and E. Then the assesment system was $\frac{\text { Correct Answer }}{\text { Total Items }} \times 100=$ Score. The test conduct to measure students reading comprehension.

Next, the researcher gave questionairre to students which consisted of reading strategies question and divided into 3 categories which were Global Reading, Problem Solving and Support Reading. This questionairre was conducted to measure the students' strategy when they read an English text.

After the researcher got all data, the researcher analyzed by comparing the result of reading strategies questionairre and reading comprehension test in order to find out a correlation between two variables, is there any significant correlation or not.

The researcher selected 30 sample of eleventh grade students of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon which held on February, $21^{\text {th }}$ and $27^{\text {th }}$ 2018. To conduct this research, the researcher used quantitative method because it was relevant to the research in order to find out the correlation of reading strategies and reading comprehension. The data of quantitative was gained in numeric and had been analyzed manually. Wiersma (2009: 190) said that correlational was ex post facto research focuses on the relationship between two variabels as they occur in natural settings. Because of the settings of variables was in natural, the researcher did not give any treatment to the variables. In conclusion, correlational research used to find out whether there was any
positive or negative relationship between variables and how strong the correlation was without controlling the participants.

The descriptive statistic analysis of SORS for the participant is shown in appendix 6 . The maximum score was 88 , and the lowest score was 35 . The range of SORS score in this study was 35 to 88 . The mean of the reading strategies use scores for the participants were 57.5 and the standard deviation was 13.402 .

Based on the coding and the raw data (to see the coding and the raw data can be seen in appendix 7), it reveals the data of students reading comprehension based on the descriptive statistic. It was indicated by mean, median, maximum and minimum score. In this result test, the average score (mean) of the reading comprehension data was 43.9 . Therefore, the minimum score of students reading comprehension was 14 and the maximum score was 83.

Correlation analysis was intended to find out the relationship of the two measurements result or the two variables researched, to determine the degree of correlation between the x variable (reading strategies) and y variable (reading comprehension). Researcher used the Pearson product moment correlation technique. It used because the data acquired the data interval, which was obtained through the instrument that uses Likert type scale. As stated by Kountour (2009 : 210) the data which form in interval scale or ratio can use Pearson product moment correlation.

Pearson Product Moment Correlation Test was used to find out the correlation coefficient between two variables. After being manually calculated (to see the result calculation manually by using Pearson Product Moment Correlation formula can be seen in appendix 5), it was found that the Pearson Product Moment or $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{xy}}$ score was 0.934 .

The result was decision making which by means of manual calculation used Pearson Product Moment Correlation formula obtained was 0.934 . because the result obtained from manual calculations used the formula pearson product moment correlation test was $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{xy}}=0.934$ where the result was higher than the value of significance $0.05(0.361)$ then there was a correlation of both data.

Based on the discussion it can be concluded that the correlation coefficient between reading strategies and reading comprehension was 0.934 , meaning that both variables have a very strong correlation and the correlation form was linear positif.

In addition, the researcher used $t$-test to test the hypothesis between two variables. After the data analyzed, the researcher found that the $\mathrm{t}_{\text {count }}$ was 4.910 . Then with the formula $\mathrm{df}=\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{x}}+\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{y}}-2$, it decided that the $\mathrm{df}=28$. Using $\mathrm{df}=28$ and significance level $=0.05$, the researcher found that the $t_{\text {table }}$ was 2.048 . Based on the result above, it can be concluded that $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{o}}(4.910)$ was higher than $\mathrm{t}_{\text {table }}$ (2.048), which means $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}$ was accepted and $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ was rejected. Therefore, there was significant correlation between both of the data.

The hypothesis of the study was stated as follow:
$\mathrm{H}_{0}$ : There was no significant correlation between students' reading strategies and their reading comprehension at eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon 2017/2018
$H_{a}$ : There was significant correlation between students' reading strategies and their reading comprehension at eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon 2017/2018.

Based on correlation test and $t$-test result it can be concluded that $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ was rejected and $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}$ was accepted which means that there was a significant correlation between reading strategies and reading comprehension at eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon 2017/2018.

In short, the total contribution of students' reading strategies and their reading comprehension achievement showed significant correlated. However the unexplained factors also had contribution on students‘ reading achievement. The findings of the study may have some pedagogical implications for foreign language teachers, course designers, parents, next researchers, and students.

Finally, this study was succeed in investigating the correlation between students‘ reading strategies and their reading comprehension at eleventh grade students of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon.

## BAB V

## CONCLUSION \& SUGGESTION

This chapter of this research presents (A) conclusions, and (B) suggestions.

## A. Conclusions

After the research was conducted at the eleventh grade students of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon, the major findings are summarized as follows. First, according to the result of survey of reading strategies (SORS), the level of eleventh grade students" survey of reading strategies was medium. Then, the result of reading test indicated that their reading achievement belonged to poor category. Second, based on the result of Pearson product moment correlations and t -test, it was found that students‘ reading strategies use correlated with their reading comprehension and the category of correlation was very strong. Based on the hypothesis to answered research formulation which was "is there any significant correlation between students' reading strategies and their reading comprehension at eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon?", it can be concluded that $H_{a}$ was accepted and $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ was rejected which means that there was a significant correlation between students' reading strategies and their reading comprehension at eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon.

## B. Suggestions

Based on the previous conclusions about the findings of this study, some suggestions are addressed to students, English foreign language (EFL) instructors and future research.

## 1. English Teachers

The study findings can help English teachers of high schools better understand the current use of English reading strategies among their students and actions they can take to help their students improve their reading abilities. The result of this study may help teachers determine the appropriate reading strategies to incorporate into English reading comprehension instruction. However, to ensure success in English reading comprehension, students need to know which strategies to use and how to use them.

## 2. Students <br> 4 There are several recommendations for students in relation to this study. Students suggested reading a lot and using all reading strategies, in order to improve their reading comprehension achievement. It is advised to them to practice their reading strategies more often in order to know which reading strategies they may lack and should be improved. <br> 3. For Next Research

This study gives information about the correlation between reading strategy used and reading comprehension of foreign language learners. Therefore, this study can be used as reference for future studies in other skill such as listening, writing and speaking with similar problems or variables. The findings of this study were difficult to generalize because of a small number of samples. Therefore, it is recommended for future research to examine larger samples.

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Dekan Fakuiltas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa,
\(\left.\begin{array}{lll}Menımbang \& a. Bahwa untuk pelayanan Bimbingan Penyusunan Skripsi mahasiswa, dipandang perlu <br>

diangkat Pembimbing Penyusunan Skrips,\end{array}\right]\)| b. Bahwa pengangkatan Pembimbing Penyusunan Skripsi tersebut perlu ditetapkan |
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Mengangkat saudara yang tercantum dalam lampiran Surat Keputusan ini sebagai Pembimbing Skripsi. kemudian hari terdapat kekeliruan, akan diadakan perubahan dan perbaikan sebagaimana mestinya


Dr. H. Aceng Hasani, M. Pd. NIP/I9670820 1998021003

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2. Wakil Dekan di lingkungan FKIP Untirta
3. Ketua Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
4. Yang bersangkutan

Tanggal : 24 April 2018
Perihal : Daftar mahasiswa dan Dosen Pembimbing TA/Skripsi
Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Semester Genap Tahun Akademik 2017/2018
DAFTAR MAHASISWA DAN DOSEN PEMBIMBING TA/SKRIPSI Semester: Genap Tahun Akademik 2017/2018

| No | NIM | Nama | Judul | Dosen Pembimbing |
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| 1 | 2223121645 | Citra <br> Delonix Regia | The Influence of Using Hannah Montana Movie Toward Vocabulary Mastery at The Seventh Grade of SMPN 15 Kota Serang | Pembimbing 1: Sutrisno Sadji Evendy, M.Pd. Pembimbing 2: Delsa Miranty, M.Pd |
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| 3 | 2223131307 | Dwi <br> Jadmoko | The Correlation between Students Critical Thinking and Argumentative Writing Skill at First Semester Students Department of English Education, University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa | Pembimbing 1: Dr R. Alpha Amirrachman, M. Phil Ed Pembimbing 2: Delsa Miranty, M.Pd. |
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ALVIN NUR AL FATH 2223131227
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THE CORRELATION OF READING STRATEGIES AND READING COMPREHENSION AT ELEVENTH GRADE OF SMA MUHAMMADIYAH CILEGON

Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan telah melaksanakan Penelitian di SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon sejak tanggal 28 Februari 2018 s/d 21 Maret 2018.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami buat dengan sebenarnya, agar dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.


# KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI <br> UNIVERSITAS SULTAN AGENG TIRTAYASA <br> FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN <br> Alamat: Kampus I Jalan Raya Jakarta Km. 04 Pakupatan Kota Serang <br> Kampus II Jalan Raya Ciwaru No. 25 Kota Serang <br> Tlp. (0254) 280330, Ext. 111, 7910005/7910008 Fax. (0254) 281254 

| Nomor $: 176 /$ UN43:2.03/PP/2018 | Serang, 23 Mei 2018 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Lampiran $: 4$ berkas |  |
| Perihal $: ~ U j i a n ~ S k r i p s i ~$ |  |

Yth.
Dr John Rahamzah, M. Hum
Penguji Ujian Skripsi
di
tempat

## Dengan hormat,

Sehubungan akan dilaksanakannya Ujian Skripsi mahasiswa Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, maka dengan ini kami mengundang Bapak/Ibu sebagai penguji ujian Skripsi, yang akan dilaksanakan pada:

| Hari/ Tanggal : Rabu, 30 Mei 2018 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Kamis, 31 Mei 2018 |
|  | Senin, 4 Juni 2018 |
| Waktu | : Terlampir |
| Tempat | $:$ Ruang CA104, CB313, dan Jurusan |

Nama mahasiswa dan penguji terlampir. Penguji diharapkan kerjasamanya untuk menguji tepat waktu karena akan berdampak pada jadwal ujian berikutnya.

Demikian surat ini kami buat. Atas perhatiannya diucapkan terima kasih.

Ketua Jurusan,


Dr. Siti Hikmah, M.Pd.
NIP. 197706032003122002
DAFTAR UJIAN SKRIPSI MEI 2018
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| No | Hari A Tangeal | Waktu | Tempat | Nama | NIM | Judul Skripxi | Ketua Penguji | Penguji 1 | Penguji 2 | Kode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Rabu, 30 <br> Mei 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & 08.00= \\ & \hline 09.00 \end{aligned}$ | Ruang Jurusan | Mentari Vrona | 2223140821 | Developing a Digital Animation for Teaching Narrative Tex at Nimh Grade Students of SMP Negeri 2 Kota Scrang | Dr. Yudi Juniardi | Dr Sin Hikmah, M.Pd. | Dina Rachmawati. M.Pd. | 1 |
| 2 | Rabu, 10 Mei 2018 | $\begin{gathered} 09.00- \\ 10.00 \end{gathered}$ | Ruang Junusan | Siti Hamna Sumedi | 2223140585 | Developing an Audio Visual Book Learning Media for Teaching Recount Text at the Tenth Grade Students of SMA Negeri 5 Kota Serang | De. Yudi Jumiardi | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dr Siti Ilikinah. } \\ & \text { M.Pd } \end{aligned}$ | Dina Rachmawati, M.PA. | 1 |
| 3 | Rabus 30 Mci 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & 10.00- \\ & 11.00 \end{aligned}$ | Ruang Junusan | Rahmi Amaha | 2223140245 | Developing an Interactive Multimedia for teaching Report text at the Eleventh Girade Students of SMA negeri I Kota Serang | Dr. Yudi Juniardi | Dr. Siti Hikmah. M.Pd. | Dina Rachmawati, M.Pd. | 1 |
| 4 | Rabu, 30 <br> Mci 2018 | $\begin{gathered} 11.00- \\ 12.00 \end{gathered}$ | Ruang Jurusan | Oktania Cinanti Murti | 2223141065 | Developing Local Conten-hased Audio Meadia for Teaching Listening | Dr. Yudi Juniardi M.Pd | Dr. Siti Hikmah. M.Pd | Dina Rachmawati, M.Pd. | 1 |
| 5 | Rabu, 30 <br> Mei 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.00- \\ & 14.00 \end{aligned}$ | Ruang Jurusan | Ratu Restiana | 2223130398 | The Influence of Prezi Software Multimedia Usage toward Students' Reading Comprechemsion in Descriptive Text at the Eighth Grade of SMPN 4 Kota Serang | Dr. Siti Hikmah, M.Pd. | Dr Yudi Juniardi, M.Pd | Dina Rachmawati, M.Pd. | 1 |

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Rahu, 30 Mci 2018 | $\begin{array}{r} 0800- \\ \hdashline \quad 09.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ruang } \\ & \text { CB313 } \end{aligned}$ | Fanisa F. Putri | 2233142398 | Macrolinguistic Error in EFL. Learnen' Exsay | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dr. Syafrizal, } \\ & \text { M.Pd. } \end{aligned}$ | Dhafid Wahyu Utomo, M.A. | Yusti Fargianti, M.Pd. | 2 |
| 2 | Rabu, 30 Mci 2018 | $\begin{array}{r} 09.00- \\ 10.00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ruape } \\ & \text { CB313 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Novela Francisca } \\ & \mathrm{K} \end{aligned}$ | 2223142291 | Gender Differences in Performing Refusal Strategies at the Sixith Semester of English Educaion Departnent at Univensity of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa | Dr. Syafrizal. M.Pd. | Dhafid Wahyu thomo, M.A. | Yusti Fargianti, M. Pd | 2 |
| 3 | Rabu. 30 Mer 2018 | $\begin{gathered} 10.00- \\ 11.00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ruang } \\ & \text { CB313 } \end{aligned}$ | A. Rein Yudha Wuaya | 2223143241 | An Analysis of Humor in Rooster loctiss Animation RWBY Volume 1-3 | Dr. Syafrizal, M.Pd. | Dr. John Pahanzath. M. Hum | Dhafid Wahyu Utome, M.A. | 7 |
| 4 | Rabu, 30 Mei 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & 11.00- \\ & 1200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ruany } \\ & \text { CB313 } \end{aligned}$ | Dwi Jadmoko | 2223131307 | The Correlation between Stadens' Crtical Thinking Skill and Students' Argumentative Writing Skill at Fifth Semester English Education of Untirta | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dr. John } \\ & \text { Pahamzah, } \\ & \text { M.Hum. } \end{aligned}$ | R. Alpha Amirrachman, Ph.D/Delsa Miranty, M.Pd | Delsa Miranty, M.Pd/ Wclliam Hamer, M.Pd | 2 |
| 5 | Rabu, 30 Mei 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.00- \\ & 14.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Ruang } \\ & \text { CB313 } \end{aligned}$ | Alvin Nur Al-Fath | 2223131227 | The Correlation of Reading Stratcgics and Reading Comprehension at Eleventh Grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon | Dr. John Pahamzah, M. Hum | R. Alpha Amirrachman. Ph.D/Delsa Miranty, M.Pd | Delsa Miranty, M.Pd/Welliam Hamer, M.Pd | 2 |

[^2]DAFTAR UJIAN SKRIPSI MEI 2018

| No | Hari \& Tanggal | Wakte | Tempat | Nama | NIM | Judul Skripsi | Ketua Penguji | Penguji 1 | Penguji 2 | Kode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| I | Kamis, 31 Mei 2018 | $\begin{array}{r} 08.00- \\ \therefore 09.00 \end{array}$ | Ruang <br> CAlO4 | Vidiama Rahmat | 2223131486 | The Effectiveness of Tounge Twister toward Students' Pronunciation Ability at Seventh Grade of Junior Hight School in SMP Negeri 4 Kota Serang | Dr. Nurhaeda Gailea, M.Hum | Ika Handayani. MPd. | Dina Rachmawati, M.Pd. | 3 |
| 2 | Kamis, 31 Mci 2018 | $\begin{gathered} 09.00- \\ 10.00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ruang } \\ & \text { CA104 } \end{aligned}$ | Sitio Nurul Hidayah | 2223132063 | Teaching Pronunciation through Reading Aloud Technique at Seventh Grade of SMPN 13 Kota Serang | Dr. Nurhaeda Ginilca, M Hum | IVa Handayani. M.Pd | Dinạ Rachumawati, M.Pd. | 3 |
| 3 | Kamis, 31 Mei 2018 | $\begin{gathered} 10.00- \\ 11.00 \end{gathered}$ | Ruang | Devi Prabawanti | 2223132414 | The Influence of Role Play towards Students' Pronuaciation at the Seventh Grade of SMP YPWKS Kota Cilegon | Dr. Nurhacia Gailea, M.Hum: | Ma Handayani, M.Pd | Dina Rachmawati. M.Pd. | 3 |
| 4 | Kamis, 31 <br> Mei 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & 11.00- \\ & 12.00 \end{aligned}$ | Ruang CA104 | Wulandari Kristiyanti | 2223140704 | The Influence of Scientific Approach towards Srudents' Recount Text Writing Skill at Eighth Grade of SMPN 2 Ciomas | Ledy Nuriely, <br> M.Pd | Itka Handayani, M.Pd | Dina Rachmawati. M.Pd | 3 |
| 5 | Kamis, 31 <br> Mei 2018 | $\begin{aligned} & 13.00- \\ & 14.00 \end{aligned}$ | Ruang CA104 | Riska Herwanti | 2223132245 | An Error Analynis of Students' English Pronunciation of Segmental Features (Descriptive Study at SMPN 6 Kota Serang) | Ledy Nurlely. <br> M.Pd | Ika Handayani, M.Pd | Dina Rachmawati, M.Pd | 3 |

Serang 23 Mei 2018
Ketua Jurusan.: Or. Siti Hikmah, M.Pd.
NIP. 197706032003122
JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS FKIP UNTIRTA
DAFTAR UJIAN SKRIPSI MEI 2018
JURUSAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS FKIP UNTIRTA

| No | Hari \& | Waktu | Tempat | Nama | NIM | Judut Skripsi | Ketua Penguji | Penguji 1 | Penguji 2 | Kode |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Senin, 4 Juai 2018. | $\begin{gathered} 08.00- \\ 09.00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ruang } \\ & \text { CB313 } \end{aligned}$ | Sofiyatul Inayah | 2223141472 | An Analysis of the Translation of Idiomatic Expression in Zootopia Movie | Dr. Yudi Juniardi, M.Pd | Dr. John Pahamzah, M.Hum. | Wicka Aarahayomi, M.Hum. | 4 |
| 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Senin, } \boldsymbol{4} \\ & \text { Juni } 2018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 09.00- \\ 10.00 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ruang } \\ & \text { CB313 } \end{aligned}$ | Siti Anisah Aprianingsth | 2223140937 | The Use of Visual Mnemonic Strategy to Improve Students' Vocabulary Mastery of Students Vocahulary Massery at Eakkapapsasanawich Islamic School Thailand | Dr. Yudi Juniardi | Ika Handayani. M.Pd | Rosmania Rima, M.Pd | 4 |
| 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Scnin, } 4 \\ & \text { Juni } 2018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.00- \\ & 11.00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ruang } \\ & \text { CB313 } \end{aligned}$ | Sari Darmayanti | 2223112544 | The Influence of Flash Card towards Vecabulary Mastery at Seventh Grade of MTs Mathlaul Huda Pabatan | Ika Handayani | Dr. Syafrizal. M.Pd. | Rosmania Rima, M.Pd | 4 |
| 4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Senin, } 4 \\ & \text { Juni } 2018 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.00- \\ & 12.00 \end{aligned}$ | Ruang CB3I3 | Adelia Astari | 2223141817 | The Anulysis of Suplementary English Final Examination for the First Semester at the Tenth Grade of SMAN 2 Kota Serang in Academic Year 2017/2018 | Dr. Syafrizal, M.Pd | Dr. Siti Hỉkmah, M.Pd | Ika Handayani, MPd | 4 |
| 5 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Senin, } 4 \\ \text { Jumi } 2018 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13.00- \\ 14.00 \end{gathered}$ | Ruang <br> CB313 | Bella Arista | 2223141719 | Students' English Pronunciation Errors in Vowels at Prateepthum Foundation School. Thailand | Dr. Syafrizal, M.Pd | Dr. Siti Hikmah, M.Pd. | ika Handayani, M.Pd | 4 |

[^3]
## APPENDIX B1

READING STRATEGIES QUESTIONNAIRE RESULT

| No | Code | Reading Strategies <br> Use | GLOB | PROB | SUPP |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | \#A.1 | 45 | 20 | 13 | 12 |
| 2 | \#A.2 | 55 | 30 | 15 | 10 |
| 3 | \#A.3 | 65 | 36 | 10 | 19 |
| 4 | \#A.4 | 53 | 33 | 10 | 10 |
| 5 | \#A.5 | 50 | 15 | 15 | 20 |
| 6 | \#A.6 | 38 | 12 | 15 | 11 |
| 7 | \#A.7 | 51 | 21 | 18 | 12 |
| 8 | \#A.8 | 70 | 27 | 15 | 28 |
| 9 | \#A.9 | 52 | 32 | 23 | 36 |
| 10 | \#A.10 | 75 | 30 | 30 | 15 |
| 11 | \#A.11 | 53 | 26 | 17 | 10 |
| 12 | \#A.12 | 54 | 17 | 11 | 26 |
| 13 | \#A.13 | 70 | 30 | 20 | 20 |
| 14 | \#A.14 | 88 | 42 | 36 | 10 |
| 15 | \#A.15 | 69 | 31 | 16 | 22 |
| 16 | \#A.16 | 75 | 35 | 20 | 20 |
| 17 | \#A.17 | 51 | 24 | 16 | 11 |
| 18 | \#A.18 | 50 | 21 | 11 | 18 |
| 19 | \#A.19 | 51 | 17 | 18 | 16 |
| 20 | \#A.20 | 48 | 27 | 10 | 11 |
| 21 | \#A.21 | 52 | 20 | 17 | 15 |
| 22 | \#A.22 | 76 | 43 | 21 | 12 |
| 23 | \#A.23 | 51 | 23 | 16 | 12 |
| 24 | \#A.24 | 80 | 40 | 25 | 15 |
| 25 | \#A.25 | 75 | 34 | 21 | 30 |
| 26 | \#A.26 | 49 | 27 | 12 | 10 |
| 27 | \#A.27 | 50 | 25 | 11 | 14 |
| 28 | \#A.28 | 35 | 12 | 11 | 12 |
| 29 | \#A.29 | 39 | 20 | 11 | 8 |
| 30 | \#A.30 | 55 | 24 | 12 | 19 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

## APPENDIX B2

## READING COMPREHENSION TEST RESULT



## APPENDIX B3

## NORMALITY TEST RESULT

## Reading Strategies Manual Calculation

| Score | X 1 | Z 1 | $\mathrm{~F}\left(\mathrm{Z}_{1}\right)$ | $\mathrm{S}\left(\mathrm{Z}_{1}\right)$ | $\mathrm{F}\left(\mathrm{Z}_{1}\right)-\mathrm{S}\left(\mathrm{Z}_{1}\right)$ |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 45 | 35 | $-1,678740221$ | 0,046601342 | 0,03333333 | 0,013268008 |
| 55 | 38 | $-1,454908192$ | 0,07284734 | 0,066666667 | 0,006180673 |
| 65 | 39 | $-1,380297515$ | 0,08374753 | 0,1 | 0,01625247 |
| 53 | 45 | $-0,932633456$ | 0,175504627 | 0,133333333 | 0,042171293 |
| 50 | 48 | $-0,708801427$ | 0,239223856 | 0,16666667 | 0,072557189 |
| 38 | 49 | $-0,63419075$ | 0,262978172 | 0,2 | 0,062978172 |
| 51 | 50 | $-0,559580074$ | 0,28788295 | 0,233333333 | 0,054549616 |
| 70 | 50 | $-0,559580074$ | 0,28788295 | 0,266666667 | 0,021216283 |
| 52 | 50 | $-0,559580074$ | 0,28788295 | 0,3 | 0,01211705 |
| 75 | 51 | $-0,484969397$ | 0,313849027 | 0,333333333 | 0,019484306 |
| 53 | 51 | $-0,484969397$ | 0,313849027 | 0,36666667 | 0,05281764 |
| 54 | 51 | $-0,484969397$ | 0,313849027 | 0,4 | 0,086150973 |
| 70 | 51 | $-0,484969397$ | 0,313849027 | 0,433333333 | 0,119484306 |
| 88 | 52 | $-0,410358721$ | 0,340771411 | 0,466666667 | 0,125895255 |
| 69 | 52 | $-0,410358721$ | 0,340771411 | 0,5 | 0,159228589 |
| 75 | 53 | $-0,335748044$ | 0,368530436 | 0,533333333 | 0,164802897 |
| 51 | 53 | $-0,335748044$ | 0,368530436 | 0,56666667 | 0,19813623 |
| 50 | 54 | $-0,261137368$ | 0,396993288 | 0,6 | 0,203006712 |
| 51 | 55 | $-0,186526691$ | 0,426015875 | 0,633333333 | 0,207317459 |
| 48 | 55 | $-0,186526691$ | 0,426015875 | 0,666666667 | 0,240650792 |
| 52 | 65 | 0,559580074 | 0,71211705 | 0,7 | 0,01211705 |
| 76 | 69 | 0,85802278 | 0,804560058 | 0,733333333 | 0,071226724 |
| 51 | 70 | 0,932633456 | 0,824495373 | 0,76666667 | 0,057828707 |
| 80 | 70 | 0,932633456 | 0,824495373 | 0,8 | 0,024495373 |
| 75 | 75 | 1,305686839 | 0,904170462 | 0,83333333 | 0,070837129 |
| 49 | 75 | 1,305686839 | 0,904170462 | 0,866666667 | 0,037503796 |
| 50 | 75 | 1,305686839 | 0,904170462 | 0,9 | 0,004170462 |
| 35 | 76 | 1,380297515 | 0,91625247 | 0,933333333 | 0,017080863 |
| 39 | 80 | 1,678740221 | 0,953398658 | 0,96666667 | 0,013268008 |
| 55 | 88 | 2,275625633 | 0,988565787 | 1 | 0,011434213 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 0 |  |


| $\mathrm{K}_{0}=0.240$ | $\mathrm{~K}_{0}<\mathrm{K}_{\text {tabel }}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathrm{K}_{\text {tabel }}=0.242$ | $0.240<0.242$ |

## Reading Comprehension Manual Calculation

| Score | X 1 | Z 1 | $\mathrm{~F}\left(\mathrm{Z}_{1}\right)$ | $\mathrm{S}\left(\mathrm{Z}_{1}\right)$ | $\mathrm{F}\left(\mathrm{Z}_{1}\right)-\mathrm{S}\left(\mathbf{Z}_{1}\right)$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 31 | 14 | $-1,770726837$ | 0,038303069 | 0,033333333 | 0,004969735 |
| 48 | 19 | $-1,474618671$ | 0,070157546 | 0,066666667 | 0,00349088 |
| 64 | 24 | $-1,178510504$ | 0,119296574 | 0,1 | 0,019296574 |
| 45 | 24 | $-1,178510504$ | 0,119296574 | 0,133333333 | 0,01403676 |
| 38 | 26 | $-1,060067237$ | 0,144557006 | 0,166666667 | 0,022109661 |
| 24 | 29 | $-0,882402337$ | 0,188779636 | 0,2 | 0,011220364 |
| 38 | 31 | $-0,76395907$ | 0,222445817 | 0,233333333 | 0,010887516 |
| 50 | 33 | $-0,645515804$ | 0,25929649 | 0,266666667 | 0,007370177 |
| 38 | 33 | $-0,645515804$ | 0,25929649 | 0,3 | 0,04070351 |
| 69 | 36 | $-0,467850904$ | 0,319945608 | 0,333333333 | 0,013387726 |
| 45 | 36 | $-0,467850904$ | 0,319945608 | 0,366666667 | 0,046721059 |
| 48 | 38 | $-0,349407637$ | 0,36339165 | 0,4 | 0,03660835 |
| 57 | 38 | $-0,349407637$ | 0,36339165 | 0,433333333 | 0,069941683 |
| 83 | 38 | $-0,349407637$ | 0,36339165 | 0,466666667 | 0,103275016 |
| 50 | 38 | $-0,349407637$ | 0,36339165 | 0,5 | 0,13660835 |
| 58 | 43 | $-0,05329947$ | 0,478746651 | 0,533333333 | 0,054586682 |
| 33 | 45 | 0,065143797 | 0,525970245 | 0,566666667 | 0,040696422 |
| 29 | 45 | 0,065143797 | 0,525970245 | 0,6 | 0,074029755 |
| 38 | 48 | 0,242808697 | 0,595923201 | 0,633333333 | 0,037410132 |
| 24 | 48 | 0,242808697 | 0,595923201 | 0,666666667 | 0,070743466 |
| 36 | 50 | 0,361251963 | 0,64104445 | 0,7 | 0,05895555 |
| 57 | 50 | 0,361251963 | 0,64104445 | 0,733333333 | 0,092288883 |
| 36 | 57 | 0,775803397 | 0,781067461 | 0,766666667 | 0,014400794 |
| 74 | 57 | 0,775803397 | 0,781067461 | 0,8 | 0,018932539 |
| 69 | 58 | 0,83502503 | 0,798148192 | 0,833333333 | 0,035185141 |
| 26 | 64 | 1,19035483 | 0,883046521 | 0,866666667 | 0,016379854 |
| 43 | 69 | 1,486462997 | 0,931421651 | 0,9 | 0,031421651 |
| 14 | 69 | 1,486462997 | 0,931421651 | 0,933333333 | 0,001911682 |
| 19 | 74 | 1,782571164 | 0,962671931 | 0,966666667 | 0,003994735 |
| 33 | 83 | 2,31556584 | 0,989709008 | 1 | 0,010290992 |

$\mathrm{K}_{0} \quad=0.136$
$\mathrm{K}_{0}<\mathrm{L}_{\text {tabel }}$
$\mathrm{K}_{\text {tabel }}=0.242$
$0.136<0.242$

## - Conclusion

1. Reading Strategies
$\mathrm{H}_{0}$ accepted. Because $\mathrm{K}_{0}<\mathrm{K}_{\text {tabel }}$
$0.240<0.242$
The population of reading strategies scores is normally distributed
2. Reading Comprehension

The population of reading comprehension scores is normally distributed


Tabel Nilai Kritis Uji Kolmogorov-Smirnov

| $n$ | $\alpha=0,20$ | $\alpha=0,10$ | $\alpha=0,05$ | $\alpha=0,02$ | $\alpha=0,01$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 0,900 | 0,950 | 0,975 | 0,990 | 0,995 |
| 2 | 0,684 | 0,776 | 0,842 | 0,900 | 0,929 |
| 3 | 0,565 | 0,636 | 0,708 | 0,785 | 0,829 |
| 4 | 0,493 | 0,565 | 0,624 | 0,689 | 0,734 |
| 5 | 0,447 | 0,509 | 0,563 | 0,627 | 0,669 |
| 6 | 0,410 | 0,468 | 0,519 | 0,577 | 0,617 |
| 7 | 0,381 | 0,436 | 0,483 | 0,538 | 0,576 |
| 8 | 0,359 | 0,410 | 0,454 | 0,507 | 0,542 |
| 9 | 0,339 | 0,387 | 0,430 | 0,480 | 0,513 |
| 10 | 0,323 | 0,369 | 0,409 | 0,457 | 0,486 |
| 11 | 0,308 | 0,352 | 0,391 | 0,437 | 0,468 |
| 12 | 0,296 | 0,338 | 0,375 | 0,419 | 0,449 |
| 13 | 0,285 | 0,325 | 0,361 | 0,404 | 0,432 |
| 14 | 0,275 | 0,314 | 0,349 | 0,390 | 0,418 |
| 15 | 0,266 | 0,304 | 0,338 | 0,377 | 0,404 |
| 16 | 0,258 | 0,295 | 0,327 | 0,366 | 0,392 |
| 17 | 0,250 | 0,286 | 0,318 | 0,355 | 0,381 |
| 18 | 0,244 | 0,279 | 0,309 | 0,346 | 0,371 |
| 19 | 0,237 | 0,271 | 0,301 | 0,337 | 0,361 |
| 20 | 0,232 | 0,265 | 0,294 | 0,329 | 0,352 |
| 21 | 0,226 | 0,259 | 0,287 | 0,321 | 0,344 |
| 22 | 0,221 | 0,253 | 0,281 | 0,314 | 0,337 |
| 23 | 0,216 | 0,247 | 0,275 | 0,307 | 0,330 |
| 24 | 0,212 | 0,242 | 0,269 | 0,301 | 0,323 |
| 25 | 0,208 | 0,238 | 0,264 | 0,295 | 0,317 |
| 26 | 0,204 | 0,233 | 0,259 | 0,290 | 0,311 |
| 27 | 0,200 | 0,229 | 0,254 | 0,284 | 0,305 |
| 28 | 0,197 | 0,225 | 0,250 | 0,279 | 0,300 |
| 29 | 0,193 | 0,221 | 0.246 | 0,275 | 0,295 |
| 30 | 0,190 | 0,218 | 0,242 | 0,270 | 0,290 |
| 35 | 0,177 | 0,202 | 0,224 | 0,251 | 0,269 |
| 40 | 0,165 | 0,189 | 0,210 | 0,235 | 0,252 |
| 45 | 0,156 | 0,179 | 0,198 | 0,222 | 0,238 |
| 50 | 0,148 | 0,170 | 0,188 | 0,211 | 0,226 |
| 55 | 0,142 | 0,162 | 0,180 | 0,201 | 0,216 |
| 60 | 0,136 | 0,155 | 0,172 | 0,193 | 0,207 |
| 65 | 0,131 | 0,149 | 0,166 | 0,185 | 0,199 |
| 70 | 0,126 | 0,144 | 0,160 | 0,179 | 0,192 |
| 75 | 0,122 | 0,139 | 0,154 | 0,173 | 0,185 |
| 80 | 0,118 | 0,135 | 0,150 | 0,167 | 0,179 |
| 85 | 0,114 | 0,131 | 0,145 | 0,162 | 0,174 |
| 90 | 0,111 | 0,127 | 0,141 | 0,158 | 0,169 |
| 95 | 0,108 | 0,124 | 0,137 | 0,154 | 0,165 |
| 100 | 0,106 | 0,121 | 0,134 | 0,150 | 0,161 |
| Pendekatan |  |  |  |  |  |
| $n$ | 1,07/Vn | 1,22/Vn | 1,35/vn | 1,52/Vn | 1,63/vn |
| 200 | 0,076 | 0,086 | 0,096 | 0,107 | 0,115 |

## PERINGATAN : I!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan,dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian'seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun

## APPENDIX B4

## LINEARITY TEST RESULT

Manual Calculation

| No. | Participants | X | Y | Y | $\mathrm{X}^{2}$ | $\mathrm{Y}^{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | \#A. | 45 | 31 | 2025 | 961 | 1395 |
| 2 | \#A. 2 | 55 | 48 | 3025 | 2304 | 2640 |
| 3 | \#A.3 | 65 | 64 | 4225 | 4096 | 4160 |
| 4 | \#A.4 | 53 | 45 | 2809 | 2025 | 2385 |
| 5 | \#A.5 | 50 | 38 | 2500 | 1444 | 1900 |
| 6 | \#A.6 | 38 | 24 | 1444 | 576 | 912 |
| 7 | \#A.7 | 51 | 38 | 2601 | 1444 | 1938 |
| 8 | \#A.8 | 70 | 50 | 4900 | 2500 | 3500 |
| 9 | \#A.9 | 52 | 38 | 2704 | 1444 | 1976 |
| 10 | \#A.10 | 75 | 69 | 5625 | 4761 | 5175 |
| 11 | \#A.11 | 53 | 45 | 2809 | 2025 | 2385 |
| 12 | \#A.12 | 54 | 48 | 2916 | 2304 | 2592 |
| 13 | \#A.13 | 70 | 57 | 4900 | 3249 | 3990 |
| 14 | \#A.14 | 88 | 83 | 7744 | 6889 | 7304 |
| 15 | \#A.15 | 69 | 50 | 4761 | 2500 | 3450 |
| 16 | \#A.16 | 75 | 58 | 5625 | 3364 | 4350 |
| 17 | \#A.17 | 51 | 33 | 2601 | 1089 | 1683 |
| 18 | \#A.18 | 50 | 29 | 2500 | 841 | 1450 |
| 19 | \#A.19 | 51 | 38 | 2601 | 1444 | 1938 |
| 20 | \#A.20 | 48 | 24 | 2304 | 576 | 1152 |
| 21 | \#A.21 | 52 | 36 | 2704 | 1296 | 1872 |
| 22 | \#A.22 | 76 | 57 | 5776 | 3249 | 4332 |
| 23 | \#A.23 | 51 | 36 | 2601 | 1296 | 1836 |
| 24 | \#A.24 | 80 | 74 | 6400 | 5476 | 5920 |
| 25 | \#A.25 | 75 | 69 | 5625 | 4761 | 5175 |
| 26 | \#A.26 | 49 | 26 | 2401 | 676 | 1274 |
| 27 | \#A.27 | 50 | 43 | 2500 | 1849 | 2150 |
| 28 | \#A.28 | 35 | 14 | 1225 | 196 | 490 |
| 29 | \#A.29 | 39 | 19 | 1521 | 361 | 741 |
| 30 | \#A.30 | 55 | 33 | 3025 | 1089 | 1815 |
|  | TOTAL | 1725 | 1317 | 104397 | 66085 | 81880 |

From the tabel above. It obtained data:
$\mathrm{N}=30$
$\sum X=1725$
$\sum \mathrm{Y}=1317$
$\sum X Y=81880$
$\sum \mathrm{X} 2=104397$
$\sum \mathrm{Y} 2=66085$
Below is calculated by applying linearity formula

$a=-24,008$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{b} & =\frac{n \sum X Y-\left(\sum X\right)\left(\sum Y\right)}{n \sum X^{2}-\left(\sum X\right)^{2}} \\
& =\frac{30(81880)-(1725)(1317)}{30(104397)-1725^{2}}
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
=\frac{184575}{156285}
$$

b $=1,181$

The Result. $a=-24.008 \quad b=1,181$
$Y^{2}=a+b X$
$Y^{2}=-24.008+1,181 X$

The Meaning of Regression Equations
$>$ When the reading strategies of student $(\mathrm{X})$ is constant, then the average reading comprehension of student is $-24,008$
$>$ Regression coefficient of reading strategies of student equal to 1,181 indicate that every increase of one constant in reading strategies student will increase reading comprehension of students equal to 1,181

Significance level: $\alpha=5 \%$
Test Statistic: Test F


## PERINGATAN : I!

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
2. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya tulis ilmiah, penyusunan laporan,dan atau tinjauan suatu masalah dengan catatan tidak merugikan Penulis.
3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian'seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

$$
\begin{aligned}
\mathrm{JKE} & =\mathrm{JKT}-\mathrm{JKR} \\
& =8268,7-7266,1025 \\
\mathrm{JKE} & =1002,5975
\end{aligned}
$$



From result of calculation F table (calculation f table with significance level of
0.05 and 0.025 can be seen in table below)
obtained $\mathrm{Fo}=4.20$

1. $\mathrm{Dfl}=\mathrm{k}-1$

$$
=2-1=1
$$

2. $\mathrm{Df} 2=\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{k}$

$$
=30-2=28
$$

## - Conclusion

## Ho rejected because Fo < F $\alpha$

That is $4.20<5.60$, so Ho is rejected, meaning Ha accepted so that it means

Titik Persentase Distribusi Funtuk Probabilita $=0,05$

| df untuk penyebut <br> (N2) | df untuk pembilang (N1) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| 1 | 161 | 199 | 216 | 225 | 230 | 234 | 237 | 239 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 245 | 246 |
| 2 | 18.51 | 19.00 | 19.16 | 19.25 | 19.30 | 19.33 | 19.35 | 19.37 | 19.38 | 19.40 | 19.40 | 19.41 | 19.42 | 19.42 | 19.43 |
| 3 | 10.13 | 9.55 | 9.28 | 9.12 | 9.01 | 8.94 | 8.89 | 8.85 | 8.81 | 8.79 | 8.76 | 8.74 | 8.73 | 8.71 | 8.70 |
| 4 | 7.71 | 6.94 | 6.59 | 6.39 | 6.26 | 6.16 | 6.09 | 6.04 | 6.00 | 5.96 | 5.94 | 5.91 | 5.89 | 5.87 | 5.86 |
| 5 | 6.61 | 5.79 | 5.41 | 5.19 | 5.05 | 4.95 | 4.88 | 4.82 | 4.77 | 4.74 | 4.70 | 4.68 | 4.66 | 4.64 | 4.62 |
| 6 | 5.99 | 5.14 | 4.76 | 4.53 | 4.39 | 4.28 | 4.21 | 4.15 | 4.10 | 4.06 | 4.03 | 4.00 | 3.98 | 3.96 | 3.94 |
| 7 | 5.59 | 4.74 | 4.35 | 4.12 | 3.97 | 3.87 | 3.79 | 3.73 | 3.68 | 3.64 | 3.60 | 3.57 | 3.55 | 3.53 | 3.51 |
| 8 | 5.32 | 4.46 | 4.07 | 3.84 | 3.69 | 3.58 | 3.50 | 3.44 | 3.39 | 3.35 | 3.31 | 3.28 | 3.26 | 3.24 | 3.22 |
| 9 | 5.12 | 4.26 | 3.86 | 3.63 | 3.48 | 3.37 | 3.29 | 3.23 | 3.18 | 3.14 | 3.10 | 3.07 | 3.05 | 3.03 | 3.01 |
| 10 | 4.96 | 4.10 | 3.71 | 3.48 | 3.33 | 3.22 | 3.14 | 3.07 | 3.02 | 2.98 | 2.94 | 291 | 2.89 | 2.86 | 2.85 |
| 11 | 4.84 | 3.98 | 3.59 | 3.36 | 3.20 | 3.09 | 3.01 | 2.95 | 2.90 | 2.85 | 2.82 | 2.79 | 2.76 | 2.74 | 2.72 |
| 12 | 4.75 | 3.89 | 3.49 | 3.26 | 3.11 | 3.00 | 2.91 | 2.85 | 2.80 | 2.75 | 2.72 | 2.69 | 2.66 | 2.64 | 2.62 |
| 13 | 4.67 | 3.81 | 3.41 | 3.18 | 3.03 | 2.92 | 2.83 | 2.77 | 2.71 | 2.67 | 2.63 | 2.60 | 2.58 | 2.55 | 2.53 |
| 14 | 4.60 | 3.74 | 3.34 | 3.11 | 2.98 | 2.85 | 2.76 | 2.70 | 2.65 | 2.60 | 2.57 | 2.53 | 2.51 | 2.48 | 2.46 |
| 15 | 4.54 | 3.68 | 3.29 | 3.06 | 2.90 | 2.79 | 2.71 | 2.64 | 2.59 | 2.54 | 2.51 | 2.48 | 2.45 | 2.42 | 2.40 |
| 16 | 4.49 | 3.63 | 3.24 | 3.01 | 2.85 | 2.74 | 2.66 | 2.59 | 2.54 | 2.49 | 2.46 | 2.42 | 2.40 | 2.37 | 2.35 |
| 17 | 4.45 | 3.59 | 3.20 | 2.96 | 2.81 | 2.70 | 2.61 | 2.55 | 2.49 | 2.45 | 2.41 | 2.38 | 2.35 | 2.33 | 2.31 |
| 18 | 4.41 | 3.55 | 3.16 | 2.93 | 2.77 | 2.66 | 2.58 | 2.51 | 2.46 | 2.41 | 2.37 | 2.34 | 2.31 | 2.29 | 2.27 |
| 19 | 4.38 | 3.52 | 3.13 | 2.90 | 2.74 | 2.63 | 2.54 | 2.48 | 2.42 | 2.38 | 2.34 | 2.31 | 2.28 | 2.26 | 2.23 |
| 20 | 4.35 | 3.49 | 3.10 | 2.87 | 2.71 | 2.60 | 2.51 | 2.45 | 2.39 | 2.35 | 2.31 | 2.28 | 2.25 | 2.22 | 2.20 |
| 21 | 4.32 | 3.47 | 3.07 | 2.84 | 2.68 | 2.57 | 2.49 | 2.42 | 2.37 | 2.32 | 2.28 | 2.25 | 2.22 | 2.20 | 2.18 |
| 22 | 4.30 | 3.44 | 3.05 | 2.82 | 2.66 | 2.55 | 2.46 | 2.40 | 2.34 | 2.30 | 2.26 | 2.23 | 2.20 | 2.17 | 2.15 |
| 23 | 4.28 | 3.42 | 3.03 | 2.80 | 2.64 | 2.53 | 2.44 | 2.37 | 2.32 | 2.27 | 2.24 | 2.20 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.13 |
| 24 | 4.26 | 3.40 | 3.01 | 2.78 | 2.62 | 2.51 | 2.42 | 2.36 | 2.30 | 2.25 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.13 | 2.11 |
| 25 | 4.24 | 3.39 | 2.99 | 2.76 | 2.60 | 2.49 | 2.40 | 2.34 | 228 | 2.24 | 2.20 | 2.16 | 2.14 | 2.11 | 2.09 |
| 26 | 4.23 | 3.37 | 2.98 | 2.74 | 2.59 | 2.47 | 2.39 | 2.32 | 2.27 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 2.15 | 2.12 | 2.09 | 2.07 |
| 27 |  | 1.35 | 2.96 | 2.73 | 2.57 | 2.46 | 2.37 | 2.31 | 2.25 | 2.20 | 2.17 | 2.13 | 2.10 | 2.08 | 2.06 |
| 28 | 4.20 | 134 | 2.95 | 2.71 | 2.56 | 2.45 | 2.36 | 2.29 | 2.24 | 2.19 | 2.15 | 2.12 | 2.09 | 2.06 | 2.04 |
| 29 | 4.14 | 3.33 | 2.93 | 2.70 | 2.55 | 2.43 | 2.35 | 2.28 | 2.22 | 2.18 | 2.14 | 2.10 | 2.08 | 2.05 | 2.03 |
| 30 | 4.17 | 3.32 | 2.92 | 2.69 | 2.53 | 2.42 | 2.33 | 2.27 | 2.21 | 2.16 | 2.13 | 2.09 | 2.06 | 2.04 | 2.01 |

TPUST

## PERINGATAN III

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
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3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian'seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## F Table for $\alpha=0.025$




## APPENDIX B5

PEARSON PRODUCT CORRELATION RESULT

Correlation Formula of Reading Strategies and Reading Comprehension

| No | Participants | $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{X 2}$ | $\mathbf{Y 2}$ | $\mathbf{X Y}$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| 1 | \#A.1 | 45 | 31 | 2025 | 961 | 1395 |
| 2 | \#A.2 | 55 | 48 | 3025 | 2304 | 2640 |
| 3 | \#A.3 | 65 | 64 | 4225 | 4096 | 4160 |
| 4 | \#A.4 | 53 | 45 | 2809 | 2025 | 2385 |
| 5 | \#A.5 | 50 | 38 | 2500 | 1444 | 1900 |
| 6 | \#A.6 | 38 | 24 | 1444 | 576 | 912 |
| 7 | \#A.7 | 51 | 38 | 2601 | 1444 | 1938 |
| 8 | \#A.8 | 70 | 50 | 4900 | 2500 | 3500 |
| 9 | \#A.9 | 52 | 38 | 2704 | 1444 | 1976 |
| 10 | \#A.10 | 75 | 69 | 5625 | 4761 | 5175 |
| 11 | \#A.11 | 53 | 45 | 2809 | 2025 | 2385 |
| 12 | \#A.12 | 54 | 48 | 2916 | 2304 | 2592 |
| 13 | \#A.13 | 70 | 57 | 4900 | 3249 | 3990 |
| 14 | \#A.14 | 88 | 83 | 7744 | 6889 | 7304 |
| 15 | \#A.15 | 69 | 50 | 4761 | 2500 | 3450 |
| 16 | \#A.16 | 75 | 58 | 5625 | 3364 | 4350 |
| 17 | \#A.17 | 51 | 33 | 2601 | 1089 | 1683 |
| 18 | \#A.18 | 50 | 29 | 2500 | 841 | 1450 |
| 19 | \#A.19 | 51 | 38 | 2601 | 1444 | 1938 |
| 20 | \#A.20 | 48 | 24 | 2304 | 576 | 1152 |
| 21 | \#A.21 | 52 | 36 | 2704 | 1296 | 1872 |
| 22 | \#A.22 | 76 | 57 | 5776 | 3249 | 4332 |
| 23 | \#A.23 | 51 | 36 | 2601 | 1296 | 1836 |
| 24 | \#A.24 | 80 | 74 | 6400 | 5476 | 5920 |
| 25 | \#A.25 | 75 | 69 | 5625 | 4761 | 5175 |
| 26 | \#A.26 | 49 | 26 | 2401 | 676 | 1274 |
| 27 | \#A.27 | 50 | 43 | 2500 | 1849 | 2150 |
| 28 | \#A.28 | 35 | 14 | 1225 | 196 | 490 |
| 29 | \#A.29 | 39 | 19 | 1521 | 361 | 741 |
| 30 | \#A.30 | 55 | 33 | 3025 | 1089 | 1815 |
| TOTAL |  | 1725 | 1317 | 104397 | 66085 | 81880 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

From the table above, the data which obtained were:

| N | $=30$ |
| ---: | :--- |
| $\sum \mathrm{X}$ | $=1725$ |
| $\sum \mathrm{Y}$ | $=1317$ |
| $\sum \mathrm{XY}$ | $=81880$ |
| $\sum \mathrm{X} 2$ | $=104397$ |
| $\sum \mathrm{Y} 2$ | $=66085$ |

Below is calculated by applying correlation formula

$$
\begin{aligned}
r_{x y} & =\frac{N \sum X Y-\left(\sum X\right)\left(\sum Y\right)}{\sqrt{\left[N \sum X^{2}-\left(\sum X\right)^{2}\right]\left[N \sum Y^{2}-\left(\sum Y\right)^{2}\right]}} \\
& =\frac{2456400-2271825}{\sqrt{[3131910}-2975625][1982550-1734489]} \\
& =\frac{184575}{\sqrt{(156285)}(248061)} \\
& =\frac{184575}{\sqrt{38768213385}} \\
& =\frac{184575}{196896,45346} \\
r_{x y} & =0,937
\end{aligned}
$$

If $\mathrm{r}_{\mathrm{xy}}>\mathrm{r}_{\text {tabel }} 0.937>0.361$ then there is a correlation between reading strategies and reading comprehension.

The value of correlation between reading strategies and reading comprehension was 0,937 meaning that both variables have very strong correlation and the correlation form was Linear Positif.

Below is calculated correlation using SPSS

Correlations

|  |  | Reading <br> Comprehensi <br> on | Reading <br> Strategies |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Reading Comprehension | Pearson Correlation | 1 | $937^{\prime \prime}$ |
|  | Sig. (2-tailed) | 30 | , 000 |
|  | N | 30 |  |
| Reading Strategies | Pearson Correlation | , $937^{* *}$ | 1 |
|  | Sig. (2-tailed) | , 000 |  |
|  | N | 30 | 30 |



## Tabel r untuk $\mathrm{df}=\mathbf{1 - 5 0}$



## PERINGATAN : 1 !

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian/seluruh karya tulis ini untuk digandakan/diperjualbelikan.
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## PERINGATAN :II

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3. Dilarang mengumumkan sebagian'seluruhnya karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun.

## APPENDIX B6

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTIC OF READING COMPREHENSION


## APPENDIX B7

## DESCRIPTIVE STATISTIC OF READING COMPREHENSION TEST

## Statistics



## APPENDIX B8

## DISTRIBUTION OF READING COMPREHENSION ACHIEVEMENT

| Interval | Students | Category | Percentage |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $86-100$ | 0 | Very Good | 0 |
| $71-85$ | 2 | Good | $6,67 \%$ |
| $56-70$ | 6 | Average | $20 \%$ |
| $46-55$ | 4 | Poor | $13,33 \%$ |
| $0-45$ | 18 | Very Poor | $60 \%$ |

## APPENDIX B9

Name :

Class :

## Survei Tentang Strategi Membaca

Tujuan dari survei ini adalah untuk mengumpulkan informasi mengenai berbagai teknik yang Anda gunakan ketika Anda membaca teks-teks akademis dalam bahasa Inggris (misalnya membaca buku-buku pelajaran untuk mengerjakan PR (Pekerjaan Rumah) atau mempersiapkan ujian, membaca artikel-artikel dalam jurnal ilmiah, dll.). Hal-hal yang disebutkan berikut ini merujuk pada cara Anda membaca teks-teks akademis (misalnya buku-buku pelajaran, bukan koran atau majalah). Setiap pernyataan diikuti oleh 5 [lima] angka: 1, 2, 3, 4, dan 5, dan masing-masing angka itu memiliki arti sebagai berikut:

1. artinya "Saya tidak pernah atau hampir tidak pernah melakukan hal ini".
2. artinya "Saya melakukan hal ini hanya sesekali".
3. artinya "Saya kadang-kadang melakukan hal ini".
4. artinya "Saya biasa melakukan hal ini".
5. artinya "Saya selalu atau hampir selalu melakukan hal ini".

Setelah Anda membaca setiap pernyataan, lingkarilah angka (1, 2, 3, 4, atau 5) sesuai dengan keadaan Anda.Tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah dalam setiap pernyataan dalam survey ini.

| NO | Pernyataan | Tidak Pe |  | Selalu |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Saya memiliki tujuan ketika saya membaca sebuah teks. | $1 \quad 2$ | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | Ketika membaca, saya membuat catatan untuk membantu saya dalam memahami apa yang saya baca. | $1 \quad 2$ | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | Saya menggunakan pengetahuan saya untuk membantu memahami teks yang saya baca. |  | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| $4$ | Sebelum membaca sebuah teks, saya melihat teks secara keseluruhan untuk mengetahui mengenai apa teks tersebut. |  |  | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | Ketika membaca bagian teks yang sulit, saya membaca dengan suara keras untuk membantu saya memahami teks tersebut. | $1 \quad 2$ | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | Saya memikirkan apakah isi dari teks sesuai dengan tujuan saya dalam membaca. | $1$ | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7 | Saya membaca dengan perlahan-lahan dan berhati-hati untuk memastikan bahwa saya memahami apa yang sedang saya baca. | $2$ | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8 | Saya meninjau teks bacaan terlebih dahulu dengan memperhatikan karakteristik teks, misalnya panjang teks dan susunannya. | $12$ | 3 | 4 | 5 |





## APPENDIX B10

Name :
Class :

## READING COMPREHENSION SECTION

## DIRECTION

In this section of the test, you will read seven texts and answer 42 questions. Choose the correct answer to each question and mark the letter of the correct answer on your answer sheet. Before you start, read the sample text and the questions below.

## Sample Text

The Golden Gate Bridge is a famous bridge in San Francisco. The bridge has a red color, but gray clouds often surround it. On clear days people come to take pictures of the bridge. The pictures show the green hills next to the bridge and the blue water under it.

## Sample Question 1

What is this text mostly about?
(A) Gray clouds
(B) San Francisco
(C) A famous bridge
(D) Taking photographs

The correct answer is C, "A famous bridge."

## Sample Question 2

## What color is the Golden Gate Bridge?

(A) Red
(B) Green
(C) Blue
(D) Gray

The correct answer is A, "Red."

## Questions 1-5 are about the following note from a teacher.

Dear Cathy,
Thanks for volunteering to clean up the science laboratory this afternoon. Usually, when a student does this for the first time, I go to the lab to show him or her exactly what to do. However, today I have a teacher's staff meetingat $3: 30$, so I can't be there. Still, I'm sure everything will be fine, since you have worked in the lab many times. Here is what you should do:

1. Clean all the glass containers that were used in class today.
2. After washing the containers, place them upside down on a towel to dry.
3. Wipe down all the work tables with a wet cloth.
4.Put all the microscopes that have been left out back on the equipment shelf.
4. Sweep the floor.
5. Put the trash outside the door.
6. Turn off the lights and lock the door when you leave.

If you have any questions, please ask Ms. Edwards in the classroom next door.You can return the key to me tomorrow when we have class at 10:30.Thank you so much for your help!
-Mr. Marston

1. In line 2 of the note, the word this refers to $\qquad$
(A) saying thank you
(B) finishing homework
(C) going to the science laboratory
(D) cleaning the science laboratory
2. Where will Mr. Marston probably be when Cathy cleans the lab?
(A) In the lab
(B) In his office
(C) At a meeting
(D) In the classroom next door
3. Where should Cathy put the glass containers?
(A) On a towel
(B) Near the door
(C) Next to the sink
(D) On the equipment shelf
4. What should Cathy do immediately after sweeping the floor?
(A) Lock the lab door
(B) Put away any microscopes
(C) Wipe down the worktables
(D) Take the trash out of the lab
5. When should Cathy give the key back to Mr. Marston?
(A) On her way home
(B) In class the next day 101
(C) Right after she cleans the lab
(D) Before school begins the next morning

## Questions 6-10 refer to the following letter in a school newspaper.

Line This is my first year attending Wilson Middle School. Last year I went to a different middle school. Over the summer my father got a new job, so our whole family moved. Now I go to Wilson.

I want to make some comments based on my unique perspective as someone 5 who has attended two different middle schools. For example, I was surprised by all the complaints that the students at Wilson make about the food in the cafeteria. Either they don't like it, or they want more choices. But I like the food. The dishes are pretty tasty. And as for choices, at the school I went to last year there were never more than two lunch options each day. Sometimes there was only one!

10 However, I don't want anyone to think that I have a negative opinion of the Wilson students. Actually, I have been impressed with how involved the students here are. I plan to participate in some of the special clubs here that are organized by students, like the photography club and the hiking club. At my last school, students were not as actively involved in forming clubs.
6. Why is the author a student at Wilson Middle School?
(A) Because his family recently moved
(B) Because his father is a teacher there
(C) Because it is the best school in the area102
(D) Because he just completed primary school
7. In line 4, the word perspective is closest in meaning to $\qquad$
(A) cause and effect
(B) back and forth
(C) out of date
(D) point of view
8. In line 9, the word one refers to $\qquad$ .
(A) day
(B) school
(C) option
(D) cafeteria
9. Why does the author like the food at Wilson Middle School?
(A) It tastes good.
(B) It is very healthful.
(C) The servings are large.
(D) Students help to make it.
10. What does the author imply about the students at his previous school compared to students at Wilson Middle School?
(A) They did better in their studies.
(B) They planned fewer activities.
(C) They belonged to sports clubs.
(D) They gave him more help.

## Questions 11-17 are about the following story.

Line Cricket - how I detested this game when I was young! My family would spend hours and hours watching it on television while I angrily waited for it to end. Every game seemed the same. Yes, one team won and the other one lost, but it was always the same game - some men pitching a ball, some running back and forth.

5 Then something happened. I became old enough to start playing cricket myself with the other kids in my neighborhood. We found a place to play wherever we could put up a wicket. We played on the street, in the backyardeven on the tops of buildings, believe it or not!

I can recall so clearly the sounds of the ball hitting the bat and the quick 10running feet. I can still feel the sun on my face as I played and the bruises and scratches from falling down. I can still see the blue sky fading to darkness behind the buildings as our games continued into the night. It became my favorite thing in the world. Now I watch it not with anger, but with fond memories of the endless days and nights spent playing the game.
11. What title best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
(A) Cricket: A Game for All Ages
(B) How I Learned to Love Cricket
(C) The Dangers of Playing Cricket
(D) Learning the Rules of a Difficult Game
12. In line 1 , the word detested is closest in meaning to $\qquad$ .
(A) hated
(B) played
(C) wanted
(D) watched
13. What best describes the author's attitude toward cricket when he was very young?
(A) It was boring to watch.
(B) It was difficult to learn.
(C) It was fun to talk about.
(D) It was dangerous to play.
14. According to the author, what was surprising about some of the cricket games he played?
(A) They were played without bats.
(B) They were played on rooftops.
(C) No one cared who won them.
(D) No one got hurt playing them.
15. The author describes memories of all of the following EXCEPT $\qquad$ .
(A) how the sun felt on his skin
(B) how the ball sounded hitting the bat
(C) how the sky turned from light to dark
(D) how the rules of the game caused arguments
16. What change does the author describe?
(A) He could not remember the rules of cricket at first, but then he decided it did not matter.
(B) He was afraid of getting hurt playing cricket at first, but then he stopped being afraid.
(C) He did not like cricket at first, but then he began to enjoy it.
(D) He liked playing cricket at first, but then he grew tired of it.
17. In line 13 , the word fond is closest in meaning to
(A) old
(B) cruel
(C) happy
(D) interesting

Questions 18-23 are about the following story.

Line Edward rang the Millers‘ doorbell. Mr. and Mrs. Miller had moved into the neighborhood last month. They had a five-year-old son, and they had asked Edward to watch him that evening while they went out.
"Hello, Edward," Mrs. Miller said as she opened the door.
5 Mr. Miller stood behind her with a boy at his side. "This is Lucas," Mr. Miller said. "Lucas, this is Edward. He will watch you tonight while Mom and I are out." The little boy waved shyly to Edward. The Millers asked Edward to entertain Lucas for an hour and then put him in bed. After Lucas's parents left, Edward went with the boy to his room. They played some 10 games and built a tower out of wooden blocks.
"It's time for you to go to sleep now," Edward said. Lucas looked disappointed, but he changed into his pajamas and got into bed. "Will you read me a story?" he asked Edward. Edward took a picture book from the shelf and read it to Lucas.

When he finished reading
15 the book to Lucas, he turned out the light and said good night. But as soon
as Edward left the room, Lucas called out to him. "What's wrong?" Edward asked. "I'm afraid of the dark," Lucas explained.
Edward turned on the small light by Lucas's bed. "Good night," Edward said again.

Five minutes later, Lucas cried out again. "What's wrong now?" Edward asked. "I thought I heard a sound," Lucas said. "I think there might be a monster under my bed." Edward explained that there was no monster under the bed, but Lucas was still afraid. Finally, Edward went to the kitchen and found a flashlight. He shined the flashlight under

25 Lucas's bed. "See?" he said. "No monster."
"Will you stay with me in case one comes?" Lucas begged.
Edward could see that the little boy was frightened. He agreed to sit in the chair by Lucas's bed, with the flashlight in his hand. Edward sat in the chair, waiting for Lucas to fall asleep. The dim light in the room and

30 the soft chair made Edward feel tired, too. He closed his eyes.
The next thing he knew someone was shaking him gently. Edward opened his eyes and saw Mr. and Mrs. Miller.
"We're home," Mrs. Miller whispered. "Thank you for taking care of Lucas. We had a wonderful evening."
35 Edward shook himself in amazement. Was the evening over already?
18. Why did Edward go to the Millers' house?
(A) To borrow a flashlight
(B) To take care of Lucas
(C) To welcome the Millers to the neighborhood
(D) To help the Millers move into their house
19. In line 7 , the word entertain is closest in meaning to $\qquad$ .
(A) look for
(B) cook for
(C) play with
(D) argue with
20. What did Edward and Lucas do before Lucas went to bed?
(A) They built a tower of blocks.
(B) They looked for a flashlight.
(C) They put books on a shelf.
(D) They drew pictures.
21. In line 26 , the word one refers to a $\qquad$
(A) shelf-
(B) chair
(C) monster
(D) flashlight
22. How did Lucas probably feel about going to bed?
(A) Disappointed and afraid
(B) Angry and nervous
(C) Relieved and tired
(D) Sad and confused
23. Why did Lucas keep calling out to Edward?
(A) He saw something under the bed.
(B) He did not want to be left alone.
(C) He could not reach the book on the shelf.
(D) He forgot where the wooden blocks were.

## Questions 24-31 are about the following newspaper article.

Line Marina Hills High School is fighting
pollution in an unusual way. It's planting
trees!
In an effort to fight pollution and help
5 the environment, the Marina Hills Ecology
Club offers free trees to institutions willing
to plant them on their grounds. Among
those that took advantage of the offer was
Marina Hills High School. After consulting
10 with his teachers on where to plant the trees, Principal Max Webb contacted the Ecology Club.

But when the seedlings arrived, Webb had an idea. Instead of planting the young 15 trees in front of the school, he thought it would be better to put them behind the school, where the sun gets very hot in the afternoon.
"It gets so hot inside the building that
20 the students start to sweat during their
afternoon classes," said Webb. "Now the
shade from our trees will bring them some
relief."
"There was no argument from the
25 teachers," he added. "When I proposed
the idea, everyone said, Now why didn't
I think of that! ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
The relief won't come until the trees
grow taller, but the school will not have to
of trees that grow quickly.
"Time is key, and we wantedour trees
to get big fast,ll said Webb. "We were
given a wide choice, from shrubs to fruit 35 trees. We requested eucalyptus and willow
trees."
Webb said he is also looking forward to finally seeing some wildlife in the school yard at Marina Hills High School.
40 If all you have is a grass lawn with no trees, you can't expect the local birds to come and visit," said Webb. "They have no place to make their nests. Now that will change, and we' 11 be able to see birds from 45 our classroom windows."
24. What would be the most appropriate headline for this article?
(A) Local School Gets Greener
(B) Student Wins Science Award
(C) Principal Discovers New Tree
(D) Teacher Leads Ecological Club
25. What problem does Principal Webb talk about?
(A) Pollution in the city
(B) Classrooms that are too hot
(C) Tall trees that block the view
(D) Wild animals that destroy trees
26. What did the Ecology Club do for Marina Hills High School?
(A) It helped design the school yard.
(B) It put flowers in the classrooms.
(C) It sold seeds to the school.
(D) It provided free trees.
27. In line 13 , the word seedlings is closest in meaning to $\qquad$ .
(A) bird nests
(B) young trees
(C) packages of seeds
(D) members of a club
28. What decision was changed?
(A) Which trees should be dug up
(B) When the old trees should be cut down
(C) Where the new trees should be planted
(D) Which type of tree should be chosen
29. In line 22 , the word them refers to $\qquad$
(A) trees
(B) classes
(C) students
(D) teachers
30. What can be inferred from the article about eucalyptus and willow trees?
(A) They grow quickly.
(B) They become extremely tall.
(C) They are less expensive than fruit trees.
(D) They do not grow flowers in the springtime.
31. What does Principal Webb imply about the local birds?
(A)They make their nests on the ground.
(B) They are not often seen at the school.
(C) There are fewer of them due to the pollution problem.
(D) They fly into the classrooms when the windows are open.

## Questions 32-42 are about the following passage.

Line Being able to land safely is a critically important skill for all flying animals. Whereas terrestrial animals face no particular challenge when they need to stop running or crawling, flying animals move at much higher speeds, and they must be careful about how they land. Hitting the ground, or even water, at full flight speed would be quite dangerous. Before

5 touching down, they must decrease their speed in order to land safely. Both bats and birds have mastered the skill of landing, but these two types offlyers go about it quite differently. In the past it was believed that, in terms of flying mechanics, there was little difference between bats and birds. This belief was based only on assumption, however, because for years nobody had actually studied in graphic detail how bats move their wings. In recent

10 years, though, researchers have discovered a number of interesting facts about bat flight. Bats are built differently from birds, and their wings incorporate both their front and hind limbs. This makes coordinating their limbs more difficult for bats and, as a result, they are not very good at flying over longer distances.
However, they are much better at maneuverability: a bat can quickly change its direction of flight or completely reverse it,

15 something a bird cannot easily do.
Another interesting characteristic of bat flight is the way in which bats landupside down! Unlike birds, which touch down on the ground or on tree branches, bats can be observed flying around and then suddenly hanging upside down from an object overhead. How do they do it? A group of researchers recently used video cameras to film bats landing

20 on nets suspended from the ceiling of their laboratory and studied the recordings in slow motion. They painted spots on the bats'wings to see in detail what happens to the wings in flight and during touchdown. It turns out that the bats flew in a straight line up to the net and then quickly flipped over and attached themselves to it upside down. One downside to this landing routine is that the bats often slam into their landing spot with some force, 25 which probably causes pain. However, not all bats hit their landing spots with the same speed and force; these will vary depending on the area where a bat species makes its home. For example, a cave bat, which regularly perches on a hard stone ceiling, is more careful about its landing preparation than a bat more accustomed to landing in leafy treetops.
32. What is the main topic of the passage?
(A) Places where flying animals choose to land
(B) Why scientists have difficulty observing bats
(C) Differences in the eating habits of bats and birds
(D) Ways in which bats move differently from birds
33. In line 2, the word terrestrial is closest in meaning to $\qquad$ .
(A) high-flying
(B) fast-moving
(C) tree-climbing
(D) ground-living
34. According to the passage, what skill is crucial for flying animals?
(A) Diving underwater
(B) Slowing down to land
(C) Flying over great distances
(D) Balancing on high branches
35. Which of the following is a false assumption about bats that was recently corrected?
(A) They cannot hear.
(B) They sleep upside down.
(C) They fly similarly to birds.
(D) They hide in tree branches.
36. According to the passage, what is an advantage that bats have over birds?
(A) Bats can land on a greater variety of surfaces.
(B) Bats can turn in the air more quickly.
(C) Bats can eat while flying.
(D) Bats are lighter.
37. In line 11, the word incorporate is closest in meaning to
(A) add
(B) deliver
(C) include
(D) discover
38. In line 14 , the word it refers to $\qquad$ .
(A) bat
(B) bird
(C) direction
(D) maneuverability
39. The researchers used all of the following to study bats EXCEPT $\qquad$ .
(A) nets
(B) paint
(C) cables
(D) cameras
40. In line 20, the word suspended is closest in meaning to $\qquad$ .
(A) hanging
(B) entering
(C) falling
(D) living
41. In line 24 , the word slam is closest in meaning to
(A) crash
(B) bring
(C) break
(D) change

42. According to the passage, what helps determine a bat's landing speed?
(A) What it eats
(B) How old it is
(C) How big it is
(D) Where it lives


## APPENDIX B11

## SURVEY OF READING STRATEGIES (SORS)

The purpose of this survey is to collect information about the various techniques you use when you read academic materials in English (e.g. reading textbooks for homework or examinations, reading journal articles, etc). All the items below refer to your reading of academic materials (such as textbooks, not newspapers or magazines). Each statement is followed by five numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, and each number means the following:

1' means that I never or almost never do this'.
2' means that I do this only occasionally'.
3' means that I sometimes do this‘.
4 means that I usually do this ${ }^{\text {c }}$
5‘ means that I always or almost always do this‘.


After reading each statement, circle the number $(1,2,3,4$, or 5$)$ which applies to you. Note that there are no right or wrong responses to any of the items on this survey.


| 12 | When reading, I decide what to read closely and what to ignore. | $\begin{array}{lllll} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 | I use reference materials (e.g. a dictionary) to help me understand what I read. | $\begin{array}{\|llll} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | When text becomes difficult, I pay closer attention to what I am reading. |  |  |  | 4 |  |
|  | I use tables, figures, and pictures in text to increase my understanding. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | I stop from time to time and think about what I am reading. |  |  |  | 4 | 5 |
| 17 | I use context clues to help me better understand what I am reading. |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| 18 | I paraphrase (restate ideas in my own words) to better understand what I read. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 | I try to picture or visualize information to help remember what I read. |  |  |  | 4 | 5 |
| 20 | I use typographical features like bold face and italics to identify key information. |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 21 | I critically analyze and evaluate the information presented in the text. |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 22 | I go back and forth in the text to find relationships among ideas in it. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |



## APPENDIX B12

## The Answer Key of TOEFL Test



Source: Educational Testing Service (2012)

## APPENDIX B13

## T-test Manual Calculation Result



$$
\text { tabel } \mathrm{t}(\mathrm{df}=28)
$$

| $\alpha$ untuk Uji Satu Pihak (one tail test) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| dk | $\mathbf{0 , 2 5}$ | 0,10 | 0,05 | 0,025 | 0,01 | 0,005 |
|  | $\alpha$ untuk Uji Dua Pihak (two tail test) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\mathbf{0 , 5 0}$ | 0,20 | 0,10 | 0,05 | 0,02 | $\mathbf{0 , 0 1}$ |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | 1,000 | 3,078 | 6,314 | 12,706 | 31,821 | 63,657 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | 0,816 | 1,886 | 2,920 | 4,303 | 6,965 | 9,925 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | 0,765 | 1,638 | 2,353 | 3,182 | 4,541 | 5,841 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | 0,741 | 1,533 | 2,132 | 2,776 | 3,747 | 4,604 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | 0,727 | 1,476 | 2,015 | 2,571 | 3,365 | 4,032 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | 0,718 | 1,440 | 1,943 | 2,447 | 3,143 | 3,707 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | 0,711 | 1,415 | 1,895 | 2,365 | 2,998 | 3,499 |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | 0,706 | 1,397 | 1,860 | 2,306 | 2,896 | 3,355 |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | 0,703 | 1,383 | 1,833 | 2,262 | 2,821 | 3,250 |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | 0,700 | 1,372 | 1,812 | 2,228 | 2,764 | 3,169 |
| $\mathbf{1 1}$ | 0,697 | 1,363 | 1,796 | 2,201 | 2,718 | 3,106 |
| $\mathbf{1 2}$ | 0,695 | 1,356 | 1,782 | 2,179 | 2,681 | 3,055 |
| $\mathbf{1 3}$ | 0,692 | 1,350 | 1,771 | 2,160 | 2,650 | 3,012 |
| $\mathbf{1 4}$ | 0,691 | 1,345 | 1,761 | 2,145 | 2,624 | 2,977 |
| $\mathbf{1 5}$ | 0,690 | 1,341 | 1,753 | 2,131 | 2,602 | 2,947 |
| $\mathbf{1 6}$ | 0,689 | 1,337 | 1,746 | 2,120 | 2,583 | 2,921 |
| $\mathbf{1 7}$ | 0,688 | 1,333 | 1,740 | 2,110 | 2,567 | 2,898 |
| $\mathbf{1 8}$ | 0,688 | 1,330 | 1,734 | 2,101 | 2,552 | 2,878 |
| $\mathbf{1 9}$ | 0,687 | 1,328 | 1,729 | 2,093 | 2,539 | 2,861 |
| $\mathbf{2 0}$ | 0,687 | 1,325 | 1,725 | 2,086 | 2,528 | 2,845 |
| $\mathbf{2 1}$ | 0,686 | 1,323 | 1,721 | 2,080 | 2,518 | 2,831 |
| $\mathbf{2 2}$ | 0,686 | 1,321 | 1,717 | 2,074 | 2,508 | 2,819 |
| $\mathbf{2 3}$ | 0,685 | 1,319 | 1,714 | 2,069 | 2,500 | 2,807 |
| $\mathbf{2 4}$ | 0,685 | 1,318 | 1,711 | 2,064 | 2,492 | 2,797 |
| $\mathbf{2 5}$ | 0,684 | 1,316 | 1,708 | 2,060 | 2,485 | 2,787 |
| $\mathbf{2 6}$ | 0,684 | 1,315 | 1,706 | 2,056 | 2,479 | 2,779 |
| $\mathbf{2 7}$ | 0,684 | 1,314 | 1,703 | 2,052 | 2,473 | 2,771 |
| $\mathbf{2 8}$ | 0,683 | 1,313 | 1,701 | 2,048 | 2,467 | 2,763 |
| $\mathbf{2 9}$ | 0,683 | 1,311 | 1,699 | 2,045 | 2,462 | 2,756 |
| 30 | 0,683 | 1,310 | 1,697 | 2,042 | 2,457 | 2,750 |
| $\mathbf{4 0}$ | 0,681 | 1,303 | 1,684 | 2,021 | 2,423 | 2,704 |
| $\mathbf{6 0}$ | 0,679 | 1,296 | 1,671 | 2,000 | 2,390 | 2,660 |
| $\mathbf{1 2 0}$ | 0,677 | 1,289 | 1,658 | 1,980 | 2,358 | 2,617 |
| $\boldsymbol{\infty}$ | 0,674 | 1,282 | 1,645 | 1,960 | 2,326 | 2,576 |

## Hypothesis Result:

$\mathrm{H}_{0}$ : There is no significant correlation between reading strategies and reading comprehension at eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon year 2017/2018.
$\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}$ : There is significant correlation between reading strategies and reading comprehension at eleventh grade of SMA Muhammadiyah Cilegon year 2017/2018.
if $\mathrm{t}_{\text {count }} \geq \mathrm{t}_{\text {table }} \mathrm{H}_{0}$ reject, $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}$ accept

| Skill | N | Mean | Standard Deviation | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {count }}$ | $\mathrm{t}_{\text {table }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Reading Strategies | 30 | 57,5 | 13,40291 | 4 |  |
| Reading Comprehension | 30 | 43,9 | 16,88572 |  | 2,910 | that $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ is rejected and $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{a}}$ is accepted

ANSWER SHEET
$\pm$ \#A. 1
ding Comprehension Test

| No | A | B | C | D | No | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $8$ |  |  |  | X | 82 | X |  |  |  |
| 2 | $\chi$ |  |  |  | $13$ |  | X |  |  |
| $\beta$ | X |  |  |  | $8^{4}$ | X |  |  |  |
| 4 | X |  |  |  | 25 | N |  |  |  |
| 5 |  | $x$ |  |  | 26 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| $f^{B}$ | $X$ |  |  |  | 87 |  | $K$ |  | - |
| 7 | $\times$ |  |  |  | $\} 28$ |  |  | $\times$ |  |
| 8 |  | , |  | $\Varangle$ | 29 |  |  |  |  |
| $8$ | $>$ |  |  |  | 30 |  |  | X |  |
| 10 |  |  | $X$ |  | 31 |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | $x$ |  |  |  | 32 | > |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  | $x$ | 33 | X |  |  |  |
| 13 |  | $x$ |  |  | 34 |  |  | > |  |
| 14 | $X$ |  |  |  | 35 | X |  |  |  |
| 15 |  | $>$ |  |  | 36 | X |  |  |  |
| 16 |  | $x$ |  |  | 37 |  |  |  | , |
| 17 |  |  |  | X | 38 |  |  |  |  |
| 18 |  |  | $\times$ |  | 39 |  |  | X |  |
| 19 |  |  |  | $\times$ | 80 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 20 | $>$ |  |  |  | $\alpha_{1}$ | x |  |  |  |
| 21 |  | $\because$ |  |  | 42 | X |  |  |  |



ANSWER SHEET
${ }_{c}^{\text {Name }}$ \#ass $\mathbf{H . 3}$

ling Comprehension Test
Date: 21 -Februari-2017
Day :Wednesday



ANSWER SHEET
능․ \# A. 5 ding Comprehension Test

| No | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 81 |  |  |  | 1 |
| 2 |  |  |  | / |
| 3 |  | $/$ |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  | 1 |
| $8$ |  | 1 |  |  |
| 6 |  | (8) |  | 1 |
| $9$ |  |  |  | / |
| 8 |  | / |  | 78 |
| 9 |  |  |  | / |
| 80 |  | 7 |  |  |
| 11 | / |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  | 1 |
| $8_{3}$ | 1 |  |  |  |
| $84$ |  | I |  |  |
| 15 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 16 |  | 1 |  |  |
| 17 |  |  | / |  |
| 18 |  |  |  | $/$ |
| 89 |  |  | I |  |
| 820 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 21 | / |  |  |  |


| No | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 82 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 83 |  | $I$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}_{4}$ | 1 |  |  |  |
| 25 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 26 | $\Gamma$ |  |  |  |
| 87 |  | $I$ |  | , |
| P, 8 |  |  | 1 |  |
| 29 |  | / |  |  |
| 30 |  |  | / |  |
| 31 |  |  | 0 | 1 |
| 32 | / |  |  |  |
| 33 | / |  |  |  |
| 34 |  |  | $l$ |  |
| 35 |  |  | I |  |
| 36 | $I$ |  |  |  |
| 37 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 38 |  |  |  | 1 |
| 39 |  | 1 |  |  |
| 40 |  |  | 1 |  |
| $g_{1}$ | $l$ |  |  |  |
| 42 |  |  | 1 |  |

## ANSWER SHEET

= \#A. 7 ling Comprehension Test

| No | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 |  |  |  | X |
| 2 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 83 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 4 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 15 |  | $x$ |  |  |
| 8 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 7 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 8 | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\lambda$ |
| 8 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  | $x$ |  |
| 11 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  | $\times$ |
| 13 |  | $x$ |  |  |
| 14 | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| 15 |  | $x$ |  |  |
| 16 |  | $x$ |  | $\times$ |
| 4) |  |  | $x$ |  |
| 18 |  |  |  | $\times$ |
| 89 |  |  | $\times$ |  |
| 40 | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| 21 |  | F |  |  |


| No | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 82 | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| 83 |  | $\times$ |  |  |
| 8,4 | $\chi$ |  |  |  |
| 25 | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| 26 | $\chi$ |  |  |  |
| 87 |  | $x$ |  | . |
| 88 |  |  | $x$ |  |
| 29 |  | $\times$ |  |  |
| 30 |  |  | $\chi$ |  |
| 31 |  |  |  | $x$ |
| 32 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 33 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 34 |  |  | $x$ |  |
| 35 | $\lambda$ |  |  |  |
| 36 | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| 37 |  |  |  | $\times$ |
| 38 | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| 89 |  |  | $\times$ |  |
| 80 | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| $81$ | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 42 | ス |  |  |  |

ANSWER SHEET
${ }_{c}^{\text {Name }}$ Mas 1.8 ding Comprehension Test


Date : $21-02-2018$
Day : Wednesday


ANSWER SHEET
= \#A. 9
ng Comprehension Test

| No | A | 3 | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 |  |  | $\chi$ |  |
| 2 |  |  |  | $\times$ |
| 3 |  |  |  | $x$ |
| 4 | - |  |  |  |
| $\beta$ |  | $x$ |  |  |
| $6^{6}$ | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{SH}$ |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |
| 8 |  | X |  |  |
| 89 | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| 10 | $>$ |  |  |  |
| 11 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 12 |  | $\times$ |  |  |
| 13 |  |  |  | $入$ |
| 14 |  | $\times$ |  |  |
| f15 |  |  |  | $>$ |
| $f_{16}$ |  |  | $>$ |  |
| 17 |  |  |  | $\times$ |
| 18 |  |  | $x$ |  |
| 19 |  |  |  | $X$ |
| 40 | $\lambda$ |  |  |  |
| 21 |  | $\times$ |  |  |


| No | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1{ }^{16}$ | $x$ |  |  |  |
| \&3 |  | $\kappa$ |  |  |
| $\mathrm{S}^{2} 4$ | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 25 | $\chi$ |  |  |  |
| 26 | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| $87$ |  | $\chi$ |  | * |
| p8 |  |  | K |  |
| 29 |  | $x$ |  |  |
| 30 |  |  | $\chi$ |  |
| 31 |  |  |  | $X$ |
| 32 | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| 33 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| $84$ |  | $X$ |  |  |
| 35 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 36 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 37 |  |  |  | $x$ |
| 38 | $\star$ |  |  |  |
| 39 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 90 | $\nearrow$ |  |  |  |
| ¢ 8 | $x$ |  |  |  |
| 42 | K |  |  |  |

ANSWER SHEET
$=$ \#A. 10 $\begin{aligned} & \text { mprehension Test } \\ & \text { Date }: \frac{21 \text { februzary } 2018}{\text { Day }}:\end{aligned}$

|  | A | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ | c |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a |  |  |  | > |
| 12 |  |  | > |  |
| 3 |  |  |  | > |
| 4 |  | $>$ |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  | > |
| 8 | x |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  | > |
| Q |  |  | $\times$ |  |
| 9 | $\times$ |  |  |  |
| 80 |  | x |  |  |
| $\lambda_{1}$ |  | $\times$ |  |  |
| 82 | 入 |  |  |  |
| 63 | > |  |  |  |
| 94 |  | $>$ |  |  |
| 95 |  |  |  | > |
| X6 |  |  | $\times$ |  |
| 17 |  |  |  | > |
| P8 |  | > |  |  |
| \% |  |  | $\times$ |  |
| 30 | x |  |  |  |
| 81 |  |  | $\times$ |  |


| No | A | B | C | D |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 22 |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |
| 84 |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  |  |  |  |
| $86$ |  |  |  | $>$ |
| 27 |  |  |  | - |
| 48 |  |  |  |  |
| $89$ |  |  |  |  |
| $30$ |  |  |  |  |
| 31 |  |  |  |  |
| $82$ |  |  |  |  |
| 833 |  |  |  |  |
| 84 |  |  |  |  |
| $835$ |  |  |  |  |
| 36 |  |  |  |  |
| 37 |  |  |  |  |
| \%38 |  |  | $1$ |  |
| 39 |  |  |  |  |
| 80 |  |  |  |  |
| 41 |  |  | " |  |
| 42 |  |  |  |  |

## Survei Tentang Strategi Membaca

Tujuan dari survei ini adalah untuk mengumpulkan informasi mengenai berbagai teknik yang Anda gunakan ketika Anda membaca teks-teks akademis dalam bahasa Inggris (misalnya membaca buku-buku pelajaran untuk mengerjakan PR (Pekerjaan Rumah) atau mempersiapkan ujian, membaca artikel-artikel dalam jurnal ilmiah, dIL.). Hal-hal yang disebutkan berikut ini merujuk pada cara Anda membaca teks-teks akademis (misalnya bukubuku pelajaran, bukan koran atau majalah). Setiap pernyataan diikuti oleh 5 [lima] angka: 1,2, 3,4, dan 5, dan masing-masing angka itu memiliki arti sebagai berikut:

1. artinya "Saya tidak pernah atau hampir tidaik pernah melakukan hal ini".
2. artinya "Saya melakukan hal ini hanya sesekali".
3. artinya "Saya kadang-kadang melakukan hal ini".
4. artinya "Saya biasa melakukan hal ini".
5. artinya "Saya selalu atau hampir selalu melakukan hal ini".

Setelah Anda membaca setiap pernyataan, lingkarilah angka (1, 2, 3, 4, atau 5) sesuai dengan keadaan Anda. Tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah dalam setiap pernyataan dalam survey ini.

| NO | Pernyataan | Tidak Pernah |  |  | Selalu |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Saya memiliki tujuan ketika saya membaca sebuah teks. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | Ketika membaca, saya membuat catatan untuk membantu saya dalam memahami apa yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | Saya menggunakan pengetahuan saya untuk membantu memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4 | Sebelum membaca sebuah teks, saya melihat teks secara keseluruhan untuk mengetahui mengenai apa teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | Ketika membaca bagian teks yang sulit, saya membaca dengan suara keras untuk membantu saya memahami teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | Saya memikirkan apakah isi dari teks sesuai dengan tujuan saya dalam membaca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7 | Saya membaca dengan periahan-lahan dan berhati-hati untuk memastikan bahwa saya memahami apa yang sedang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8 | Saya meninjau teks bacaan terlebih dahulu dengan memperhatikan karakteristik teks, misalnya panjang teks dan susunannya. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | Saya mencoba untuk kembali berkonsentrasi pada bagian bacaan saya jika saya kehilangan konsentrasi dalam membaca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10 | Saya menggarisbawahi atau melingkari informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11 | Saya menyesuaikan kecepatan membaca sesuai dengan teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 12 | Ketika membaca, saya menentukan bagian teks yang saya baca dengan seksama dan bagian teks yang saya abaikan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |


| 13 | Saya menggunakan buku-buku referensi (misalnya kamus) untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Ketika teks bacaan bertambah sulit, saya memberikan perhatian lebih pada teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15 | Saya menggunakan tabel, angka, maupun gambargambar dalam teks untuk membantu saya memahami isi teks. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 16 | Sesekali saya berhenti membaca untuk memikirkan isi bacaan tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 17 | Saya menggunakan penunjuk makna dalam konteks untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 18 | Saya menguraikan makna teks dengan kata-kata saya sendiri untuk lebih memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 19 | Saya mencoba untuk menggambarkan ataumemvisualisasikan informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat apa yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 20 | Saya menggunakan fitur-fitur tipografi misalnya cetak tebal dan huruf miring untuk membantu mengidentifikasi informasi penting. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 21 | Secara kritis, saya menganalisa dan mengevaluasi informasi dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 22 | Saya membaca ulang bagian-bagian teks sebelumnya untuk menemukan hubungan makna dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 23 | Ketika menemukan informasi baru dalam teks, saya memeriksa pemahaman saya atas informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 24 | Ketika saya mulai membaca, saya mencoba untuk memperkirakan isi teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |


| 25 | Ketika teks bertambah sulit, saya membaca bagian teks itu berulang kali untuk meningkatkan pemahaman saya. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | Saya mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan kepada diri sendiri yang saya harap dapat terjawab dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 27 | Saya memeriksa apakah perkiraan saya tentang isi teks itu benar atau salah. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 28 | Ketika saya membaca, saya menebak arti dari kata-kata atau frasa yang belum saya ketahui. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 29 | Ketika membaca, saya menerjemahkan teks bacaan itu dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 30 | Ketika membaca, saya memikirkan informasi yang berhubungan dengan teks itu dalam bahasa Inggris maupun bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

## Survei Tentang Strategi Membaca

Tujuan dari survei ini adalah untuk mengumpulkan informasi mengenai berbagai teknik yang Anda gunakan ketika Anda membaca teks-teks akademis dalam bahasa Inggris (misalnya membaca buku-buku pelajaran untuk mengerjakan PR (Pekerjaan Rumah) atau mempersiapkan ujian, membaca artikel-artikel dalam jurnal ilmiah, dll.). Hal-hal yang disebutkan berikut ini merujuk pada cara Anda membaca teks-teks akademis (misalnya bukubuku pelajaran, bukan koran atau majalah). Setiap pernyataan diikuti oleh 5 [lima] angka: 1,2, 3,4, dan 5, dan masing-masing angka itu memiliki arti sebagai berikut:

1. artinya "Saya tidak pernah atau hampir tidak pernah melakukan hal ini".
2. artinya "Saya melakukan hal ini hanya sesekali".
3. artinya "Saya kadang-kadang melakukan hal ini".
4. artinya "Saya biasa melakukan hal ini".
5. artinya "Saya selalu atau hampir selalu melakukan hal ini".

Setelah Anda membaca setiap pernyataan, lingkarilah angka (1,2,3,4, atau 5) sesuai dengan keadaan Anda.Tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah dalam setiap pernyataan dalam survey ini.

| NO | Pernyataan | Tidak Pernah |  |  | Selalu |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Saya memiliki tujuan ketika saya membaca sebuah teks. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | Ketika membaca, saya membuat catatan untuk membantu saya dalam memahami apa yang saya baca | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | Saya menggunakan pengetahuan saya untuk membantu memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4 | Sebelum membaca sebuah teks, saya melihat teks secara keseluruhan untuk mengetahui mengenai apa teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | Ketika membaca bagian teks yang sulit, saya membaca dengan suara keras untuk membantu saya memahami teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | Saya memikirkan apakah isi dari teks sesuai dengan tujuan saya dalam membaca. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7 | Saya membaca dengan perlahan-lahan dan berhati-hati untuk memastikan bahwa saya memahami apa yang sedang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 8 | Saya meninjau teks bacaan terlebih dahulu dengan memperhatikan karakteristik teks, misalnya panjang teks dan susunannya. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | Saya mencoba untuk kembali berkonsentrasi pada bagian bacaan saya jika saya kehilangan konsentrasi dalam membaca. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 10 | Saya menggarisbawahi atau melingkari informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 11 | Saya menyesuaikan kecepatan membaca sesuai dengan teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 12 | Ketika membaca, saya menentukan bagian teks yang saya baca dengan seksama dan bagian teks yang saya abaikan. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |


| 25 | Ketika teks bertambah sulit, saya membaca bagian teks itu berulang <br> kali untuk meningkatkan pemahaman saya. | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | Saya mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan kepada diri sendiri yang saya harap dapat terjawab dalam teks bacaan. |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 27 | Saya memeriksa apakah perkiraan saya tentang isi teks itu benar atau salah. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 28 | Ketika saya membaca, saya menebak arti dari kata-kata atau frasa yang belum saya ketahui. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 29 | Ketika membaca, saya menerjemahkan teks bacaan itu dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 30 | Ketika membaca, saya memikirkan informasi yang berhubungan dengan teks itu dalam bahasa Inggris maupun bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |


| 13 | Saya menggunakan buku-buku referensi (misalnya kamus) untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. |  | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Ketika teks bacaan bertambah sulit, saya memberikan perhatian lebih pada teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 15 | Saya menggunakan tabel, angka, maupun gambargambar dalam teks untuk membantu saya memahami isi teks. |  | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 16 | Sesekali saya berhenti membaca untuk memikirkan isi bacaan tersebut. |  | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 17 | Saya menggunakan penunjuk makna dalam konteks untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 18 | Saya menguraikan makna teks dengan kata-kata saya sendiri untuk lebih memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 19 | Saya mencoba untuk menggambarkan ataumemvisualisasikan informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat apa yang saya baca. | I | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 20 | Saya menggunakan fitur-fitur tipografi misalnya cetak tebal dan huruf miring untuk membantu mengidentifikasi informasi penting. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 21 | Secara kritis, saya menganalisa dan mengevaluasi informasi dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 22 | Saya membaca ulang bagian-bagian teks sebelumnya untuk menemukan hubungan makna dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 23 | Ketika menemukan informasi baru dalam teks, saya memeriksa pemahaman saya atas informasi tersebut. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 24 | Ketika saya mulai membaca, saya mencoba untuk memperkirakan isi teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |

## Survei Tentang Strategi Membaca

Tujuan dari survei ini adalah untuk mengumpulkan informasi mengenai berbagai teknik yang Anda gunakan ketika Anda membaca teks-teks akademis dalam bahasa Inggris (misalnya membaca buku-buku pelajaran untuk mengerjakan PR (Pekerjaan Rumah) atau mempersiapkan ujian, membaca artikel-artikel dalam jurnal ilmiah, dlL). Hal-hal yang disebutkan berikut ini merujuk pada cara Anda membaca teks-teks akademis (misalnya bukubuku pelajaran, bukan koran atau majalah). Setiap pernyataan diikuti oleh 5 [lima] angka: 1,2, 3, 4, dan 5, dan masing-masing angka itu memiliki arti sebagai berikut:

1. artinya "Saya tidak pernah atau hampir tidak pernah melakukan hal ini".
2. artinya "Saya melakukan hal ini hanya sesekali".
3. artinya "Saya kadang-kadang melakukan hal ini".
4. artinya "Saya biasa melakukan hal ini".
5. artinya "Saya selalu atau hampir selalu melakukan hal ini".

Setelah Anda membaca setiap pernyataan, lingkarilah angka (1,2,3,4, atau 5) sesuai dengan keadaan Anda. Tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah dalam setiap pernyataan dalam survey ini.

| NO | Pernyataan | Tidak Pernah |  |  | Selalu |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Saya memiliki tujuan ketika saya membaca sebuah teks. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | Ketika membaca, saya membuat catatan untuk membantu saya dalam memahami apa yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | Saya menggunakan pengetahuan saya untuk membantu memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4 | Sebelum membaca sebuah teks, saya melihat teks secara keseluruhan untuk mengetahui mengenai apa teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | Ketika membaca bagian teks yang sulit, saya membaca dengan suara keras untuk membantu saya memahami teks tersebut. | 1 |  | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | Saya memikirkan apakah isi dari teks sesuai dengan tujuan saya dalam membaca | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 5 |
| 7 | Saya membaca dengan perlahan-lahan dan berhati-hati untuk memastikan bahwa saya memahami apa yang sedang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 8 | Saya meninjau teks bacaan terlebih dahulu dengan memperhatikan karakteristik teks, misalnya panjang teks dan susunannya. | (1) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | Saya mencoba untuk kembali berkonsentrasi pada bagian bacaan saya jika saya kehilangan konsentrasi dalam membaca. |  | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10 | Saya menggarisbawahi atau melingkari informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11 | Saya menyesuaikan kecepatan membaca sesuai dengan teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 12 | Ketika membaca, saya menentukan bagian teks yang saya baca dengan seksama dan bagian teks yang saya abaikan. | (1) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |


| 13 | Saya menggunakan buku-buku referensi (misalnya kamus) untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. |  | 2 | 3 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Ketika teks bacaan bertambah sulit, saya memberikan perhatian lebih pada teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15 | Saya menggunakan tabel, angka, maupun gambargambar dalam teks untuk membantu saya memahami isi teks. |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 16 | Sesekali saya berhenti membaca untuk memikirkan isi bacaan tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 17 | Saya menggunakan penunjuk makna dalam konteks untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 18 | Saya menguraikan makna teks dengan kata-kata saya sendiri untuk lebih memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 19 | Saya mencoba untuk menggambarkan ataumemvisualisasikan informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat apa yang saya baca. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 20 | Saya menggunakan fitur-fitur tipografi misalnya cetak tebal dan huruf miring untuk membantu mengidentifikasi informasi penting. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |
| 21 | Secara kritis, saya menganalisa dan mengevaluasi informasi dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 22 | Saya membaca ulang bagian-bagian teks sebelumnya untuk menemukan hubungan makna dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 23 | Ketika menemukan informasi baru dalam teks, saya memeriksa permahaman saya atas informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 24 | Ketika saya mulai membaca, saya mencoba untuk memperkirakan isi teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |


| 25 | Ketika teks bertambah sulit, saya membaca bagian teks itu berulang <br> kali untuk meningkatkan pemahaman saya. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | Saya mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan kepada diri sendiri yang saya harap dapat terjawab dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 27 | Saya memeriksa apakah perkiraan saya tentang isi teks itu benar atau salah. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 28 | Ketika saya membaca, saya menebak arti dari kata-kata atau frasa yang belum saya ketahui. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 29 | Ketika membaca, saya menerjemahkan teks bacaan itu dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 30 | Ketika membaca, saya memikirkan informasi yang berhubungan dengan teks itu dalam bahasa Inggris maupun bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | ) | 5 |

# Name <br> Class <br> \#A. 4 

## Survei Tentang Strategi Membaca

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Setelah Anda membaca setiap pernyataan, lingkarilah angka (1,2,3,4, atau 5) sesuai dengan keadaan Anda. Tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah dalam setiap pernyataan dalam survey ini.

| NO | Pernyataan | Tidak Pernah |  |  | Selalu |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Saya memiliki tujuan ketika saya membaca sebuah teks. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | Ketika membaca, saya membuat catatan untuk membantu saya dalam memahami apa yang saya baca. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | Saya menggunakan pengetahuan saya untuk membantu memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 4 | Sebelum membaca sebuah teks, saya melihat teks secara keseluruhan untuk mengetahui mengenai apa teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | Ketika membaca bagian teks yang sulit, saya membaca dengan suara keras untuk membantu saya memahami teks tersebut. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | Saya memikirkan apakah isi dari teks sesuai dengan tujuan saya dalam membaca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 7 | Saya membaca dengan perlahan-lahan dan berhati-hati untuk memastikan bahwa saya memahami apa yang sedang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8 | Saya meninjau teks bacaan terlebih dahulu dengan memperhatikan karakteristik teks, misalnya panjang teks dan susunannya. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 9 | Saya mencoba untuk kembali berkonsentrasi pada bagian bacaan saya jika saya kehilangan konsentrasi dalam membaca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10 | Saya menggarisbawahi atau melingkari informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 11 | Saya menyesuaikan kecepatan membaca sesuai dengan teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 12 | Ketika membaca, saya menentukan bagian teks yang saya baca dengan seksama dan bagian teks yang saya abaikan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |


| 13 | Saya menggunakan buku-buku referensi (misalnya kamus) untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Ketika teks bacaan bertambah sulit, saya memberikan perhatian lebih pada teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 15 | Saya menggunakan tabel, angka, maupun gambargambar dalam teks untuk membantu saya memahami isi teks. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 16 | Sesekali saya berhenti membaca untuk memikirkan isi bacaan tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 17 | Saya menggunakan penunjuk makna dalam konteks untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 18 | Saya menguraikan makna teks dengan kata-kata saya sendiri untuk lebih memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 19 | Saya mencoba untuk menggambarkan ataumemvisualisasikan informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat apa yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |
| 20 | Saya menggunakan fitur-fitur tipografi misalnya cetak tebal dan huruf miring untuk membantu mengidentifikasi informasi penting. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 21 | Secara kritis, saya menganalisa dan mengevaluasi informasi dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 22 | Saya membaca ulang bagian-bagian teks sebelumnya untuk menemukan hubungan makna dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 23 | Ketika menemukan informasi baru dalam teks, saya memeriksa pemahaman saya atas informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 24 | Ketika saya mulai membaca, saya mencoba untuk memperkirakan isi teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |


| 25 | Ketika teks bertambah sulit, saya membaca bagian teks itu berulang <br> kali untuk meningkatkan pemahaman saya. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | Saya mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan kepada diri sendiri yang saya harap dapat terjawab dalam teks bacaan. |  | 2 |  | (4) | 5 |
| 27 | Saya memeriksa apakah perkiraan saya tentang isi teks itu benar atau salah. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 28 | Ketika saya membaca, saya menebak arti dari kata-kata atau frasa yang belum saya ketahui. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 29 | Ketika membaca, saya menerjemahkan teks bacaan itu dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 30 | Ketika membaca, saya memikirkan informasi yang berhubungan dengan teks itu dalam bahasa Inggris maupun bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 |

# Name <br> Class <br> \#A. 5 

## Survei Tentang Strategi Membaca

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Setelah Anda membaca setiap pernyataan, lingkarilah angka (1,2,3,4, atau 5) sesuai dengan keadaan Anda.Tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah dalam setiap pernyataan dalam survey ini.

| NO | Pernyataan | Tidak Pernah |  |  | Selalu |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Saya memiliki tujuan ketika saya membaca sebuah teks. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | Ketika membaca, saya membuat catatan untuk membantu saya dalam memahami apa yang saya baca. | 1 |  | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | Saya menggunakan pengetahuan saya untuk membantu memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 5 |
| 4 | Sebelum membaca sebuah teks, saya melihat teks secara keseluruhan untuk mengetahui mengenai apa teks tersebut. | 1 |  | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | Ketika membaca bagian teks yang sulit, saya membaca dengan suara keras untuk membantu saya memahami teks tersebut. |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | Saya memikirkan apakah isi dari teks sesuai dengan tujuan saya dalam membaca. | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 5 |
| 7 | Saya membaca dengan perlahan-lahan dan berhati-hati untuk memastikan bahwa saya memahami apa yang sedang saya baca. | 1 |  | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8 | Saya meninjau teks bacaan terlebih dahulu dengan memperhatikan karakteristik teks, misalnya panjang teks dan susunannya. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | Saya mencoba untuk kembali berkonsentrasi pada bagian bacaan saya jika saya kehilangan konsentrasi dalam membaca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |
| 10 | Saya menggarisbawahi atau melingkari informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 5 |
| 11 | Saya menyesuaikan kecepatan membaca sesuai dengan teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 5 |
| 12 | Ketika membaca, saya menentukan bagian teks yang saya baca dengan seksama dan bagian teks yang saya abaikan. | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 5 |


| 13 | Saya menggunakan buku-buku referensi (misalnya kamus) untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Ketika teks bacaan bertambah sulit, saya memberikan perhatian lebih pada teks tersebut. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15 | Saya menggunakan tabel, angka, maupun gambargambar dalam teks untuk membantu saya memahami isi teks. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 16 | Sesekali saya berhenti membaca untuk memikirkan isi bacaan tersebut. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| $17^{*}$ | Saya menggunakan penunjuk makna dalam konteks untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 18 | Saya menguraikan makna teks dengan kata-kata saya sendiri untuk lebih memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 19 | Saya mencoba untuk menggambarkan ataumemvisualisasikan informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat apa yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 20 | Saya menggunakan fitur-fitur tipografi misalnya cetak tebal dan huruf miring untuk membantu mengidentifikasi informasi penting. |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 21 | Secara kritis, saya menganalisa dan mengevaluasi informasi dalam teks bacaan. |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 22 | Saya membaca ulang bagian-bagian teks sebelumnya untuk menemukan hubungan makna dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 23 | Ketika menemukan informasi baru dalam teks, saya memeriksa pemahaman saya atas informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 24 | Ketika saya mulai membaca, saya mencoba untuk memperkirakan isi teks bacaan. | (1) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |


| 25 | Ketika teks bertambah sulit, saya membaca bagian teks itu berulang kali untuk meningkatkan pemahaman saya. |  | 2 | 3 |  | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | Saya mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan kepada diri sendiri yang saya harap dapat terjawab dalam teks bacaan. |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 27 | Saya memeriksa apakah perkiraan saya tentang isi teks itu benar atau salah. |  | 2 |  | 4 | 5 |
| 28 | Ketika saya membaca, saya menebak arti dari kata-kata atau frasa yang belum saya ketahui. |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5) |
| 29 | Ketika membaca, saya menerjemahkan teks bacaan itu dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 30 | Ketika membaca, saya memikirkan informasi yang berhubungan dengan teks itu dalam bahasa Inggris maupun bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |

## Survei Tentang Strategi Membaca

Tujuan dari survei ini adalah untuk mengumpulkan informasi mengenai berbagai teknik yang Anda gunakan ketika Anda membaca teks-teks akademis dalam bahasa Inggris (misalnya membaca buku-buku pelajaran untuk mengerjakan PR (Pekerjaan Rumah) atau mempersiapkan ujian, membaca artikel-artikel dalam jurnal ilmiah, dll.). Hal-hal yang disebutkan berikut ini merujuk pada cara Anda membaca teks-teks akademis (misalnya bukubuku pelajaran, bukan koran atau majalah). Setiap pernyataan diikuti oleh 5 [lima] angka: 1, 2, 3, 4, dan 5, dan masing-masing angka itu memiliki arti sebagai berikut:

1. artinya "Saya tidak pernah atau hampir tidak pernah melakukan hal ini".
2. artinya "Saya melakukan hal ini hanya sesekali".
3. artinya "Saya kadang-kadang melakukan hal ini".
4. artinya "Saya biasa melakukan hal ini".
5. artinya "Saya selalu atau hampir selalu melakukan hal ini".

Setelah Anda membaca setiap pernyataan, lingkarilah angka (1,2,3,4, atau 5) sesuai dengan keadaan Anda. Tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah dalam setiap pernyataan dalam survey ini.

| NO | Pernyataan | Tidak Pernah |  |  | Selalu |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Saya memiliki tujuan ketika saya membaca sebuah teks. | , | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | Ketika membaca, saya membuat catatan untuk membantu saya dalam memahami apa yang saya baca. | (1) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3 | Saya menggunakan pengetahuan saya untuk membantu memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 4 | Sebelum membaca sebuah teks, saya melihat teks secara keseluruhan untuk mengetahui mengenai apa teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 5 | Ketika membaca bagian teks yang sulit, saya membaca dengan suara keras untuk membantu saya memahami teks tersebut. | (1) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | Saya memikirkan apakah isi dari teks sesuai dengan tujuan saya dalam membaca | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 7 | Saya membaca dengan perlahan-lahan dan berhati-hati untuk memastikan bahwa saya memahami apa yang sedang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 8 | Saya meninjau teks bacaan terlebih dahulu dengan memperhatikan karakteristik teks, misalnya panjang teks dan susunannya. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | Saya mencoba untuk kembali berkonsentrasi pada bagian bacaan saya jika saya kehilangan konsentrasi dalam membaca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 10 | Saya menggarisbawahi atau melingkari informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat informasi tersebut. | (1) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11 | Saya menyesuaikan kecepatan membaca sesuai dengan teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 12 | Ketika membaca, saya menentukan bagian teks yang saya baca dengan seksama dan bagian teks yang saya abaikan. | I | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |


| 13 | Saya menggunakan buku-buku referensi (misalnya kamus) untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | (1) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Ketika teks bacaan bertambah sulit, saya memberikan perhatian lebih pada teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 15 | Saya menggunakan tabel, angka, maupun gambargambar dalam teks untuk membantu saya memahami isi teks. | (1) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 16 | Sesekali saya berhenti membaca untuk memikirkan isi bacaan tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 17 | Saya menggunakan penunjuk makna dalam konteks untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 18 | Saya menguraikan makna teks dengan kata-kata saya sendiri untuk lebih memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 19 | Saya mencoba untuk menggambarkan ataumemvisualisasikan informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat apa yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 20 | Saya menggunakan fitur-fitur tipografi misalnya cetak tebal dan huruf miring untuk membantu mengidentifikasi informasi penting. | (1) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 21 | Secara kritis, saya menganalisa dan mengevaluasi informasi dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 22 | Saya membaca ulang bagian-bagian teks sebelumnya untuk menemukan hubungan makna dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 23 | Ketika menemukan informasi baru dalam teks, saya memeriksa pemahaman saya atas informasi tersebut. |  | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 24 | Ketika saya mulai membaca, saya mencoba untuk memperkirakan isi teks bacaan. |  |  | 3 | 4 | 5 |


| 25 | Ketika teks bertambah sulit, saya membaca bagian teks itu berulang <br> kali untuk meningkatkan pemahaman saya. | 1 | 2 | 3 | $(4)$ | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 26 | Saya mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan kepada diri sendiri yang saya <br> harap dapat terjawab dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| 27 | Saya memeriksa apakah perkiraan saya tentang isi teks itu benar atau <br> salah. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $(5)$ |
| 28 | Ketika saya membaca, saya menebak arti dari kata-kata atau frasa yang <br> belum saya ketahui. | 1 | 2 | 3 | $(4)$ | 5 |
| 29 | Ketika membaca, saya menerjemahkan teks bacaan itu dari bahasa <br> Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | $(4)$ | 5 |
| 30 | Ketika membaca, saya memikirkan informasi yang berhubungan <br> dengan teks itu dalam bahasa Inggris maupun bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $(5)$ |

Name \#A.

## Survei Tentang Strategi Membaca

Tujuan dari survei ini adalah untuk mengumpulkan informasi mengenai berbagai teknik yang Anda gunakan ketika Anda membaca teks-teks akademis dalam bahasa Inggris (misalnya membaca buku-buku pelajaran untuk mengerjakan PR (Pekerjaan Rumah) atau mempersiapkan ujian, membaca artikel-artikel dalam jurnal ilmiah, dIL.). Hal-hal yang disebutkan berikut ini merujuk pada cara Anda membaca teks-teks akademis (misalnya bukubuku pelajaran, bukan koran atau majalah). Setiap pernyataan diikuti oleh 5 [lima] angka: 1, 2, 3,4, dan 5, dan masing-masing angka itu memiliki arti sebagai berikut:

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4. artinya "Saya biasa melakukan hal ini".
5. artinya "Saya selalu atau hampir selalu melakukan hal ini".

Setelah Anda membaca setiap pernyataan, lingkarilah angka (1,2,3,4, atau 5) sesuai dengan keadaan Anda. Tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah dalam setiap pernyataan dalam survey ini.

| NO | Pernyataan | Tidak Pernah |  |  | Selalu |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Saya memiliki tujuan ketika saya membaca sebuah teks. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 2 | Ketika membaca, saya membuat catatan untuk membantu saya dalam memahami apa yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 3 | Saya menggunakan pengetahuan saya untuk membantu memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 4 | Sebelum membaca sebuah teks, saya melihat teks secara keseluruhan untuk mengetahui mengenai apa teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 5 | Ketika membaca bagian teks yang sulit, saya membaca dengan suara keras untuk membantu saya memahami teks tersebut. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | Saya memikirkan apakah isi dari teks sesuai dengan tujuan saya dalam membaca. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 7 | Saya membaca dengan perlahan-lahan dan berhati-hati untuk memastikan bahwa saya memahami apa yang sedang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 8 | Saya meninjau teks bacaan terlebih dahulu dengan memperhatikan karakteristik teks, misalnya panjang teks dan susunannya. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | Saya mencoba untuk kembali berkonsentrasi pada bagian bacaan saya jika saya kehilangan konsentrasi dalam membaca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (3) |
| 10 | Saya menggarisbawahi atau melingkari informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 11 | Saya menyesuaikan kecepatan membaca sesuai dengan teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 12 | Ketika membaca, saya menentukan bagian teks yang saya baca dengan seksama dan bagian teks yang saya abaikan. | 1 |  | 3 | 4 | 5 |


| 13 | Saya menggunakan buku-buku referensi (misalnya kamus) untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. |  | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Ketika teks bacaan bertambah sulit, saya memberikan perhatian lebih pada teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 15 | Saya menggunakan tabel, angka, maupun gambargambar dalam teks untuk membantu saya memahami isi teks. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 16 | Sesekali saya berhenti membaca untuk memikirkan isi bacaan tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 17 | Saya menggunakan penunjuk makna dalam konteks untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | (2) | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 18 | Saya menguraikan makna teks dengan kata-kata saya sendiri untuk lebih memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |
| 19 | Saya mencoba untuk menggambarkan ataumemvisualisasikan informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat apa yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 20 | Saya menggunakan fitur-fitur tipografi misalnya cetak tebal dan huruf miring untuk membantu mengidentifikasi informasi penting. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 21 | Secara kritis, saya menganalisa dan mengevaluasi informasi dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 22 | Saya membaca ulang bagian-bagian teks sebelumnya untuk menemukan hubungan makna dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |  |
| 23 | Ketika menemukan informasi baru dalam teks, saya memeriksa pemahaman saya atas informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 | $3)$ | 4 | 5 |
| 24 | Ketika saya mulai membaca, saya mencoba untuk memperkirakan isi teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |


| 25 | Ketika teks bertambah sulit, saya membaca bagian teks itu berulang <br> kali untuk meningkatkan pemahaman saya. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 26 | Saya mengajukan pertanyaan-pertanyaan kepada diri sendiri yang saya harap dapat terjawab dalam teks bacaan. |  | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 27 | Saya memeriksa apakah perkiraan saya tentang isi teks itu benar atau salah. |  | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 28 | Ketika saya membaca, saya menebak arti dari kata-kata atau frasa yang belum saya ketahui. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |
| 29 | Ketika membaca, saya menerjemahkan teks bacaan itu dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 30 | Ketika membaca, saya memikirkan informasi yang berhubungan dengan teks itu dalam bahasa Inggris maupun bahasa Indonesia. | 1 | 2 | 3 | (4) | 5 |

## Survei Tentang Strategi Membaca

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Setelah Anda membaca setiap pernyataan, lingkarilah angka (1,2,3,4, atau 5) sesuai dengan keadaan Anda. Tidak ada jawaban yang benar atau salah dalam setiap pernyataan dalam survey ini.


| 13 | Saya menggunakan buku-buku referensi (misalnya kamus) untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14 | Ketika teks bacaan bertambah sulit, saya memberikan perhatian lebih pada teks tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 15 | Saya menggunakan tabel, angka, maupun gambargambar dalam teks untuk membantu saya memahami isi teks. | 1 | 2 | 3 |  | 5 |
| 16 | Sesekali saya berhenti membaca untuk memikirkan isi bacaan tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 17 | Saya menggunakan penunjuk makna dalam konteks untuk membantu saya memahami isi bacaan. | 1 | 2 |  | 4 | 5 |
| 18 | Saya menguraikan makna teks dengan kata-kata saya sendiri untuk lebih memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 19 | Saya mencoba untuk menggambarkan ataumemvisualisasikan informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat apa yang saya baca. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 20 | Saya menggunakan fitur-fitur tipografi misalnya cetak tebal dan huruf miring untuk membantu mengidentifikasi informasi penting. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 21 | Secara kritis, saya menganalisa dan mengevaluasi informasi dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 22 | Saya membaca ulang bagian-bagian teks sebelumnya untuk menemukan hubungan makna dalam teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 23 | Ketika menemukan informasi baru dalam teks, saya memeriksa pemahaman saya atas informasi tersebut. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |
| 24 | Ketika saya mulai membaca, saya mencoba untuk memperkirakan isi teks bacaan. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (5) |

$\left.\begin{array}{|l|l|lllll|}\hline 25 & \begin{array}{l}\text { Ketika teks bertambah sulit, saya membaca bagian teks itu berulang } \\ \text { kali untuk meningkatkan pemahaman saya. }\end{array} & 1 & 2 & 3\end{array}\right)$

## Survei Tentang Strategi Membaca

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| NO | Pernyataan | Tidak Pernah |  | Selalu |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Saya memiliki tujuan ketika saya membaca sebuah teks. | 1 | 23 | 4 | (5) |
| 2 | Ketika membaca, saya membuat catatan untuk membantu saya dalam memahami apa yang saya baca. | 1 | 23 | 4 | (5) |
| 3 | Saya menggunakan pengetahuan saya untuk membantu memahami teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 23 | (4) | 5 |
| 4 | Sebelum membaca sebuah teks, saya melihat teks secara keseluruhan untuk mengetahui mengenai apa teks tersebut. | I | 23 | (4) | 5 |
| 5 | Ketika membaca bagian teks yang sulit, saya membaca dengan suara keras untuk membantu saya memahami teks tersebut. | 1 | 23 | (4) | 5 |
| 6 | Saya memikirkan apakah isi dari teks sesuai dengan tujuan saya dalam membaca. | 1 | 23 | 4 | 5 |
| 7 | Saya membaca dengan perlahan-lahan dan berhati-hati untuk memastikan bahwa saya memahami apa yang sedang saya baca. | 1 | (2) 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8 | Saya meninjau teks bacaan terlebih dahulu dengan memperhatikan karakteristik teks, misalnya panjang teks dan susunannya. | 1 | 2 (3) | 4 | 5 |
| 9 | Saya mencoba untuk kembali berkonsentrasi pada bagian bacaan saya jika saya kehilangan konsentrasi dalam membaca. | 1 | 23 | 4 | (5) |
| 10 | Saya menggarisbawahi atau melingkari informasi dalam teks untuk membantu saya mengingat informasi tersebut. | 1 | 23 | (4) | 5 |
| 11 | Saya menyesuaikan kecepatan membaca sesuai dengan teks yang saya baca. | 1 | 23 | 4 | 5 |
| 12 | Ketika membaca, saya menentukan bagian teks yang saya baca dengan seksama dan bagian teks yang saya abaikan. | 1 | 2 (3) | 4 | 5 |




## DOCUMENTATION



Picture 2.
Mrs. Ina as an English teacher introduce one of the students to the researcher in XI IPS class.


Picture 4.
The researcher was answering one of student question about the reading comprehension test at XI IPS class.


[^0]:    Firstly, the data from the questionnaire was analyzed to determine the Fir
    students' reading strategies use by observing the item in the column. Each item was scored from 1 to 5 scale; higher scores mean stronger of the item. Total score can be derived by summing up the scores of all the items. Secondly, the students‘ reading test was analyzed by using TOEFL scoring test. Above all, to analyze the data obtained from the questionnaire, and student's reading comprehension in order to see the correlation and influence between one variable and other variable manual counting was used. To find out the correlation between students‘ reading strategies as a whole and their reading comprehension, Pearson -Product Moment Correlation Coefficient will be used. Then, the result was consulted to the correlation coefficient interval. After that, if there was any relationship between reading strategies use and comprehension achievement, the analysis was continued to see if there was any significant influence between reading strategies and reading strategies reading comprehension. Formula as follow:

[^1]:    Serang. 23 Mci 2018
    

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[^2]:    Scrang, 23 Mei 2018
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[^3]:    Serang. 23 Mei 2018
    

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