SCRUTINIZING THE EFFECT OF DIRECTED READING THINKING ACTIVITY (DRTA) STRATEGY ON STUDENT'S READING ANXIETY AT SMP N 1 KALIMANAH, PURBALINGGA



AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Tarbiya and Teacher Training of State Islamic University Prof. K.H. Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto as a Partial of Requirements for *Sarjana Pendidikan* (S.Pd.) Degree

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ΜΟΤΤΟ

"Failure is a luxury I can't afford"



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to: Me, who always wonder if everything will be alright My precious mom, Siti Sofiyati My dad, Sugiyanto My supportive sister, Rizqona Maharani My reliable brothers, Zuhdan Mahardika and Hamim al-Hakam



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ABSTRACT

SCRUTINIZING THE EFFECT OF DIRECTED READING THINKING ACTIVITY (DRTA) STRATEGY ON STUDENT'S READING ANXIETY OF EIGHT GRADE AT SMP N 1 KALIMANAH, PURBALINGGA

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Abstarct: PISA has reported that Indonesian teens literacy ranked 71 out of 76 participant countries in 2018. It is then revealed that the problem experienced by the students of SMP N 1 Kalimanah is anxiety in reading and comprehending text. This study aimed to determine whether the Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) strategy affects student's reading anxiety in eight grade of SMP N 1 Kalimanah. This research was conducted with a quasi-experimental design and quantitative approach. The population of the research is eight grade of SMPN 1 Kalimanah which consists of 284 students and then by using cluster random sampling selected 8A and 8B as the sample representing control class and experimental class. Pre-test and post-test were conducted in collecting the data of the research and analyzed by parametric analysis of independent sample t-test through IBM SPSS V.16 for windows. It found that there is no significant effect of DRTA strategy on student's reading anxiety. As can be seen on the independent sample t-test, it obtained a t_{count} of 0.997 and a t_{table} 2.384 for a degree of freedom of 62 at a significance level of 1%, indicating that the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted while the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected.

Prof. K.H. SAIFUDDIN ZU

Keywords: drta strategy, reading anxiety, reading.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA) organized by the OECD has reported that Indonesian teens literacy in 2015 ranked 60 out of 72 participant countries with 396 score out of 500 and in 2018 ranked 71 out of 76 participants with 371 score (OECD, 2019). It illustrates that Indonesian students' achievement are still below the median of other participating countries. Concerning on this problem, varieties backgrounds can effect on the reading activity. According to Ratri (2015) and Wiadnyana et al. (2020), the factors like students' perception of reading, reading outside school, home parental involvement, ICT application, and anxiety were significantly related to the students' reading activity.

It is undeniable that student's reading anxiety plays a major role in influencing student's performance during reading activity. Generally, student experiences reading anxiety when they are reading foreign language text. Horwitz (1992) declared that anxiety had a negative contribution towards effective learning. It somehow prevents students from understanding the text they read as a whole. This is due to when the reading anxiety is acting up, students may not recall the material learned before which result on their less activeness in the class (Mardianti *et al.*, 2021). As a consequence of reading anxiety, it may block students in achieving the learning goal.

Based on the preliminary research conducted at SMP N 1 Kalimanah, It found that students experienced a reading anxiety when understanding and comprehending foreign language texts. The reading anxiety occurred when students feel uneasy and confused during reading activities. They were most likely getting overwhelmed towards the unfamiliar text features. As Saito et al. (1999) has stated that scripts writing systems and unfamiliar cultural topics had a greater influence in arising reading anxiety. Other factor like unfamiliar vocabularies was also the main reason the student experiencing reading anxiety. As it is inevitable for reading anxiety not to appear, there are ways to mitigate it. Saito *et al.* (1999) suggested to apply reading strategies to decrease reading anxiety and improve reading effectiveness. Of all reading strategies, Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) strategy can be applied to teach reading in order to suppress student's reading anxiety. DRTA was first developed by Stauffer (1969) with three stages of its utilization; prediction stages, guided silent reading stages, and proving stages. Essentially, this strategy relies so much on students' prediction. In consequence, students will actively involve in the reading activity. As Vercellotti (2017) claimed that active learning indicates the learning process done well.

Some researchers have pointed out the effect of DRTA strategy in the English learning process. Kurniati & Suprihadi (2019) in research entitled "The Implementation of Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) in Literacy-Based Language Teaching at Lembaga Bimbingan Belajar Teladan Kudus" resulting on the DRTA strategy influenced students to be motivated, active, enthusiastic, and actively got involved in the learning process. In the same line, a research by Tanjung (2018) entitled "The Effect of Using Directed Reading Thinking Activity Strategy on Students' Reading Comprehension At the Eighth Grade of Junior High School 06 Batanghari" showed that DRTA strategy was significantly effective for student's reading comprehension. Moreover, a research on anxiety by Muhlis (2017) entitled "Foreign Language Reading Anxiety among Indonesian EFL Senior High School Students" reported that reading anxiety causes lack of performance and comprehension in reading. Above it all, it can be concluded that the DRTA strategy had been an effective reading strategy and reading anxiety had been a major disturbance for students in comprehending English texts.

The elaboration of the problems above illustrates that reading anxiety has been becoming a serious obstacle that students commonly faced. Based on the previous study that has not been investigating Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) strategy on reading anxiety, this research intended to experimentally scrutinize DRTA strategy on students' reading anxiety at SMP N 1 Kalimanah.

B. Operational Definition

To avoid misconception and to give more explanation, this research explains the definition of the terms used in it are:

1. Reading Anxiety

Zbornik (2001) stated that reading anxiety is a specific, situational phobia toward the act of reading that has physical symptoms, like rapid breathing, a pounding heart, trembling or faint, a stomachache, or even throwing up and feeling of helpless, an overwhelming sense of dread, expectations of public humiliation, and low self-esteem. It is a factor which occurs between the interpretation process of a text and the specific processing of reading text (Saito *et al.*, 1999). So, reading anxiety is the acting up of the cognitive and physical reaction when students are trying to comprehend or read text.

2. Directed Reading Thinking Activity

Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) was first developed by Stauffer (1969). DRTA is a strategy that intended to develop students' ability to read critically and reflectively (Al Odwan, 2012). According to Opitz & Guccione (2009), DRTA is a strategy that boost reading comprehension by making transparent readers make and confirm predictions while they read. DRTA is a strategy of reading that let students to use their mind in the process of reading a text. The concept of DRTA is encouraging students to think while they read.

C. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study that has been explained above, the research question that guided this work is as follows: is there any significant effect of DRTA strategy on students' reading anxiety at SMP N 1 Kalimanah?

D. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Objectives of the research

Based on the problems above, the objective of the study is to analyse whether or not there is significant effect of DRTA strategy on students' reading anxiety at SMP N 1 Kalimanah.

2. Significances of the research

a. Theoretical Significances

This research is expected to give insights of reading anxiety experience by students in the English classroom. Moreover, this research is expected to give knowledge for other researchers for further research related to reading anxiety and DRTA strategy or other strategy in reading.

- b. Practical Significances
 - 1) Teachers

It is expected to help the teachers to know the problem students encounter in the process of English instructional, especially in the reading activity where students commonly experience reading anxiety. In hope that teachers will develop a reading activity where students will not encounter reading anxiety along the process.

2) Researchers

This study can be the source of information for other researchers to the related topic of their researches about reading anxiety and DRTA. In hope that it can be developed into broader field of phenomenon.

E. Organization of the Paper

Conducting comprehensive research requires a systematic approach, necessitating the categorization of its structure into five chapters, each elucidated as follows:

Chapter I introduces the research, encompassing the study's background, operational definition, research question, objectives, significance of the research, and the organizational framework.

Chapter II delves into theories associated with the research variables, namely reading, DRTA, anxiety, and reading anxiety.

Chapter III outlines the research methodology, addressing aspects such as research design, time and place, population, sample, instrument for obtaining data, techniques for collecting data, validity, reliability, and analysis data.

Chapter IV reveals the research findings and discussion, exploring the result of student's reading anxiety by learning using DRTA strategy and conventional strategy.

Chapter V concludes the study and provide the limitation of the study and the suggestion. The conclusion encapsulates responses to the research question.

Por. K.H. SAIFUDDIN Z

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Anxiety

a. The definition of anxiety

Sellers (2000) stated that anxiety related to the negative feelings of apprehension, uneasiness, insecurity, self-doubt, frustration, and intricately inter-twined with natural ego-preserving fears and self-esteem issues. While according to Passer & Smith (2004), anxiety is a condition where you feel the apprehension and tension as a common response in perceiving threat. According to Spielberger *et al.* (1983), anxiety is a state of apprehension, nervousness, tension and worry associated with the nervous system arising. In short, anxiety is the instantaneous response towards danger, potential threat, disturbances, or any of the negative events appear.

In English as Foreign Language (EFL) learning context, anxiety becomes a major problem for students in the process of language acquisition. Though Ormrod (2011) stated that anxiety is not permanent, still students might experience it from time to time. Anxiety is unpleasant to students for the learning process. While it could cause a major disturbance, anxiety usually goes as a mental block of individuals' cognitive performance at all three cognitive stages. The three stages of cognitive are input, process, and output. The successful process and output happening on the disappearance of anxiety. On the other hand, when students experience anxiety in the process, the anxiety then will appear form on their body language.

b. Types of anxiety

MacIntyre & Gardner (1991) categorized anxiety into the state and trait anxiety.

1) State anxiety

According to Ormrod (2011), state anxiety is the situational feeling of anxiety caused by the situation of threat. It is the temporary anxiety and will eventually disappear when the threating situation ends.

2) Trait anxiety

Spielberger *et al.* (1983) emphasized trait anxiety as the anxious feeling of individual in any state. The continuation of state anxiety might grow to trait anxiety. According to Goldberg (1993), the high level of trait anxiety caused people to commonly feel nervous and emotionally unstable. They often feel worry over several things happening around them. It can be said that the low-level anxiety people are more likely to be relaxed and calm and emotionally stable.

Horwitz (1992) categorized anxiety into state-trait anxiety, facilitating-debilitating anxiety and situation-specific anxiety.

1) State-Trait anxiety

Horwitz (1992) differentiated the state anxiety and trait anxiety. State anxiety is the anxiety that occurs in specific situation and it is temporary. While trait anxiety is the anxiety that occurs almost in all situation.

2) Facilitating-Debilitating anxiety

Facilitating anxiety is something that makes anxiety increasing and continues to affect student's ability. While debilitating anxiety is lowering anxiety level felt by students which can make anxiety level decrease.

3) Situation-Specific anxiety

It is related to situations that make anxiety increase in certain event that are being experienced.

c. Anxiety level

Horwitz (1992) classified students' anxiety level into three categories, they are low, medium and high.

1) Low-level anxiety

It is where students feel confident to experience something that they do not feel embarrassed to interact with others even if they get a slight difficulty in the experience.

2) Medium-level anxiety

It means that students feel less confident about thing they are experiencing with doubt and still needs help from others in certain condition.

3) High-level anxiety

It is when student do not feel confident on their capabilities leading them to feel afraid doing something in almost all condition.

2. Reading Anxiety

a. The definition of reading anxiety

According to Zhou (2017), reading anxiety is a situation where learners are reading in their new target language but then experience anxiety at the same time. Zbornik (2001) stated that reading anxiety is a specific, situational phobia toward the act of reading that has physical symptoms, like rapid breathing, a pounding heart, trembling or faint, a stomachache, or even throwing up and feeling of helpless, an overwhelming sense of dread, expectations of public humiliation, and low self-esteem. It is a factor which occurs between the interpretation process of a text and the specific processing of reading text (Saito *et al.*, 1999). So, reading anxiety is the acting up of the cognitive and physical reaction when students are trying to comprehend or read text.

b. The source of reading anxiety

Saito *et al.* (1999) who were first developed Foreign Language Reading Anxiety Scale (FLRAS) to measure anxiety related to foreign language reading allocated the classification of reading anxiety's sources into two aspects, they are unfamiliar cultural material and unfamiliar scripts and writing system.

1) Unfamiliar scripts and writing system

Students' difficulty in processing the text was caused by anxiety in trying to decode the script. The less the learners can rely on the reliability of a particular system of sound-symbol correspondence, the greater the anxiety they encounter. In this case, the student would experience anxiety as soon as he or she attempts to decode the script because the reader would immediately experience difficulty in processing the text.

2) Unfamiliar cultural material

The arising of anxiety is caused by the unfamiliarity in cultural aspect, although it may give a less immediate impact on reading process than unfamiliar scripts and writing system. In this case, students would first encounter the symbols, decode them into sounds, and associate the sounds with words, and then attempt to process the meaning of a text. When students realize that the word, they have decoded do not constitute a comprehensible or logical message entity that one would expect anxiety to set in. To put it in another way, anxiety is also anticipated when a student can decipher the words of foreign language, but not its sense, because of incomplete knowledge of the material underlying the text. Furthermore, Ahmad *et al.* (2013) viewed the source of reading anxiety into:

1) Text features

The text features include the unknown vocabulary, the unknown topic, and the unfamiliar culture.

a) Unknown vocabulary

Gonen (2005) pointed out that the unknown vocabulary is one of the reading anxiety sources. Students stated about anxiety of new words through reading English language text is highlighted in Gonen (2005) research.

b) Unfamiliar topic

The uninteresting topic in a text could lead students into having reading anxiety.

c) Unfamiliar culture

Reading activity is not only an interaction of the reader and the thoughts of the author, Tomasello (1999) declared that the interaction between the reader and the knowledge of the cultural history in the printed material is also included. The cultural familiarity has a significant impact on reading comprehension (Razi, 2004).

2) Personal factors

It includes afraid of making errors and worrying about reading effects.

a) Worry about reading effect

Most of the time, students experienced a distinct type of anxiety during and after reading activity, especially a foreign language text. As example, when students are asked to read in front of their classmates, they will potentially experience anxiety. This caused them to lose what they have been read when they were asked again to demonstrate the idea of a text. As a consequence, students will only focus on their performance rather than their comprehension. However, if they were not sure whether they would be asked after reading, they might be more anxious during and after the reading task which creates a sense of anxiety that disturbs reading comprehension and performance at the same time.

The modification of FLRAS by Zhao *et al.* (2013) pointed out that worrying about reading was classified into one of the reading anxiety source. They highlighted the two items from FLRAS which were; (1) "I get upset when I'm not sure I understand what I am reading in Chinese." and (2) "when reading Chinese, I often understand the words but still can't quite understand what author is saying." that reflected the worrying about reading effect.

b) Afraid of making errors

This aspect correlates with students' self-confidence. In many cases, students with lack of self-confidence are often afraid to participate in reading activity to avoid making errors. As consequence, this only leads students to increase their anxiety in foreign language reading. In result of anxiety increase, the reading performance is decreasing which will cause an abnormality of their reading ability and unconstructive influences on language proficiency. However, some researchers claimed that the lack of selfconfidence and afraid of making errors are two separated components

c. The expression of reading anxiety

Students with certain level of anxiety shows different reaction experiencing reading anxiety during the reading activity.

Deriving from Saito *et al.* (1999), students with high level of reading anxiety most likely to get overwhelmed reading a foreign language text. They feel unsure of what they read and somehow get intimidated whenever they encountered foreign language text. The urge to understand everything on the foreign language text causing students to feel uncomfortable and confused. Furthermore, the unfamiliarity towards the cultural topics and vocabularies causing them to feel nervous. Most of the time, students think that they should know the whole cultural topics in order to understand foreign language texts. This somehow would lead students into confusion as there was no prior knowledge towards foreign language.

3. Reading & Reading Comprehension

a. Reading

1) The definition of reading

According to Cline *et al.* (2006), reading is the decoding and understanding process of written text. It needed a complex process. Essentially, reading is a thinking process where it aleways requires the framework of context. Therefore, Nunan (2003) emphasized the definition of reading as the fluent process in considering information from a text to understand it with the readers' prior knowledge. Readers need to use their experience and knowledge to reconstruct the ideas or concepts or contexts produced by the writer.

Moreover, Johnson (2008) stated that reading is a way of creating meaning by using text. That is why readers need to take into account the context at every page or even phrase. It included its parts, its problems, its perplexities. Readers must be able to follow threads of a plot that point the way toward the plot end, or they must be able to follow the course of ideas that lead to an outcome or solution. They must asses what they find, wigh it, accept or reject it, or alter his objectives.

2) The purpose of reading

Enright *et al.* (2000) classified the purpose of reading into four broad constructs:

a) Reading to find information

The basic purpose of reading is to comprehend and to locate pieces of information. The process of reading is to find the answer of problems that have been presented, to examine miscomprehension, to look on the related part of information for a specific purpose.

b) Reading for basic comprehend

Readers are required to understand the main ideas in a text, or to create the pattern of the text's main theme, somehow it is still unnecessarily required a segmental understanding of the correlation of the factual details and its supporting ideas from text into a coherent text. Readers do not need to conceptually integrate the detailed information in the text.

c) Reading to learn

It is incorporated the competence to look for information and create a basic comprehension. It requires readers to incorporate and link the exact information of a text into coherent text. The incorporation needed a view of stimulus response relationship, classification relationship, persuasive intent, and comparison and contrast.

d) Reading to integrate information

Readers are required to incorporate information from more than one source.

3) Types of reading

Urquhant & Weir (1998) designed the types of reading into expeditious reading and careful reading. They emphasize it to the global and local level.

a) Careful reading

It is slow, linear, incremental reading used to comprehend complete meaning. Careful reading establishes the main ideas or supporting details within a sentence explicitly through accurate comprehension, understand the syntactic structure of a sentence, and identify the lexical and the grammatical cohesion. While in the global level, it establishes the main ideas and its supporting details over sentences explicitly, makes propositional inferences, establishes ideas, and details relate to each other across texts.

b) Expeditious reading

It is selective, quick reading used to obtain target information within a text or texts. In the local level, it requires selective reading to see certain words in a text. In global level, it requires skimming reading to obtain the main overarching idea in a text. While in both levels, it requires search reading to look for words in the same semantic field as a target information.

Harmer (2010) classified the types of reading in the context of education into:

a) Extensive reading

It relates to reading that let students do often (but not solely) out of the classroom. This type of reading let students to freely choose their source of information to read. It may be newspapers, magazines, novel, or other reference material. Most of the time, extensive reading gives the pleasure of reading to students in order to build the speed and fluency of reading rather than examining every point of the text (Mualim & Aziez, 2020).

b) Intensive reading

It is specifically focusing on reading texts' construction which usually (but not always) takes place in classroom. The source of information commonly established by a certain purpose. This type of reading let students to improve more on their specialities.

b. Reading Comprehension

1) The definition of reading comprehension

Snow (2002) defined reading comprehension as the process of simultaneously extracting and constructing meaning through internation and involvement with written language. It signifies that individuals endeavour to comprehend the concept conveyed in a text and synthesize them for comprehension. Moreover, the act of reading extends beyond merely perusing the text itself. Reading comprehension comprises three crucial components: the reader, the text, and the activity.

Woolley (2011) defined reading as a mean of deriving meaning from a given text. In alignment with Woolley's perspective, Lems *et.al.* (2010) also characterized reading comprehension as the ability to construct meaning from textual content. Furthermore, they elucidate the distinct contrast between "decoding" and "constructing" meaning. While decoding entails the readers grasping the message within the text, consting meaning entails the readers developing ideas based on the decoded messages. In essence, even after successfully decoding the message, the readers must exert additional effort to construct ideas from those message.

2) The elements of reading comprehension

Snow (2002) viewed reading comprehension is the outcome the reader, the text, and the task influencing all together

a) The reader

According to OECD (2021), readers bring various of their factors to the activity. The factors are background knowledge, motivation, and other cognitive abilities.

b) The text

The text factors in reading are the total of texts they experience, the design, the complexity language used.

c) The task

The task that being undertaken has impacts toward the successful reading comprehension. Task factors include the goal of the task, the complexity of the task to be completed, the potential time and other practical constraints.

4. Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA)

a. The definition of DRTA

Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) was first developed by Stauffer (1969). DRTA is a strategy that intended to develop students' ability to read critically and reflectively (Al Odwan, 2012). According to Opitz & Guccione (2009), DRTA is a strategy that boost reading comprehension by making transparent readers make and confirm predictions while they read. The concept of DRTA is encouraging students to think while they read. Some experts stated that this strategy is effective to implement in teaching reading by teachers.

The nature of DRTA attempts to equip the ability to determine the purpose of reading, the ability to extract, comprehend, and assimilate information, the ability to make predictions to examine reading materials based on the purpose of reading, the ability to pass judgements, and finally the ability to make decisions based upon information gleaned from reading. Schumn (2016) stated that students will observe, predict, and justify their prediction towards the text they read. So, DRTA is a strategy of reading that encourages students to be active while reading.

b. The purpose of DRTA

In the learning process, Otto *et al.* (1981) examined the purpose of DRTA into three classifications:

1) To develop purpose of reading

DRTA helps students to set their purpose in reading and pose questions about what they are going to read. Through questioning, it helps students to determine which predictions are reasonable accordingly to the evidences.

2) To develop habits of reasoning while reading

Students are engaged in the process of reading. It's caused of while students are reading, they will confirm or reject some predictions they have made. They will link their experiences and the information from reading.

3) To develop the habit of proving prediction

DRTA let the students to make the prediction before reading the whole or each section. By making prediction of what they read, it can establish the purpose of reading. By that means, DRTA encourages students to apply their prior knowledge to set the purpose of reading. Proving predictions while reading extends thoughts and interactive learning.

c. The steps of reading using DRTA

Stauffer (1969) classified several steps of using DRTA in reading:

1) Prior to reading

It can work on reading non-fiction and fiction texts.

2) Activate prior knowledge

Tell students to read the title of the text or just tell them the topic of the text. Then, ask them to brainstorm a list of ideas after knowing the title or the topic.

3) Make a prediction

By listing their ideas towards the texts, students will be able to make predictions about what they are about to read. We can use all clues to distract enable students' ability to make predictions.

4) Read a certain amount of text

Reading a certain amount of text will help students to see their prior predictions that may possibly still occur and unlikely to be fulfilled.

5) Confirm prior predictions

Ask students to explain the confirmation of their prior predictions and as well as encourage them to make further predictions.

6) Support predictions

When students have finished reading the text, they will be able to support their further predictions with their literary and their experience.

In contrast, Brunner (2011) determined DRTA's steps in the process as:

- 1) Read the selections to select predetermined stopping points.
- 2) Tell students they will need a cover sheet.
- 3) Ask students to cover everything but the title of the selection.
- 4) Tell students to make predictions after reading the title.
- 5) Ask students to state the evidence supporting their predictions are correct
- 6) Ask students to read a portion of the text up to a predetermined stopping point. Tell them to review their initial predictions, as

well as make new predictions based upon the reading. Students should use paper to cover text that has not yet been read.

7) After students have finished reading the designated text, ask questions.

d. Advantages and disadvantages of DRTA strategy

1) Advantages of DRTA

Brunner (2011) examined the advantages of using DRTA strategy as:

- a) Easily implemented
- b) Requires active participation from the reader
- c) Requires only moderate advance preparation from the teacher
- d) Good activity for substitute teachers
- e) Encourages positive student attitude toward strategy
- f) Helpful in classroom when students have wide range of academic ability
- g) Teachers "think aloud" with students as predictions and answers are formulated
- h) Works one on one, with small groups, and with the whole class
- i) Breaks the passage into manageable parts for students and teacher
- j) Can easily be implemented with nonfiction text
- 2) Disadvantages of DRTA

Handayani *et al.* (2015) declared the disadvantages of DRTA strategy into:

- a) Only useful if students have read or heard the text being used.
- b) Classroom management may become a problem.
- c) This strategy useful depends on the situation of the class.
- **B.** Previous Studies

In this study, there are some relevant and related researches from the previous researchers, they are:

The first research is by Julia Aisyah (2017), entitled "Students' Reading Anxiety in English Foreign Language Classroom". Researcher used qualitative descriptive method and the sample of the research is 33 students of a junior high school in Bandung. The researcher tried to investigate the level of the anxiety of the students and the cause of it in English reading class. Researcher found that their anxiety is in medium level (51,5%) and the cause of it were the unfamiliar culture and the unfamiliar topic.

Second, it is research by Wiadnyana, I.P.E.C, Dewa Komang Tantra, and I Nyoman Pasek Hadi Saputra (2020), entitled "Relationship among Reading Anxiety, Reading Self-Efficacy, and Reading Competency in the Junior High School". 96 students are chosen as the sampling. The researchers found that the reading anxiety of the students are high while the other two variables are low. The research showed that there was a negative relation among the reading anxiety of the students and their reading self-efficacy, and, students' reading anxiety and reading competence, while the relation of students' reading self-efficacy and reading competence is positive and significantly correlated.

Third, a thesis by Hapri Shinta Nirmala (2017), entitled "Reading Anxiety of Grade Eight Students in Taman Dewasa Jetis Junior High School". This study was conducted in Taman Dewasa Jetis junior high school with 24 students of eight-grade as the participants. The researcher tried to look on if the students were able to cope with language anxiety. The result is the students of eight-grade were commonly anxious.

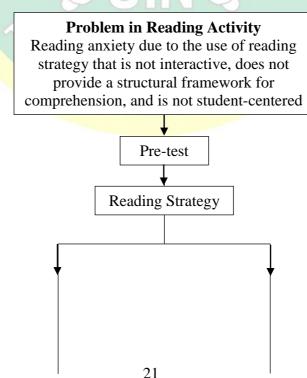
Fourth, a research by Kurniati & Suprihadi (2019) entitled "the Implementation of Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) in Literacy-Based Language Teaching at Lembaga Bimbingan Belajar Teladan Kudus". Researchers conducted descriptive qualitative research. The result of the research is that DRTA makes students motivated, active, enthusiastic, and got involved in the teaching learning process. The difference of the research is that Kurniati & Suprihadi (2019) focus to investigate DRTA in Literacy-Based Language Teaching. While the similarity is both researchers observe a reading strategy DRTA.

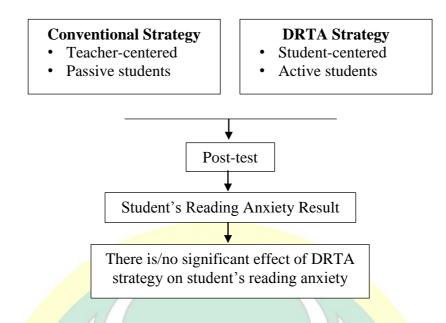
Last, research by Tanjung (2018) entitled "The Effect of Using Directed Reading Thinking Activity Strategy on Students' Reading Comprehension At the Eighth Grade of Junior High School 06 Batanghari". Researcher conducted quasi-experimental design research. The result indicates that there was significant effect of using DRTA strategy. The difference of the research is that Tanjung (2018) focus on investigating DRTA on students' reading comprehension. While the similarity is both researchers observe a reading strategy, DRTA.

These researches have only been looking on DRTA strategy for reading comprehension related. Regarding on the previous researches that have not been experimentally scrutinizing DRTA strategy on reading anxiety, this study attempts to experimentally scrutinize DRTA strategy on students' reading anxiety at SMP N 1 Kalimanah.

C. Conceptual Framework

In accordance to the theoretical framework, the conceptual framework is as follows:





D. Hypothesis

The research hypothesis was concerned on the effect of DRTA strategy on students' reading anxiety. The hypothesizes are:

- H_o: Null hypothesis, there is no significant effect of DRTA strategy on students' reading anxiety at SMP N 1 Kalimanah.
- H_a: Alternative hypothesis, there is significant effect of DRTA strategy on students' reading anxiety at SMP N 1 Kalimanah.

If the result from each test is similar or higher than critical value of α =0.01, therefore the null hypothesis (H₀) is accepted because there is no significant effect of DRTA strategy on students' reading anxiety at SMP N 1 Kalimanah. In other hand, if the result is less than critical value of α =0.01, the null hypothesis (H₀) is rejected as it means there is a significant effect of DRTA strategy on students' reading anxiety at SMP N 1 Kalimanah.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section delineates the research methodology employed to uncover solutions to the research question. It encompasses the research type, the place and time, the study's population and sample, the research variables, data collection, validity and realiability, and data analysis.

A. Type of Research

The research approach of this study is quantitative with an experimental research. Sugiyono (2013) stated that there are some kinds of experimental research; pre-experimental true-experimental, factorial experimental, and quasi-experimental. This research is conducted with quasiexperiment type of research. Using 8th grade of SMP N 1 Kalimanah as a control class and experimental class, the experimental class was given a treatment of teaching using DRTA strategy while the control class was done without any treatment.

This research is using non-equivalent control group design to scrutinize the effect of DRTA strategy to students' reading anxiety in an experimental group and is needed a control group as a comparison.

| Group | Pre-test | Treatment | Post-test |
|------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Experiment | O ₁ | X | O ₂ |
| Control | 03 SA | IFUDD | O ₄ |

_____ ·

Information:

 O_1 = pre-test score of experimental group.

 $O_2 = post-test$ score of experimental group.

 O_3 = pre-test score of control group.

 $O_4 = post-test$ score of control group.

X = treatment

B. Time and Location of the Research

This study was carried out from November 08 to December 01, 2023, in SMP N 1 Kalimanah. SMP N 1 Kalimanah. The determination of the school as the location of the research is based on the fact from the preliminary research that students still experienced a distinct type of anxiety in reading and comprehending foreign language texts. Regarding on that problem, the study was intended to scrutinize whether or not DRTA strategy is effective to reduce students' reading anxiety.

C. Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population

The population of the research is eighth grade of SMP N 1 Kalimanah in the academic year of 2023/2024. The table of population of this study:

| No | Grade | Number of |
|---------|----------|-----------|
| | | Students |
| 1 | 8A | 32 |
| 2 | 8B | 32 |
| 3 | -8C | 31 |
| 40 | 8D | 31 |
| 5 | 8EAIEI | IDDIN 32 |
| 6 | 8F | 32 |
| 7 | 8G | 32 |
| 8 | 8H | 31 |
| 9 | 81 | 31 |
| otal Po | pulation | 284 |

2. Sample

The samples belonged to two intact classes. The determination of the classes was chosen randomly using cluster sampling technique. It was found that 8B was as the experimental class which was treated with the DRTA strategy and 8A was as the control class treated with a conventional strategy. And then the instrument try-out was conducted in 8D.

D. Variable of the Research

There are two variables that is used in this study, independent and dependent variables. The independent variable (X) is DRTA strategy, while the dependent variable (Y) is students' reading anxiety.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The instrument in this study is a test which using a questionnaire for the pre-test and post-test. The questionnaire is adopted from the Foreign Language Reading Anxiety Scale (FLRAS) by Saito *et al.* (1999). It purposes to measure students' reading anxiety in using DRTA strategy. It includes 20 Likert Scale items with 4-point scale indicating strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D), and strongly disagree (SD). The questionnaire was translated to Indonesia Language.

| Indicator | Items | Number of Items on Pre-test | Number of Items on Post-test |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Unknown Vocabulary | 4 | 6, 7, 8, 9 | <mark>6,</mark> 12, 8, 9 |
| Unfamiliar Topic | 4A | F U3, 5, 14, 15 | 18, 10, 4, 20 |
| Unfamiliar Culture | 2 | 19, 20 | 16, 15 |
| Worry of Reading Effect | 5 | 1, 2, 4, 10, 11 | 7, 13, 14, 5, 11 |
| Afraid of Making Errors | 5 | 12, 13, 16, 17, 18 | 1, 2, 19, 17, 3 |

Table 3. The Questionnaires Framework of the Study

The instrument would be tested out on non-sample class, 8D of SMP N 1 Kalimanah. After the result obtained, it would be tested out for validity and reliability to see whether the instrument can be used as data collection tool for the experimental class and control class. After it was all conducted,

the experimental class and control class would have done a pre-test. Furthermore, the experimental class will be given the treatments of teaching using DRTA strategy with the materials following the current curriculum on the school.

| Table 4. Material for t | ne Treatment on Experimental Class |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Meeting | Material |
| 1 | |
| 1 | Recount Text |
| 2 | Recount Text |
| 2 | Recount Text |
| 3 | Recount Text |
| | |
| 4 | Short Message |
| | |
| 5 | Short Message |
| 6 | Short Message |
| 0 | Short Wiessage |
| | |

Table 4. Material for the Treatment on Experimental Class

F. Analysis of Research Instrument

1. Validity of Instrument

Arikunto (2010) stated that the validity test of the instrument was intended to get precise and reliable gauges. The validity of instrument in this research is conducted with face validity and item validity. The face validity was done by the expert judgement, Irra Wahidiyati and Desi Wijayanti Ma'rufah. While the item validity was done by pilot testing to the non-sample class, 8D of SMP N 1 Kalimanah, consisting of 31 students. To determine the correlation coefficient, the product moment correlation technique (Pearson) was needed with the formula as follow:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{n \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}\{n \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

Description:

- r : Pearson r correlation coefficient
- n : number of sample or respondent
- $\sum X$: total number of x variables
- $\sum Y$: total number of y variables

- $\sum X^2$: square of total number of x variables
- $\sum Y^2$: square of total number of y variables
- $\sum XY$: multiplication result of the total number of variable x and y

The validity test was carried out using IBM SPSS V.16 software for windows and for the testing criteria is as follows:

If $r_{count} > r_{table}$, the item is valid

Whereas if $r_{count} < r_{table}$, so the item is not valid.

The validity was done by pilot testing to the non-sample class, 8D of SMP N 1 Kalimanah, consisting of 31 students. The test was administered with 20 Likert Scale items of 4-point scale indicating strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D), and strongly disagree (SD). The result of the validity test was juxtaposed with the reference table (rtable). The rtable was determined by the quantity of the respondents (31 students) at a significance level of 0,01 (1%), shown 0,456.

The result of the validity test that has been carried out using the formula of Pearson product-moment on IBM SPSS V16 is shown as below in Table 9:

| No | Value of rtable | Value of rcount | Description |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | (n=31, α=0,456) | 1 ZUH | |
| 1 | 0,456 A F | UD 0,685 | Valid |
| 2 | 0,456 | 0,486 | Valid |
| 3 | 0,456 | 0,533 | Valid |
| 4 | 0,456 | 0,55 | Valid |
| 5 | 0,456 | 0,467 | Valid |
| 6 | 0,456 | 0,511 | Valid |
| 7 | 0,456 | 0,497 | Valid |
| 8 | 0,456 | 0,499 | Valid |
| 9 | 0,456 | 0,509 | Valid |

Table 5. Validity of Instrument

| 10 0,456 0,723 Valid 11 0,456 0,581 Valid 12 0,456 0,471 Valid 13 0,456 0,473 Valid 14 0,456 0,497 Valid 15 0,456 0,667 Valid 16 0,456 0,503 Valid 17 0,456 0,573 Valid 18 0,456 0,525 Valid 19 0,456 0,512 Valid | | | | |
|---|----|-------|-------|-------|
| 12 0,456 0,471 Valid 13 0,456 0,473 Valid 14 0,456 0,497 Valid 15 0,456 0,667 Valid 16 0,456 0,503 Valid 17 0,456 0,573 Valid 18 0,456 0,525 Valid | 10 | 0,456 | 0,723 | Valid |
| 13 0,456 0,473 Valid 14 0,456 0,497 Valid 15 0,456 0,667 Valid 16 0,456 0,503 Valid 17 0,456 0,491 Valid 18 0,456 0,573 Valid 19 0,456 0,525 Valid | 11 | 0,456 | 0,581 | Valid |
| 14 0,456 0,497 Valid 15 0,456 0,667 Valid 16 0,456 0,503 Valid 17 0,456 0,491 Valid 18 0,456 0,573 Valid 19 0,456 0,525 Valid | 12 | 0,456 | 0,471 | Valid |
| 15 0,456 0,667 Valid 16 0,456 0,503 Valid 17 0,456 0,491 Valid 18 0,456 0,573 Valid 19 0,456 0,525 Valid | 13 | 0,456 | 0,473 | Valid |
| 16 0,456 0,503 Valid 17 0,456 0,491 Valid 18 0,456 0,573 Valid 19 0,456 0,525 Valid | 14 | 0,456 | 0,497 | Valid |
| 17 0,456 0,491 Valid 18 0,456 0,573 Valid 19 0,456 0,525 Valid | 15 | 0,456 | 0,667 | Valid |
| 18 0,456 0,573 Valid 19 0,456 0,525 Valid | 16 | 0,456 | 0,503 | Valid |
| 19 0,456 0,525 Valid | 17 | 0,456 | 0,491 | Valid |
| | 18 | 0,456 | 0,573 | Valid |
| | 19 | 0,456 | 0,525 | Valid |
| 20 0,456 0,512 Valid | 20 | 0,456 | 0,512 | Valid |

The validity analysis exhibited the 20 items of the instrument surpassed the validity requirements as roount > 0.456 indicating the items are all valid. Therefore, the instrument consisting of 20 items can be used as test for the experimental class and control class.

2. Reliability of Instrument

Reliability refers to the consistency of the scores obtained, how consistent each individual from one administration of an instrument to another and one set items to another. The try out for the reliability of the instrument conducted on non-sample class, 8D of SMP N 1 Kalimanah. The reliability was analysed through Cronbach's alpha by using IBM SPSS V.16 can be seen as follows:

| Та | Table 6. Result of Reliability of Instrun | | | | |
|----|---|------------|--|--|--|
| | Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items | | | |
| | .865 | 20 | | | |

The reliability coefficient was 0.865. As for the qualification of the correlation coefficient suggested by Suharto (2006) is as follows:

| Table 7. | Value of | of Reliability | Coefficient |
|----------|----------|----------------|-------------|
|----------|----------|----------------|-------------|

| No | Reliability Coefficient | Category |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 | 0,800 - 1,000 | Very High |

| 2 | 0,600 - 0,799 | High |
|---|---------------|----------|
| 3 | 0,400 - 0,599 | Fair |
| 4 | 0,200 - 0,399 | Low |
| 5 | 0,000 - 0,199 | Very Low |

Table 6 showed that the instrument of the research is reliable as the table exhibited that the instrument had a very high category as $0,800 < 0.865 \le 1,000$.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

1. Normality Test

The normality test serves the purpose of determining whether the distribution of the instrument's response adheres to a normal distribution or deviates from it. If the data found was normally distributed, the parametric analysis (independent sample test) would be conducted to measure the data. The test is done by IBM SPSS V.16 version for the Kolmogrov-Smirnov distribution. The testing criteria for the test are:

- a. If sig.value < 0.01, means H₀ is rejected.
- **b**. If sig.value > 0.01, means H_0 is accepted.
- 2. Homogeneity Test

The homogeneity test is used to determine the similarity of the population. The Levene Statistics for homogeneity testing on IBM SPSS V.16 was conducted. The criteria for choosing the hypotheses are:

- a. If the signification (p-value) > $\alpha(0.01)$, means H₀ is accepted indicating the variance of both classes was homogeneous.
- b. If the signification $\leq \alpha(0.01)$, means H_a is rejected indicating that the variance of both classes was not homogeneous.
- 3. Hypothesis Test

The objective of this test is to assess the notable distinction in scores between the DRTA strategy and the conventional strategy. This is achieved by analysing the data results from both the pre-test and post-test phases. The paired sample t-test is employed to calculate the variations between pre-test and post-test outcomes within the experimental class and independent sample t-test to calculate the variations between both samples. The primary purpose of this test is to ascertain if there is a statistically significant difference in the post-test results for both classes.

The decision-making criteria for the Paired Sample T-test and Independent Sample T-test are categorized into two main components:

- a. If the value of Sig. (2-tailed) $< \alpha(0.01)$, then H₀ is rejected and H_a is accepted.
- b. If the value of Sig. (2-tailed) > $\alpha(0.01)$, then H₀ is accepted and H_a is rejected.



CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

1. Data Description

This study is a quasi-experimental design and was conducted at SMP N 1 Kalimanah, Purbalingga. The objective of this research was to determine whether or not there is a significant effect of DRTA strategy on students' reading anxiety. The participants of the study were 8th grade of SMP N 1 Kalimanah. By cluster sampling technique, 8A and 8B were chosen as the sample representing 8A as control class and 8B as experimental class, both classes consist of 32 students equally.

The data collection was conducted by doing pre-test and post-test. At the first phase of the research, both classes received a pre-test. Then the experimental class was administered with the DRTA strategy. The instructional was conducted four times with DRTA strategy. The treatments on the experimental class were on November 13, 15, 20, and 22 2023. The control class was held on November 8, 15, 18, and 22 2023 with the conventional strategy. The post-test was administered on November 22.

The results of pre-test and post-test from both classes then were analysed using IBM SPSS V.16 for windows. The mean, standard deviation, paired sample t-test, and independent sample t-test were also conducted on the application. The table 8 below showed the result of pretest and post-test from both classes.

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean |
|--------------------|----|---------|---------|-------|
| Pretest | 32 | 39 | 66 | 54.22 |
| Posttest | 32 | 35 | 61 | 51.97 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 32 | | | |

Table 8. Result of Descriptive Statistic of the Test in Experimental Class

The experimental class (8B) mean for the pre-test was 54.22 with the minimum score 39 and the maximum score 66. Furthermore, the mean score for the post-test was 51.97 with the minimum score 35 and the maximum score 61. This showed that there were a decrease on the mean score from the pre-test to the post-test.

| | N | Minimum | Maximum | Mean |
|--------------------|----|---------|---------|-------|
| Pretest | 32 | 44 | 73 | 53.34 |
| Posttest | 32 | 34 | 63 | 53.41 |
| Valid N (listwise) | 32 | | | |

Table 9. Result of Descriptive Statistic of the Test in Control Class

At the control class (8A), the mean for the pre-test was 53.34 with the minimum score 44 and the maximum score 73. While the mean for the post-test was 53.4 with the minimum score 34 and the maximum score 63. However, there was only a slight increase on the mean from the pre-test to the post-test.

There were differences of the mean score from both classes for their pre-test to post-test. While the experimental class score decreasing, the control class score increasing with a slight number. The experimental class' mean went from 54.21 to 51.96, a reduction of 2.25. While the control class went from 53.34 to 53.4, an improvement of 0.0625.

2. Data Analysis

a. Normality Test

The normality test was aimed to find whether or not the distribution requirement is normal. In this research, the data was calculated by the Kolmogorov-smirnov test which carried out using IBM SPSS V.16 for windows. Theoretically, the distribution is said

to be normal if the p-value is higher than 0,01 and is said to be not normal if p-value is below 0,01.

| Table 10. Normality Test of Pre-test | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----|------------|--------------|----|------|--|
| | Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a | | | Shapiro-Wilk | | | |
| | Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig. | |
| Experimental Class | .092 | 32 | $.200^{*}$ | .977 | 32 | .705 | |
| Control Class | .158 | 32 | .041 | .903 | 32 | .008 | |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The Table 10 above showed that both pre-test from the experimental class and control class were normally distributed. The experimental class exhibited $p \ge \alpha$ or $0,2 \ge 0,01$ and the control class exhibited $p \ge \alpha$ or $0,041 \ge 0,01$. It indicated that H₀ is accepted.

| Table 11. Normality Test of Post-test | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|-------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|------|--|--|--|
| | | Kolmogoro | ov-Sn | nirnov ^a | Sh | apiro-Wil | k | | | |
| | | Statistic | df | Sig. | Statistic | df | Sig. | | | |
| | Experimental Class | .104 | 32 | $.200^{*}$ | .958 | 32 | .236 | | | |
| | Control Class | .148 | 32 | .072 | .914 | 32 | .014 | | | |

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

The Table 11 above showed that both pre-test from the experimental class and control class were normally distributed. The experimental class exhibited a normal distribution after getting the treatment with $p \ge \alpha$ or $0,2 \ge 0,01$ and the control class exhibited p $\ge \alpha$ or $0,072 \ge 0,01$. It indicated that H₀ is accepted.

Homogeneity Test b.

The homogeneity test was aimed to know whether or not the samples have homogenous variances. The analysis technique was Levene test carried out using IBM SPSS V.16 for windows. Theoretically, the sample of variances is said to be homogenous if the p-value is more than 0,01.

| Table 12. Result of Homogeneity of Variances of Reading Anxiety | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----|-----|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | Levene Statistic | df1 | df2 | Sig. | | | | | | | |
| ź | .220 | 1 | 62 | .641 | | | | | | | |

The Table 12 above is the homogeneity distribution from the pre-test of both classes, experimental class and control class. It showed that the p-value is more than 0,01, 0,641 > 0,01. It can be interpreted that the variance of both classes were homogeneous.

3. Hypothesis Testing

a. Paired Sample T-test of Experimental Class

The test was carried out to find out whether or not there was a significant difference in students' reading anxiety results by experimental class who taught by the DRTA strategy. The following table showed the result of paired samples statistics on experimental class by IBM SPSS V.16

| | | Mean | Ν | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|--------|-----------|---------|----|----------------|-----------------|
| Pair 1 | Pre-test | 54.2188 | 32 | 6.83791 | 1.20878 |
| | Post-test | 51.9688 | 32 | 5.86672 | 1.03710 |

Table 13. Result of Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Posttest in Experimental Class

The Table 13 showed that the average score of the pre-test is 54.21 more than the post-test average score, 51.96. The variable N denoted the quantity of the data which is equally 32. The standard or risk was determined by using the standard deviation, which shown for the pre-test was 6.837 and the post-test was 5.866. The standard error mean was used to determine the accuracy of the average values

derived from the sample data with the population for each variable. The standard error mean for the pretest was 1.208 and the post-test was 1.037. The standard error mean can be neglected as the data has normal distribution. However there was difference on the mean score of the pretest and posttest, the difference needed to be tested for the significant through inferential statistic such as paired t-test.

| | | | Paire | d Differen | ices | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|----|-------------|
| | | | Std. | Std. Error | Interva | nfidence l of the rence | | | Sig. (2- |
| | | Mean | Deviation | Mean | Lower | Upper | t | df | tailed) |
| 1 | Pair 1 Pre-test - Post-test | 2.25000 | 6.15394 | 1.08787 | 73517 | 5.23517 | 2.068 | 31 | .047 |

Table 14. Result of Paired Sample Test in Experimental Class

Looking on at Table 14, it showed that the mean was 2.25. This score represented the difference of the average results between the pre-test and post-test in experimental class. The t_{count} shown at significance level of 1% was 2.068. Furthermore, the t_{table} at a significance level of 1% for a degree of freedom (df) of 31 was 2.744. However, 2.068 was less than 2.744 means H₀ is accepted which could be interpreted that the data obtained showed a statistically insignificant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores in the experimental class.

b. Paired Sample T-test of Control Class

The test was carried out to find out whether or not there was a significant difference in students' reading anxiety results by control class who taught by the conventional strategy. The following table showed the result of paired samples statistics on control class by IBM SPSS V.16:

Table 15. Result of Descriptive Statistics of Pre-Posttest in Control Class

| Mean | Ν | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|------|---|----------------|-----------------|
| | | | |

| Pair 1 | Pre-test | 53.3438 | 32 | 6.68947 | 1.18254 |
|--------|-----------|---------|----|---------|---------|
| | Post-test | 53.4062 | 32 | 5.66745 | 1.00187 |

The processed data from the descriptive analysis of Table 15 showed that the mean score of the pre-test was 53.34 and the post-test was 53.4. The variable N denoted the quantity of the data which is equally 32. The standard or risk was determined by using the standard deviation, which shown for the pre-test was 6.689 and the post-test was 5.667. The standard error mean was used to determine the accuracy of the average values derived from the sample data with the population for each variable. The standard error mean for the pretest was 1.182 and the post-test was 1.001. However, the standard error mean can be neglected as the data has normal distribution.

| | | Pair | ed Differen | ces | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|-----|----|---------|
| Pair 1 | | | | | onfidence al of the | | | Sig. |
| | | Std. | Std. Error | Diff | erence | | | (2- |
| | Mean | Deviation | Mean | Lower | Upper | t | df | tailed) |
| Pre-test - Post-test | 06250 | 7.61127 | 1.34550 | - 3.75460 | 3.62960 | 046 | 31 | .963 |

Table 16. Result of Paired Sample Test in Control Class

On Table 16, it showed that the mean was -0.0625. This score represented the difference of the average results between the pre-test and post-test in control class. The t_{count} shown at significance level of 1% was -0.046. Furthermore, the t_{table} at a significance level of 1% for a degree of freedom (df) of 31 was 2.744. However, -0.046 was less than 2.744 means H₀ is accepted which could be interpreted that the data obtained showed a statistically insignificant difference between the pre-test and post-test scores in the control class.

c. Independent Sample T-test of Pre-test

The test was conducted to determine whether or not there was a statistically significant difference in mean between experimental class and control class.

| | Class | Ν | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|-------|--------------------|----|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Score | Control Class | 32 | 53.34 | 6.689 | 1.183 |
| | Experimental Class | 32 | 54.22 | 6.838 | 1.209 |

Table 17. Result of Descriptive Statistics of Pre-test

Table 17 showed that the mean score of pre-test of the control class was 53.34 and the experimental class was 54.22. The slight difference on the mean score indicated that there was a homogeneous problem of students' reading anxiety. The data quantities were equally 32 represented by the variable N. The standard or risk was determined by using the standard deviation, which shown for the control class was 6.689 and the experimental class was 6.838. The standard error mean was used to determine the accuracy of the average values derived from the sample data with the population for each variable. The standard error mean for the control class was 1.182 and the experimental class was 1.209. *Table 18.* Result of Independent Sample Test of Pre-test

| | Lever Test Equali Variar | for ty of | | | t-test | for Equality | of Means | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------|-----|--------|---------------|--------------|------------|-------------|----------|
| Score | | | | | | | | 99 Confi | |
| | | | | | Sig. (2- | Mean | Std. Error | | l of the |
| | F | Sig. | t | df | (- tailed) | | Difference | Lower | Upper |
| Equal variances | .220 | .641 | 517 | 62 | .607 | 875 | 1.691 | -5.369 | 3.619 |
| assumed Equal variances not assumed | | | 517 | 61.970 | .607 | 875 | 1.691 | -5.369 | 3.619 |

The result of independent sample t-test of pre-test showed that the significance value of Levene's test for equality of variances was 0.641, exhibiting the p-value is greater than 0.01. The assumption of equal variances was employed and the significance (2tailed) was 0.607, indicating greater than 0.01. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H₀) is accepted while the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected in the context of the independent t-test. It indicated the data obtained showed a statistically insignificant difference between the pre-test of experimental class and control class.

d. Independent Sample T-test of Post-test

The test was carried out to find out whether or not there was a significant difference in students' reading anxiety results by control class and experimental class who taught with different strategy. The following table showed the result of paired samples statistics on control class and experimental class by IBM SPSS V.16

| | Class | Ν | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error Mean |
|-------|--------------------|----|-------|----------------|-----------------|
| Score | Control Class | 32 | 53.41 | 5.667 | 1.002 |
| | Experimental Class | 32 | 51.97 | 5.867 | 1.037 |
| | | | | 1 | |

Table 19. Result of Descriptive Statistics of Post-test

Table 19 showed that the mean score of post-test of the control class was 53.41 and the experimental class was 51.97. The difference on the mean score indicated that the experimental class experienced a lower reading anxiety. The data quantities were equally 32 represented by the variable N. The standard or risk was determined by using the standard deviation, which shown for the control class was 5.667 and the experimental class was 5.867. The standard error mean was used to determine the accuracy of the average values derived from the sample data with the population for each variable. The standard error mean for the control class was 1.002 and the experimental class was 1.037.

| | for Equ | e's Test quality t-test for Equality of Means riances | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---|------|--------|----------|------------|------------|-------------------------------|-------|--|--|
| Score | | | | | | | | 99% Confide Interval of th | | | |
| | | | | | Sig. (2- | Mean | Std. Error | Diffe | rence | | |
| | F | Sig. | t | df | tailed) | Difference | Difference | Lower | Upper | | |
| Equal variances | .479 | .492 | .997 | 62 | .323 | 1.438 | 1.442 | -2.395 | 5.270 | | |
| assumed Equal variances not assumed | | | .997 | 61.926 | .323 | 1.438 | 1.442 | -2.395 | 5.270 | | |

Table 20. Result of Independent Sample Test of Post-test

The result of independent sample t-test of post-test showed that the significance value (2-tailed) was 0.323, indicating greater than 0.01. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted while the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected in the context of the independent t-test. It obtained a tcount of 0.997 and a ttable 2.384 for a degree of freedom of 62 at a significance level of 1%. However, the tcount did not surpass the ttable indicating that the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted while the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected. It included that there was no significant difference in the average results of student's reading anxiety between the experimental class was treated with DRTA strategy.

B. Treatment

The treatment of teaching using DRTA strategy was applied to the experimental class (8B) which consist of 32 students. The control class which consist of 32 students was just taught with a conventional strategy by the teacher. There were six meetings conducted with the material as has listed on Table 4. The descriptions were as follows:

1. Experimental Class

The 8B as experimental class was treated with DRTA strategy in the following description:

a) First meeting

The first meeting of the treatment was on 13th November 2023. At this time students were given a pre-test of reading anxiety. After the test had conducted, the first treatment of using DRTA strategy was applied with recount text as the material. Students were asked to read selections of texts accordingly and asked to answer every questions after reading each selection of the texts. The text was adopted from British Council.

b) Second and third meeting

The second and third meeting of the treatment were on 15th November 2023. In this session, students were taught using DRTA strategy with long text of recount text. Students were asked to pair with their seatmate, read the selection texts accordingly, and worked together on every questions presented on each selection parts. Then, they were asked to present their answers and asked to give each other opinion towards the prediction they have made. On the last minutes of the meeting, students were asked to write a recount text according to their own experience.

c) Fourth meeting

The fourth meeting of the treatment was conducted on 20th November 2023. In this meeting, students were taught using DRTA strategy with short message as the material. Students were asked to analyse two different texts of short message and asked to point out the similarities and the differences of both text. Later then students were asked to do an exercise for their comprehending.

d) Fifth and sixth meeting

This session of the treatment was held on 22nd November 2023. Still conducting the treatment with DRTA strategy and short message as the material. In this session, students were given several

prompts to read. The prompts were about scenarios in which will make them construct a short message based on the prompt they have chosen and read aloud for the whole class of what they have done. After the treatment was done, students were asked to do the post-test to see the effect of the DRTA strategy on their reading anxiety.

2. Control Class

The control class or 8A which consisted of 32 students were taught with a conventional strategies on their learning process.

a) First meeting

The first meeting of the control class was on 8th November 2023. Students were given a pre-test to do. Then after the test has done, the teacher asked the students to pronounce together list of vocabularies related to recount text and then asked them to memorize it.

b) Second and third meeting

On this session which held on 15th November 2023, students were asked to memorize the 20 vocabularies related to past event one by one to the teacher in front of the class. It took a lot of time as there were 32 students to maintain.

c) Fourth meeting

The fourth meeting was conducted on 18th November 2023. The teacher taught the students about short message. The teacher taught about the definition of the text and the generic structure of the text. Students were then given list of vocabularies to memorize.

d) Fifth and sixth meeting

On this session which conducted on 22nd November 2023, students were asked to memorize the vocabularies together. After that they were asked to write a short message based on their liking which there was no specific topic as guidance for students to construct their idea into writing.

C. Discussion

There are many factors that influence Indonesia's teenager's literacy level that still below average compared to other countries. As Ratri (2015) and Wiadnyana *et al.* (2020) put it on their research, factors like student's perception towards reading, reading outside school, home parental involvement, ICT application, and anxiety were significantly related to student's reading activity. Therefore, in an attempt to improve student's achievement in reading, the use of reading strategies that can provide high exposure to reading comprehension is very necessary. Deriving from an experiment conducted by Tanjung (2018), DRTA strategy was proven to be very influential in improving student's comprehension. On the same line, Kurniati & Suprihadi (2019) pointed out that the strategy was able to make students more motivated, active, and enthusiastic in the learning process.

However, this experimental study resulted differently with the claims. DRTA strategy did not give a significant effect on student's reading anxiety. Regardless the homogeneous of the variances both samples, which is shown in the calculation on IBM SPSS V.16 indicating p-value $0.641 \ge 0.01$ concluding that the experimental class and the control class had the same reading anxiety level. From then on the independent sample t-test found the t_{count} 0.997 < 2.389 indicating H₀ is accepted, meaning there was no significant difference in the average results of student's reading anxiety between the experimental class and the control class despite the fact that the experimental class was treated with DRTA strategy.

The DRTA proposed by Stauffer (1969) centered the most on the idea of guiding students to make predictions, confirm or modify those prediction, and enhance comprehension as they progress through text. Brunner (2011) then reported that the DRTA strategy required students to actively participate in the reading process. As it engaged students in active reading, the strategy primarily addressed the cognitive aspects of the reading process, such as comprehension and prediction. While at the same time, the reading anxiety theory by Saito *et al.* (1999) emphasized more on the emotional and effective components of the reading experience. This study, adhered on the finding, revealed that the DRTA strategy may not directly attend to the emotional dimensions that contribute to reading anxiety.

However the students actively participated during the reading activity, they somehow still show emotional reaction due to their reading anxiety. Processing the material in foreign language context causing them to show physical reactions when they are trying to comprehend the texts. Some of the students were found fidgeting when they were asked to read-aloud for the entire class and some were found getting nervous, overwhelmed, confused, and worried. These reactions arose during the reading activity were deeply rooted in student's personal experiences towards reading.

The different focus of both variables created the absence of explicit consideration for emotional factors in applying the strategy and explained why the DRTA strategy had no significant impact on alleviating reading anxiety. On an attempt to reduce reading anxiety, the instructional strategy should be complement with interventions targeting the emotional well-being of students during reading activities. Building a supportive and positive reading environment, incorporating activities that boost confidence, and addressing individual students' anxieties are essential components in aligning DRTA with reading anxiety. However the strategy may remain essential for fostering student's critical thinking and comprehension skills, it is proven that it cannot mitigate student's reading anxiety or their emotional response to reading. Consequently, recognizing the dual nature of the reading process, acknowledging both cognitive and emotional dimensions, is necessary for the success of reading activities.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION, LIMITATION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the finding and discussion, it concluded that there was no significant effect of DRTA strategy on student's reading anxiety. Despite the fact that the experimental class was treated with DRTA strategy showed a reduction on the post-test result, lower than the control class, it did not indicate that it implied to a significant difference. As the mean of the experimental class was 51.97 and the control class was 53.41, the independent sample t-test showed the t_{count} 0.997 > 2.384 indicating that the null hypothesis (H₀) is accepted while the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected. Deriving from it, it formed on a conclusion that there was no significant effect of DRTA strategy on student's reading anxiety of eight grade at SMP N 1 Kalimanah.

B. Limitation of the Study

This study has some limitation in which primarily coming from the frame of time the research conducted. Moreover, it did not pay much attention to the group heterogeneity for the classroom activity. The other limitation of this study is the small number of samples used as statistically the small number of samples can affect the result of the study.

C. Suggestion

The finding and the discussion of the study can be the base to draw the suggestions as follows:

1. For the teacher

It is better for teachers to use variety kinds of reading strategies or techniques in teaching reading. Nevertheless the fact that DRTA strategy had no significant effect on reducing student's reading anxiety of eight grade at SMP N 1 Kalimanah, it somehow still gave a slight effect on reducing student's reading anxiety seen on the comparison of the result test on the experimental class and control class. Based off of this fact, DRTA strategy can still be applied as one of the alternative strategies in teaching reading.

2. For school

There should be an involvement of the school in integrating an instructional process in class in which utilizing various learning strategies, techniques, and model. In this matter, the use of DRTA strategy has a slight effect on reducing student's reading anxiety.

3. For other researchers

As this study only scrutinize the effect of DRTA strategy on reading anxiety, for the future purpose research it can be broaden into research of other reading strategies in reducing reading anxiety.



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Appendix 1. Instrument of Pre-test

PRE-TEST KECEMASAN MEMBACA SISWA

SMP N 1 KALIMANAH

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN

:

:

Nama

Kelas

Jenis Kelamin : Pria/Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- 1. Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
- 2. Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (✓) pada kotak yang tersedia.
- 3. Keterangan:

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|--|-----|----|---|----|
| 1 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang saya baca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | |
| 2 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata-katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | R | | | |
| 3 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | | |
| 4 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | | |
| 5 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak <i>familiar</i> dengan topiknya. | | | | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika | | | | |

| | membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | |
|----|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | | | | |
| 7 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup | | | |
| | dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata | | | |
| | yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks | | | |
| | bahasa Inggris. | | | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat | | | |
| | membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | |
| 10 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu | | | |
| | saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk | | | |
| | mengingat apa yang sedang saya baca. | | | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya | | | |
| | pela <mark>jari un</mark> tuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | |
| 12 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | |
| 13 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa | | | |
| | Inggris. | | | |
| 14 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak | | | |
| | begitu sulit. | | | |
| 15 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah | | | |
| | belajar untuk membaca. | | | |
| 16 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa | | 7 | |
| | Ingg <mark>ris da</mark> ripada harus belajar membaca juga. | ~ | | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun | | | |
| | saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks | | | |
| | bahasa Inggris dengan lantang. | | | |
| 18 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris | | | |
| | yang sudah saya capai. | | | |
| 19 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi | | | |
| | saya. | | | |
| 20 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan | | | |
| | budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa | | | |
| | Inggris. | | | |
| | | | | l |

Appendix 2. Instrument Test of Post-test

POST-TEST KECEMASAN MEMBACA SISWA SMP N 1 KALIMANAH

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN :

:

:

Nama

Kelas

No. Absen

Jenis Kelamin : Pria/Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- 1. Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
- 2. Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (✓) pada kotak yang tersedia.
- 3. Keterangan:

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

- TS = Tidak Setuju
- S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|----|---|----|
| 1 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 7 | |
| 2 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | ¢ | | | |
| 3 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai. | | | | |
| 4 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | | | |
| 5 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang saya baca. | | | | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | | |
| 7 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya | | | | |

| | memahami apa yang saya baca dalam teks bahasa | | | |
|----|---|-----|---|--|
| | Inggris. | | | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata | | | |
| | yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks | | | |
| | bahasa Inggris. | | | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat | | | |
| | membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | |
| 10 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris | | | |
| | saat saya tidak <i>familiar</i> dengan topiknya. | | | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya | | | |
| | pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | 0 | | |
| 12 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup | | | |
| | dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | |
| 13 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering | | | |
| | memahami kata-katanya namun masih belum begitu | | | |
| | memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | |
| 14 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu | c . | | |
| | halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | |
| 15 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan | 1 | | |
| | budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa | | | |
| | Inggris. | A. | / | |
| 16 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi | | | |
| | saya. | | | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun | | | |
| | saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks | | | |
| 10 | bahasa Inggris dengan lantang. | | | |
| 18 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat | | | |
| | bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya | | | |
| 10 | baca. | | | |
| 19 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa | | | |
| 20 | Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | | |
| 20 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah | | | |
| | belajar untuk membaca. | | | |

Appendix 3. Instrument Validity Sheet Expert I

SURAT KETERANGAN VALIDASI INSTRUMENT PENELITIAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

| Nama | : Irra Wahidiyati, M. Pd |
|----------|---|
| Jabatan | : Dosen |
| Instansi | : UIN Prof K.H Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto |
| | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |

Setelah membaca, menelaah, dan mencermati instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner yang akan digunakan untuk penelitian berjudul "Scrutinizing the Effect of DRTA Strategy on Students' Reading Anxiety at SMP N 1 Kalimanah" yang dibuat oleh:

| Nama | : Aghisna Daroina |
|-------|-------------------------|
| NIM | : 1917404097 |
| Prodi | : Tadris Bahasa Inggris |
| | |

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

Dengan ini menyatakan instrumen tersebut,

🗆 Layak digunakan

🗹 Layak digunakan dengan revisi

🗆 Tidak layak digunakan

Catatan (bila perlu)

| - Mengganti | "English | Langua | ge ' | men | Jadi Eng | lish Text" |
|---------------|----------|--------|---------|-----|-----------|------------|
| - Memporafras | e sod | di l | re fest | | digunakan | post tesi |

.....

Demikian keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Purwokerto, 31 Oktober 2023

Validator Irra Wahiliyati, M. Pd

Appendix 4. Instrument Validity Sheet Expert II

SURAT KETERANGAN VALIDASI INSTRUMENT PENELITIAN Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini: Nama : Desi Wijayanti Ma'rufah, M. Pd Jabatan : Dosen Instansi : UIN Prof K.H Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto Setelah membaca, menelaah, dan mencermati instrumen penelitian berupa kuesioner yang akan digunakan untuk penelitian berjudul "Scrutinizing the Effect of DRTA Strategy on Students' Reading Anxiety at SMP N 1 Kalimanah" yang dibuat oleh: Nama : Aghisna Daroina NIM : 1917404097 Prodi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Dengan ini menyatakan instrumen tersebut, Layak digunakan 🗆 Layak digunakan dengan revisi Tidak layak digunakan Catatan (bila perlu) Demikian keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Purwokerto, 31 Oktober 2023 Validator,

Desi Wijayanti Ma'rufah, M. Pd

Appendix 5. Pre-test Sheet of Control Class and Experimental Class

Control Class

PRE-TEST KECEMASAN MEMBACA SISWA SMP N I KALIMANAH

| lama | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------|--------|--------------|--------|
| celas enis k | elamin : Pria/Weatha | | | | |
| | NJUK PENGISIAN | | | | |
| . Se | belum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersedia | an resp | onde | n men | nbaca |
| | tunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu. | | | | |
| . Se | tiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan | keadaa | n resp | onder | , lalu |
| bu | buhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia. | | | | |
| | eterangan: | | | | |
| ST | S = Sangat Tidak Setuju | | | | |
| | = Tidak Setuju | | | | |
| | = Setuiu | | | | |
| | = Sangat Setuju | | | | |
| NO | | 000 | - | 1.0 | 1 |
| 1 | PERTANYAAN Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang | STS | TS | S | SS |
| 2 | say abaca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | \vee | | | |
| 2 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | 1 | |
| 3 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | \checkmark | |
| 4 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | | V |
| 5 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | \checkmark | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | V | |
| 7 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | V | | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | J | | | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 10 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang say abaca. | | | | 1 |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | | |
| 12 | Saya menikmati membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 13 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 14 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca tteks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | V | | |
| 15 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | | V | |
| 16 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | V | | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | ٧ | | |
| 18 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris dengan tantang. Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai. | | | | V |
| 19 | saya capai. Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | | | Ť |
| 20 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa | | | | V |
| ~ | Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | V |

Figure 1. Student I

PRE-TEST KECEMASAN MEMBACA SISWA SMP N I KALIMANAH

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN Nama Ραττί Ότισμο Αργίο LeiLGoun Kelas : δΑ/ΣΠ Α Jenis Kelamin : Pria/Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
- 2. Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.

3. Keterangan:

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| 1 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang say abaca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | · | | | |
| 2 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | V | |
| 3 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | \bigvee | |
| 4 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | | \bigvee |
| 5 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | V | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | \checkmark | |
| 7 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | V | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | J | | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 10 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang say abaca. | | \checkmark | | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V, | |
| 12 | Saya menikmati membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V, | |
| 13 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 14 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca tteks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | | V | |
| 15 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | | \checkmark | |
| 16 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | | | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | \checkmark | | |
| 18 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai. | | | | V |
| 19 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | | | V |
| 20 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | V |

Figure 2. Student II

PRE-TEST KECEMASAN MEMBACA SISWA SMP N I KALIMANAH

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN Nama : Dhea Aulia P. [11] Kelas : 6A Jenis Kelamin : Brze/Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
 Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu
- bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.

3 Keterangan: STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|--------------|----|---|--------|
| 1 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang say abaca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | 1 | | | |
| 2 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | 1 | |
| 3 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | 1 | |
| 4 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | V | |
| 5 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | ~ | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | \checkmark | | | |
| 7 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 1 | | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 翔 | | |
| 10 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang say abaca. | | ~ | | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | ~ | | |
| 12 | Saya menikmati membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 13 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Ingoris | - | ~ | ~ | |
| 14 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca tteks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | * | | |
| 15 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | | | × ✓ |
| 16 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | ~ | | - |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | | | 1 |
| 18 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai. | | ~ | | - |
| 19 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | - | 1 | |
| 20 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | - | | * | ~ |

Figure 3. Student III

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN Nama Abiyu Nabilah Kelas VIII A /8/A Jenis Kelamin : Prin/Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
 Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu
- bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.

Keterangan: STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|--------------|----|--------------|-----|
| 1 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang say abaca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | - | \checkmark | |
| 2 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | 1 | | |
| 3 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | ~ | |
| 4 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | \checkmark | | | |
| 5 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | | V |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | | V |
| 7 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | 1 | V |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 1 | | |
| 10 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang say abaca. | 1 | | | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 12 | Saya menikmati membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | 15 |
| 13 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | J | | - |
| 14 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca tteks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | | | 1.1 |
| 15 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | V | | |
| 16 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | V | - | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang, | | | | J |
| 18 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai. | | V | | |
| 19 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | | V | - |
| 20 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 1 | | - |

Figure 4. Student IV

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN

Nama Asha Zahra Gaurezqi. Kelas UM A /Aa J Jenis Kelamin PrisWanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
- Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (1) pada kotak yang tersedia.

3. Keterangan:

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|--------------|--------------|----|
| 1 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang say abaca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | \checkmark | | |
| 2 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | | 1 |
| 3 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | V | | |
| 4 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | \checkmark | | |
| 5 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | \checkmark | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | \checkmark | | |
| 7 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | \checkmark | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | \checkmark | | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | \checkmark | |
| 10 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang say abaca. | | | 1 | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | \checkmark | | |
| 12 | Saya menikmati membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | V |
| 13 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | - |
| 14 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca tteks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | | J | |
| 15 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | | 1 | |
| 16 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | \checkmark | | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang. | | | \checkmark | |
| 18 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai. | | | | 1 |
| 19 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | V | | - |
| 20 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | - | | V |

Figure 5. Student V

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN Nama : Yanvar Maulana IK. Kelas : VIIIB

Jenis Kelamin : Pria/Wenita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
- Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (1) pada kotak yang tersedia.

3. Keterangan:

i

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|--------------|---|----|
| 1 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang say abaca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | | |
| 2 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | V | |
| 3 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | V | | |
| 4 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | V | |
| 5 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | \checkmark | | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | \checkmark | | |
| 7 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | \checkmark | | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | \checkmark | | |
| 10 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang say abaca. | | \checkmark | | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | | |
| 12 | Saya menikmati membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 13 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | - |
| 14 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca tteks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | | V | - |
| 15 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | \checkmark | - | |
| 16 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | \checkmark | | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | \checkmark | | |
| 18 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai. | | | | 1 |
| 19 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | - | | V | |
| 20 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | |

Figure 6. Student 31

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN Nama : Quinsho Nur Shofira Kelas : VIII B Jenis Kelamin : Petr Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
 Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu
- bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (1) pada kotak yang tersedia.

1

Keterangan: STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|----|--------------|----|
| 1 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang say abaca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 2 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | 1 | |
| 3 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | ~ | |
| 4 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | \checkmark | |
| 5 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | \checkmark | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | \checkmark | |
| 7 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | ~ | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | 1 |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | ~ | |
| 10 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang say abaca. | | | ~ | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | | |
| 12 | Saya menikmati membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | - |
| 13 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | - |
| 14 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca tteks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | - | V | - |
| 15 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | ~ | | |
| 16 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | 1 | | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang. | | | ~ | |
| 18 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai. | | | V | |
| 19 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | V | | - |
| 20 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | 1 | |

Figure 7. Student 25

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN

Million and Ikam Stature Nama Keiss Kelas VmB Jenis Kelamin Pris/Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
 Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu
- bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.

3. Keterangan STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|------|---|--------------|
| 1 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang say abaca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 2 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | 1 | |
| 3 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | | \checkmark |
| 4 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 5 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | 1 | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | 1 | | |
| 7 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | 1 | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | V |
| 10 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang say abaca. | | | 1 | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | ン | | |
| 12 | Saya menikmati membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 13 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 1000 | 1 | |
| 14 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca tteks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | | V | |
| 15 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | | 1 | |
| 16 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | 1 | | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang. | | | | 1 |
| 18 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai. | | | 1 | |
| 19 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | V | | |
| 20 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | د |

Figure 8. Student 21

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN Eka faiar 88 Nama Kelas Jenis Kelamin : Pria/Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- 1. Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu. 2. Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu
- bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.

3. Keterangan:

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|----|--------------|----|
| 1 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang say abaca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | | |
| 2 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | ¥ | |
| 3 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | V | | |
| 4 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | V | |
| 5 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | \checkmark | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | V | | |
| 7 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | V | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | | |
| 10 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang say abaca. | | 1 | | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 12 | Saya menikmati membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | | |
| 13 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 17 | | |
| 14 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca tteks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | V | | |
| 15 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | | 1 | |
| 16 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | • | V | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang. | | | 1 | |
| 18 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai. | | | \checkmark | |
| 19 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | | V | |
| 20 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |

Figure 9. Student 17

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN Nama : Asyra Nur Isligomah

Kelas :0B Jenis Kelamin : Wie Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
 Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu
- bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.

3. Keterangan:

i

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|----|--------------|----|
| 1 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang say abaca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | V | | | |
| 2 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | V | |
| 3 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | V | | |
| 4 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | | 1 |
| 5 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | \checkmark | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | V | |
| 7 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | V | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 4 | V | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | 1 |
| 10 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang say abaca. | | | | ~ |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | ٧· | |
| 12 | Saya menikmati membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | V |
| 13 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 14 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca tteks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | | V | 8 |
| 15 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. |) | | V | |
| 16 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | V | | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | | | ~ |
| 18 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai. | | | V | |
| 19 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | | | |
| 20 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |

Figure 10. Student 8

Appendix 6. Post-test of Control Class and Experimental Class

Control class

POST-TEST KECEMASAN MEMBACA SISWA SMPN I KALIMANAH

| ETUN | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---------|----------|--------------|------|
| ETUN | | | | | |
| | elamin Prin/Wanita | | | | |
| e | JUK PENGISIAN | | | | |
| . <u>a</u> e | pehim mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersedia | | | | |
| net | unjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu. | an resp | onden | men | baca |
| | | | | | |
| | iap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan | keadaar | 1 resp | onden, | al |
| bu | ouhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia. | | | | |
| | terangan | | | | |
| | S = Sangat Tidak Setuju | | | | |
| TS | = Tidak Setuju | | | | |
| S = | = Setuju | | | | |
| SS | = Sangat Setuju | | | | |
| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
| 1 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | 010 | 15 | 3 | 33 |
| 2 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | Ť | V | - |
| 3 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah | | \vdash | Y | |
| | saya capai | | | \checkmark | |
| 4 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | | 1 | - |
| 5 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca | - | | - | _ |
| | teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang | | 1 | | |
| | saya baca. | | | | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak | | | / | |
| | saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | ~ | |
| 7 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang | | | 1 | |
| - | saya baca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat | | | 1 | |
| - | saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | ~ | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa | | | 1 | |
| 10 | Inggris. | | | | |
| 10 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | 1 | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk | | - | | - |
| | saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang narus saya penjari untuk membaca teks bahasa Ingeris. | | | 1 | |
| 12 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung | | | | - |
| | ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | 1 | | \checkmark | |
| 13 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- | | - | | - |
| | katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan | | | 1.1 | |
| | oleh penulis. | | | × | |
| 14 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh | | | | |
| 1000 | teks bahasa inggris. | | | ~ | |
| | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa | | | | |
| 15 | Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 1- | | |
| 15 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | | ~ | |
| 15 16 | | | 1 | | |
| - | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa | | | 1 | |
| 16 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | | ~ | |
| 16 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang. Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung | | - | ~ | - |
| 16 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang. Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung samnai tidak menginaant apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | | |
| 16 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang. Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada | | | | |
| 16 17 18 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang. Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung samnai tidak menginaant apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | > > > | |

Figure 11. Student 32

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN

Nama Stella liffany oulio yunita Kelas 84 No. Absen 25 Jenis Kelamin Bria/Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelam mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersedinan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu
 Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu
 - bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.

3 Keterangan: STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|--------------|--------------|----|
| 1 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | \checkmark | |
| 2 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 1 | | |
| 3 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai | | 1 | | |
| 4 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | | ~ | |
| 5 | Ketika saya menemukan hunuf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang saya baca. | | | ~ | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | | ~ |
| 7 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang saya baca dalam teks bahasa Inzeris. | | 1 | | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | ~ | | 1 | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inperis | | | ~ | |
| 10 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | ~ | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | \checkmark | 1 | |
| 12 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | 4 | ~ | |
| 13 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sening memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | ~ | |
| 14 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | ~ | | |
| 15 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | ~ | | | |
| 16 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | | | ~ |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang. | | | ~ | |
| 18 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | 1 | | |
| 19 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | | ~ | |
| 20 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | | 1 | |

Figure 12. Student 25

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN

Nama Nila Anggtaeni Kelas 8A No Absen 19 Jenis Kelanin Pree/Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berkut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu
- Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.
- 3. Keterangan:
 - STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju
 - TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S/ | SS |
|----|---|-----|----|--------------|----|
| 1 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | - | 1 | - |
| 2 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | J | | |
| 3 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai | | , | V | |
| 4 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | 1 | | |
| 5 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang saya baca. | | | \checkmark | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | \checkmark | |
| 7 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya mernaharni apa yang saya baca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | 1 | | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | \checkmark | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | \checkmark | |
| 10 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | 1 | | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 12 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memaharni setiap katanya. | | | \checkmark | |
| 13 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | \checkmark | |
| 14 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halarnan penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 15 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 16 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | | 1 | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | | J | |
| 18 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | 1 | | |
| 19 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | 1 | | |
| 20 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | J | | |

Figure 13. Student 19

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN Nama Eidelweis Atandii Kaunang Kelas SA No Absen 12

Jenis Kehnin : Pria/Wanita

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
- Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (✓) pada kotak yang tersedia.

3. Keterangan:

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | | - | 1 | | 1 00 |
|----|--|-----|----|---|----------|
| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
| 1 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | V |
| 2 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | V |
| 3 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai | | | | V |
| 4 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | - | V | - |
| 5 | Ketika saya menerrukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang saya baca. | | V | | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | V | | | |
| 7 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang saya baca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | 1 | | | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 10 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | V | | | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | V | | | |
| 12 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | V | | | |
| 13 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | V | | |
| 14 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | | V |
| 15 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | V |
| 16 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | 1 | - | | - |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Ingoris dengan batang | V | | | |
| 18 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | V | | - | - |
| 19 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga | · | J | | \vdash |
| 20 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | V | | - | - |

Figure 14. Student 12

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN

| Nama | ADISTI | S.N. |
|---------------|------------|------|
| Kelas | AIIIV | |
| No. Absen | 02 | |
| Jenis Kelanin | Pria/Wanit | a |

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- 1. Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berkut, kami mohon ketersedinan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu
- 2 Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.
- 3. Keterangan:

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTAN YAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|----|--------------|----|
| 1 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | ~ | - | |
| 2 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | - |
| 3 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai | | 1 | | |
| 4 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | | ~ | |
| 5 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang saya baca. | | | 5 | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | | ~ |
| 7 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya mernaharni apa yang saya baca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | | \checkmark | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | 1 |
| 10 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | ~ | |
| 11 | Saya cernas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | ~ | |
| 12 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | 1 | |
| 13 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | ~ | |
| 14 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | ~ | |
| 15 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 16 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | | V | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | | 1 | |
| 18 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | 1 | |
| 19 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | | | - |
| 20 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | | | V |

Figure 15. Student 2

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN N

| Nama | lit you muy change . F. |
|-------------|-------------------------|
| Kelas | 80 |
| No Absen | 6 |
| Jens Kelanm | Pria/Velana |

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon keterseduan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.
- Setiap pertanyaan pilihiah saluh satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.

3. Keterangan:

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

.

SS = Sangat Setuju -

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | ISS |
|----|---|-----|----|---|-----|
| 1 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | 1 | | - | 7 |
| 2 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | ۳ |
| 3 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai | | - | V | F |
| 4 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | - | 1 | - |
| 5 | Ketika saya menemukan hunuf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang saya baca. | | V | ľ | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | - | V | |
| 7 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya mernaharni apa yang saya baca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | - | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inceris | | v | | - |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | - | V | - |
| 10 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak <i>familiar</i> dengan topiknya. | | V | | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | | |
| 12 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memaharni setiap katanya. | | V | | |
| 13 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | 1 | |
| 14 | Saya merasa terimtimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | V | | - |
| 15 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | - | V | - |
| 16 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | V | V | - |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Ingeris dengan bartang | | V | | - |
| 18 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris Ganas Inggris Gengan anang sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | V | - | - |
| 19 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | , | V | - |
| 20 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | V | - | - |

Figure 16. Student 6

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN Nama Eka Gabi

| ricus | · • (((|
|---------------|------------|
| No. Absen | 17 |
| Jenis Kelamin | Pra/Wanita |

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon keterseduan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu.

2. Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.

3. Keterangan:

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | me | 6 | 00 |
|----|---|-----|----------|---|----|
| 1 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | 313 | TS | S | SS |
| 2 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | - | - |
| 3 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai | | V | - | - |
| 4 | Saat sudah terbasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | V | | |
| 5 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca | | | V | |
| | saya baca. | | | V | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/g <i>rammar</i> yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | 1 | - | - |
| 7 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang saya baca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | - | - | V | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 1 | - | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 1 | - | |
| 10 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | <u> </u> | V | - |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang hanus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Ingeris. | | 1 | | - |
| 12 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | V | - | |
| 13 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | V | |
| 14 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | 1 | | |
| 15 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 7 | |
| 16 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya | | 1 | - | - |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | - | 1 | |
| 18 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | V | |
| 19 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | V | | |
| 20 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | | V | |

Figure 17. Student 17

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN Name Novila Sonra (ontika

| (WALLES | Nuunu |
|--------------|-------|
| Kehs | VIIIB |
| No Absen | 22 |
| Jons Kelamin | |

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- 1. Sebehm mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berkut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca pennyuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu
- 2 Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lahu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.
- 3 Keterangan

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|----|----|----|
| 1 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1V | 00 |
| 2 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Incoris | | 1 | Ť | - |
| 3 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai | | | ~ | |
| 4 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | | - | - |
| 5 | Netika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang saya baca. | | | ~ | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | - | |
| 7 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang saya baca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | | | ~ |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | - | | ~ |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | ~ | - |
| 10 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | ~ | |
| 11 | Saya cemas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | - |
| 12 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | | | ~ |
| 13 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | | ~ |
| 14 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | ~ | |
| 15 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 16 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | V | - | - |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | - | | ~ |
| 18 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | ~ | | |
| 19 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | | ~ | |
| 20 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | | 1 | |

Figure 18. Student 22

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN

| Nama | Tiara Nur | Natorua |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Kehs | VIIIB | |
| No. Absen | 28 | |
| Jenis Kelamin | | |

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- 1. Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berkut, kami mohon ketersediaan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu
- 2 Setiap pertanyaan plihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.
- 3. Keterangan

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS. | S | 00 |
|----|---|-----|-----|---|----|
| 1 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 13 | 3 | SS |
| 2 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | 17 | - | - |
| 3 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai | | V | | - |
| 4 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | - | 1 | - |
| 5 | Ketika saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang saya baca. | | | 1 | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | 1 | - |
| 7 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya memahami apa yang saya baca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | - | 5 | - |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjemahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | 1 | |
| 10 | | | | 1 | |
| 11 | | | | 7 | - |
| 12 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak mernaharni setiap katanya. | | | 1 | |
| 13 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | 1 | |
| 14 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | 7 | |
| 15 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 16 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | - | 1 | - |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | | Ĭ | |
| 18 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | J | |
| 19 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | 1 | | |
| 20 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | | 1 | |

Figure 19. Student 28

.

IDENTITAS RESPONDEN

| Nama | Yanuar Marana learnal |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| Kebs | VIII13 |
| No. Absen | 31 |
| Jens Kelanm | Pria/Wanita |

PETUNJUK PENGISIAN

- 1. Sebelum mengisi pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut, kami mohon keterseduan responden membaca petunjuk pengisian ini terlebih dahulu
- 2. Setiap pertanyaan pilihlah salah satu jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan keadaan responden, lalu bubuhkan tanda "Cek" (√) pada kotak yang tersedia.
- 3. Keterangan:

STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

TS = Tidak Setuju

S = Setuju

SS = Sangat Setuju

| NO | PERTANYAAN | STS | TS | S | SS |
|----|---|-----|--------------|--------------|----|
| 1 | Saya menyukai membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | - | |
| 2 | Saya merasa percaya diri saat saya membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | | - |
| 3 | Saya puas dengan kemampuan membaca bahasa Inggris yang sudah saya capai | | | V | |
| 4 | Saat sudah terbiasa, membaca teks bahasa Inggris tidak begitu sulit. | | - | 1.7 | |
| 5 | Ketuka saya menemukan huruf dan symbol yang lucu saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, rasanya sulit untuk mengingat apa yang sedang saya baca. | | | \checkmark | |
| 6 | Saya merasa kesal saat menemukan tata bahasa/grammar yang tidak saya ketahui ketika membaca teks bahasa Inggris | | | V | |
| 7 | Saya merasa kesal ketika saya tidak yakin saya mernahami apa yang saya baca dalam teks bahasa Inggris. | | V | - | |
| 8 | Saya merasa terganggu ketika menemukan kata-kata yang tidak dapat saya ucapkan saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | - |
| 9 | Saya biasanya menerjernahkan kata per kata saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | \checkmark | | |
| 10 | Saya gugup ketika membaca teks dalam bahasa Inggris saat saya tidak familiar dengan topiknya. | | | \checkmark | |
| 11 | Saya cernas dengan semua symbol yang harus saya pelajari untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | \checkmark | - | |
| 12 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya merasa gugup dan bingung ketika tidak memahami setiap katanya. | | \checkmark | | |
| 13 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya sering memahami kata- katanya namun masih belum begitu memahami apa yang disampaikan oleh penulis. | | | \checkmark | |
| 14 | Saya merasa terintimidasi setiap kali saya melihat satu halaman penuh teks bahasa inggris. | | | \checkmark | |
| 15 | Saya harus mengetahui banyak tentang sejarah dan budaya bahasa Inggris untuk membaca teks bahasa Inggris. | | | V | |
| 16 | Ide-ide dan budaya bahasa Inggris sangat asing bagi saya. | | | V | |
| 17 | Saya tidak keberatan membaca untuk diri sendiri, namun saya merasa tidak nyaman saat harus membaca teks bahasa Inggris dengan lantang | | | V | |
| 18 | Saat membaca teks bahasa Inggris, saya menjadi sangat bingung sampai tidak mengingat apa yang sudah saya baca. | | | V | |
| 19 | Saya akan senang dengan hanya berbicara bahasa Inggris daripada harus belajar membaca juga. | | | V | |
| 20 | Hal tersulit dalam mempelajari bahasa Inggris adalah belajar untuk membaca. | | V | | |

Figure 20. Student 31

| NI. | T-L-I | Experime | ntal Class | Control Class | | | |
|-----|------------|----------|------------|---------------|-----------|--|--|
| No | Label | Pre-test | Post-test | Pre-test | Post-test | | |
| 1 | Student 1 | 52 | 54 | 51 | 56 | | |
| 2 | Student 2 | 60 | 47 | 73 | 62 | | |
| 3 | Student 3 | 61 | 56 | 48 | 53 | | |
| 4 | Student 4 | 57 | 55 | 56 | 60 | | |
| 5 | Student 5 | 52 | 48 | 56 | 53 | | |
| 6 | Student 6 | 49 | 44 | 54 | 49 | | |
| 7 | Student 7 | 52 | 48 | 54 | 51 | | |
| 8 | Student 8 | 54 | 49 | 47 | 48 | | |
| 9 | Student 9 | 49 | 56 | 54 | 54 | | |
| 10 | Student 10 | 62 | 51 | 60 | 63 | | |
| 11 | Student 11 | 56 | 49 | 52 | 54 | | |
| 12 | Student 12 | 47 | 55 | 63 | 34 | | |
| 13 | Student 13 | 53 | 49 | 47 | 51 | | |
| 14 | Student 14 | 47 | 45 | 46 | 59 | | |
| 15 | Student 15 | 47 | 49 | 70 | 55 | | |
| 16 | Student 16 | 42 | 43 | 53 | 53 | | |
| 17 | Student 17 | 53 | 51 | 52 | 60 | | |
| 18 | Student 18 | 64 | 54 | 52 | 55 | | |
| 19 | Student 19 | 54 | 58 | 58 | 53 | | |
| 20 | Student 20 | 51 | 53 | 44 | 50 | | |
| 21 | Student 21 | 55 | 58 | 53 | 57 | | |
| 22 | Student 22 | 58 | 61 | 47 | 46 | | |
| 23 | Student 23 | 62 | 55 | 52 | 52 | | |
| 24 | Student 24 | 59 | 52 | 56 | 52 | | |
| 25 | Student 25 | 52 | 61 | 56 | 52 | | |
| 26 | Student 26 | 39 | 35 | 47 | 51 | | |
| 27 | Student 27 | 66 | 61 | 48 | 51 | | |
| 28 | Student 28 | 64 | 58 | 45 | 47 | | |
| 29 | Student 29 | 65 | 54 | 45 | 51 | | |
| 30 | Student 30 | 56 | 45 | 57 | 61 | | |
| 31 | Student 31 | 43 | 53 | 55 | 61 | | |
| 32 | Student 32 | 54 | 56 | 56 | 55 | | |

Appendix 7. Result of Pre-test and Post-test of the Experimental Class and the Control Class

| SUM | 1735 | 1663 | 1707 | 1709 |
|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| MEAN | 54.21875 | 51.96875 | 53.34375 | 53.40625 |
| MIN | 39 | 35 | 44 | 34 |
| MAX | 66 | 61 | 73 | 63 |



Appendix 8. Letter of the Research



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN PURBALINGGA DINAS PENDIDIKAN DAN KEBUDAYAAN SMP NEGERI 1 KALIMANAH JIn May Jend Sungkono Kalimanah Purbalingga Telp (0281) 891831 PURBALINGGA 53371

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 421/ 591.1 / 2023

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Kepala SMP Negeri 1 Kalimanah menerangkan bahwa :

| Nama | : Aghisna Daroina |
|----------|--|
| NIM | : 1917404097 |
| Prodi | : Tadaris Bahasa Inggris |
| Fakultas | : Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan9 |
| | UIN Prof. K.H.Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto |
| | |

Yang tersebut di atas telah melakukan observasi pada peserta didik SMP Negeri 1 Kalimanah mulai tanggal 27 Oktober 2023 sampai dengan tanggal 27 Desember 2023 .

Demikan surat keterangan ini kami buat dengan sebenar – benarnya dan untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Desember 2023 Kalimanah, HE Kepala SMP Negeri 1 Kalimanah Stamet Sriyano,S.Pd Rembina NIP 19670417 199203 1 004

×.

Appendix 9. Lesson Plan of the Experimental Class I

MODUL AJAR

BAHASA INGGRIS

KELAS 8B SMP NEGERI 1 KALIMANAH TAHUN AJARAN 2023/2024

A. Informasi Umum

B.

| 1111 | |
|------|--|
| 1. | Identitas Modul |
| | Nama Penyusun : Aghisna Daroina |
| | Kelas/Semester : VIII/Gasal |
| | Fase : D |
| | Alokasi Waktu : 3 JP (@40 Menit/JP) |
| | Target <mark>Pese</mark> rta Didik : Reguler |
| | Jumlah Peseta Didik : 32 |
| | Elem <mark>en</mark> : Membaca, Memirsa, Menulis, Mempresentasikan |
| | Materi : Recount Text |
| 2. | Kompetensi Awal Peserta didik mampu menemukan ide utama, spesifik da tersirat, serta mengidentifikasi |
| | tujua <mark>n tek</mark> s recount dalam bentuk cetak dan digital tetapi masih kurang. |
| 3. | Profil Pelajar Pancasila Bernalar kritis dan gotong royong |
| 4. | Sarana dan Prasarana Sarana : Papan Tulis Prasarana : Bahan Bacaan, LKPD FUDD Model Pembelajaran |
| | Prasarana : Bahan Bacaan, LKPD FUDD States and States a |
| 5. | Model Pembelajaran Pendekatan : Genre-based Learning |
| | Model : Tatap Muka |
| | Strategi : DRTA |
| Ko | mpetensi Inti |
| 1. | Tujuan Pembelajaran (Goal) |
| | a. Peserta didik mampu menganalisis teks <i>recount</i> berdasarkan fungsi sosial, unsur kebahasaan, struktur teks, dan konteksnya dengan benar. |
| | |

b. Peserta didik mampu menyimpulkan fungsi sosial teks *short message* dengan jelas dan benar.

c. Peserta didik mampu menyusun teks *recount* dengan fungsi social, unsur kebahasaan, struktur teks, dan konteks secara jelas.

2. Pertanyaan Pemantik

- a. Have you ever experienced something so memorable?
- b. What experience leaves you a big impression?
- c. Do you want to re-do that experience?
- d. Do you like to retell your experience in writing?

3. Persiapan Pembelajaran

Persiapan yang dilakukan sebelum pembelajaran:

- a. Menyiapkan materi pembelajaran
- b. Menyiapkan media pembelajaran
- c. Menyiapkan LKPD

4. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

| PERTEMUAN KE 1 | Waktu |
|---|----------|
| Kegiatan Pendahuluan Guru melakukan pembukaan dengan salam dan berdo'a untuk memula kegiatan pembelajaran. Memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik sebagai sikap disiplin. Memberikan motivasi tentang apa yang akan dipelajari. Guru menyampaikan topic kegiatan yang akan dilakukan, menjelaskar tujuan pembelajaran, dan intruksi-intruksi yang harus dilakukan selama pembelajaran berlangsung. Guru menyampaikan bahwa kegiatan membaca akan dilakukar menggunakan strategi Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA) dar maksud dari penggunaan strategi tersebut. Guru membagikan LKPD berisikan serangkaian kegiatan yang akar dilakukan selama pembelajaran. | 5 menit |
| Kegiatan Inti Guru memberikan teks yang sudah dibagi menjadi beberapa bagian ke peserta didik dan memerintahkan peserta didik untuk membaca bagian pertama dari teksnya. Guru memandu peserta didik untuk menyelesaikan pertanyaan yang sudah disajikan setelah bagian pertama dari teks. Peserta didik kemudian membaca bagian selanjutnya dari teks tersebut menyesuaikan prediksi dari jawaban pertanyaan sebelumnya dengar teks. Peserta didik mengulangi kegiatan tersebut sampai teks sudah terbaca semua. Pada akhir keseluruhan teks, peserta didik disajikan beberapa pertanyaar yang menguji pemhaman mereka tentang teks yang sudah dibaca. Guru dan peserta didik bersama-sama saling menyesuaikan prediksi prediksi yang sudah dibuat. | 30 menit |
| Kegiatan Penutup Guru memberi kesempatan kepada peserta didik untuk bertanya dar bertukar pendapat mengenai materi yang sudah dipelajari. Guru membuat kesimpulan materi yang sudah dipelajari dalam point point penting. Guru memberi apresiasi kepada peserta didik Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan do'a bersama. | 5 monit |

| PERTEMUAN KE 2 | Waktu |
|---|----------|
| Kegiatan Pendahuluan Guru melakukan pembukaan dengan salam dan berdo'a untuk memulai kegiatan pembelajaran. Memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik sebagai sikap disiplin. Mengaitkan materi/tema/kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan dengan pengalaman peserta didik dan materi/tema/kegiatan pembelajaran yang sebelumnya dengan mengajukan pertanyaan untuk mengingat dan menghubungkan dengan kegiatan yang akan dilakukan. Guru menyampaikan topic kegiatan yang akan dilakukan selama pembelajaran berlangsung. Guru menyampaikan bahwa kegiatan membaca akan dilakukan menggunakan strategi <i>Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA)</i> dan maksud dari penggunaan strategi tersebut. Guru membagikan LKPD berisikan serangkaian kegiatan yang akan | 5 menit |
| dilakukan selama pembelajaran. Kegiatan Inti Guru menyajikan teks pendek bergenre horror kepada peserta didik dan sudah dibagi menjadi beberapa bagian teks. Guru mengintruksikan peserta didik untuk membaca setiap bagian teks dan setiap sehabis satu bagian teks peserta didik harus membuat prediksi dari pertanyaan yang sudah disajikan. Saat membaca bagian teks baru, peserta didik bisa menyesuaikan predikdi yang sudah dibuat dengan teks yang sedang dibaca. Peserta didik mengulangi kegiatan tersebut sampai teks habis dibaca. Pada akhir teks, peserta didik disajikan pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang menguji tentang pemahaman membacanya. Peserta didik dipandu oleh guru, saling bertukar pikiran tentang prediksi-prediksi atau jawaban-jawaban yang sudah dilakukan dengan satu sama lain. | 70 menit |
| Kegiatan Penutup Guru memberi kesempatan kepada peserta didik untuk bertanya dan bertukar pendapat mengenai materi yang sudah dipelajari. Guru membuat kesimpulan materi yang sudah dipelajari dalam point-point penting. Guru mengintruksikan peserta didik untuk menulis pengalaman mereka tentang apapun. Guru memberi apresiasi kepada peserta didik. Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan do'a bersama. | 5 menit |

5. Asesmen/Penilaian

- a. Penilaian pengetahuan berupa tes tertulis uraian.
- b. Penilaian ketrampilan berupa penilain unjuk kerja.

C. Lampiran

It was Katia's 20th birthday and she was looking forward to seeing her friends. They were meeting at *Mamma Mia's*, her favourite Italian restaurant, for a special birthday dinner. Katia was excited and got to the restaurant at exactly 7 o'clock, the time they had arranged

to meet. She looked around for a familiar face, but no one had arrived yet. So she decided to wait outside and stood patiently in the warm evening sunshine.

Will her friends show up at the restaurant for her birthday?

The restaurant quickly filled up with costumers, but none of them were Katia's friends. 'Where are they?' she thought. At half past seven she was still waiting, so she called her best friend Isa. 'Why doesn't she answer her phone?' Katia asked herself. Then she called Jonty, Alex and Yoko, but they didn't answer either. 'What's going on?' she wondered.

Why did Katia call Isa and her other friends?

How would Katia feel knowing her friends didn't show up to her birthday at the restaurant?

At 8 o'clock Katia went home. Her friends had forgotten her birthday and she felt lonely and miserable. She opened the front door and walked into the dark house. The living room door was closed, 'How strange,' she thought because she always left it open. Nervously, she opened the door. Suddenly the lights went on and all her friends jumped up and shouted 'Surprise!' So they hadn't forgotten and in the end it was the best birthday ever.

Was the restaurant empty?

Did Katia know a single person at the restaurant?

How did the surprise in the living room connect to Katia's earlier feelings at the

restaurant?

THE CABIN

What will the story talk about?

I decided to go on a hike by myself. Something I was not very used to. The whole day was normal. Trees and bushes engulfed my surroundings. I enjoyed being outdoors in the mountains. Nothing seemed strange to me, that was until I was making my way back to my car. I figured an eight hour hike was good enough. The sky was already getting dark and I

needed to get back, fast. What was odd was how much I didn't recognize the trail back. I began to panic.

How would the surroundings look like in the next paragraph?

Night had already taken over and all I had was flashlight and no clue on how to get back. I knew it was already too late and too dangerous to keep going through perilous forest. I began to worry that I would have no shelter for the night when almost luckily enough, I stumbled across a broken-down cabin. It was dark, and seemed like no one had visited in years, but I knew it was the only place where I could rest until daylight, especially since my flashlight was running out of battery. I knocked on the door a few times but no one answered, so I let myself in where strangely enough, a perfect bad fitted for one person awaited me in the center.

As the night gets too late, do you think it is the best idea for the narrator to stay at the broke cabin? Why?

I knew that if the owner came back I could explain himself, I was sure that the owner wouldn't mind, or was even probably dead. So I went ahead and got myself comfortable in bed. As I tried to sleep, I couldn't ignore the collection of paintings around the room; portraits of strange looking people all peering at me, each wearing a smile that sent chills up my spine. Not too long after my exhaustion from the hike got best of me and I was able to ignore the faces.

How would the strange discovery (painting of strange looking people) lead the narrator to?

The next morning I got up early and was shocked to see that there were no paintings around the room. When I left the cabin to head home it seemed like I was being followed. Turning back, there was nothing there, laughter coming out from the forest. I began to run as fast as I could. At a time I stop I saw the clouds in front glowing in red color, thunder streaking, and wind moving heavily. I couldn't take it any longer I decided to go back to the cabin. Turning back I saw kids' face crying coming towards me,

How would the narrator react to the kids' face crying?

I ran deeply into the forest. I didn't stop until I had reached the cabin. I entered, shot the door and locked it really tight. I heard a knock's on the door but I was too scared to open up. I heard my name, my mother do call me "hurry". Knowing my mother was already dead, I couldn't stop shaking. I locked up all the windows to make sure that I was save but didn't know that the basement was open.

As the basement was open, what could be possibly happened to the narrator?

There I heard a voice "come and help me, I am stuck in the basement" repeated two or three times. As I got down to the basement, I saw the kids I saw on my way home. "help me, help me". They were coming up looking like a half reptid begin. Some don't have legs, some don't have heads whole some don't have the under part of the body.

They all look like ghost. I ran out off the cabin, I kept running and running until I was stabbed by a tree and I died.

Describe the appearance of the broken-down cabin!

Why did the narrator end up to rest in the cabin despite the fact that she/he found strange discovery surroundings?

What strange experience did the narrator have as they left the cabin to head home?

Describe the appearance of the kids at the basement!

What was the narrator's fate at the end of the story?



Appendix 10. Lesson Plan of the Experimental Class II

MODUL AJAR

BAHASA INGGRIS

KELAS 8B SMP NEGERI 1 KALIMANAH TAHUN AJARAN 2023/2024

D. Informasi Umum

E.

| • | IIII | | |
|---|------|---|--|
| | 6. | Identitas Modul | |
| | | Nama Penyusun : Aghisna Daroina | |
| | | Kelas/Semester : VIII/Gasal | |
| | | Fase : D | |
| | | Alokasi Waktu : 3 JP (@40 Menit/JP) | |
| | | Target <mark>Pese</mark> rta Didik : Reguler | |
| | | Jumlah Peseta Didik : 32 | |
| | | Elem <mark>en : Membaca, Memirsa, Menulis, Mempresentasikan</mark> | |
| | | Mat <mark>eri</mark> : Short Functional Message, Short Message | |
| | 7. | Kompetensi Awal Peserta didik mampu membuat perencanaan, menulis, dan menyajikan teks <i>short</i> | |
| | | <i>mess<mark>age</mark> t</i> etapi masih kurang. | |
| | 8. | Profil Pelajar Pancasila Bernalar kritis dan gotong royong | |
| | 9. | Sarana dan Prasarana | |
| | | Sarana : Papan Tulis | |
| | | Sarana : Papan Tulis Prasarana : Bahan Bacaan, LKPD IFUDD Model Pembelajaran | |
| | 10. | Model i emberajaran | |
| | | Pendekatan : Genre-based Learning | |
| | | Model : Tatap Muka | |
| | | Strategi : DRTA | |
| • | | ompetensi Inti | |
| | 6. | Tujuan Pembelajaran (Goal) | |
| | | d. Peserta didik mampu menganalisis teks short message berdasarkan fungsi social, | |

- unsur kebahasaan, struktur teks, dan konteksnya dengan benar.
- e. Peserta didik mampu membandingkan fungsi social, unsur kebahasaan, struktur teks *short message* dengan benar.

- f. Peserta didik mampu menyimpulkan fungsi social teks *short message* dengan jelas dan benar.
- g. Peserta didik mampu menyusun teks *short message* dengan fungsi social, unsur kebahasaan, struktur teks, dan konteks secara jelas.

7. Pertanyaan Pemantik

- e. How do you tell your friends about an important information?
- f. Do you often exchange message with your friends?
- g. What apps do you usually use to exchange message?
- h. How do you respond to a message?

8. Persiapan Pembelajaran

Persiapan yang dilakukan sebelum pembelajaran:

- d. Menyiapkan materi pembelajaran
- e. Menyiapkan media pembelajaran
- f. Menyiapkan LKPD

9. Kegiatan Pembelajaran

| PERTEMUAN KE 1 | | |
|--|----------|--|
| Kegiatan Pendahuluan Guru melakukan pembukaan dengan salam dan berdo'a untuk memulai kegiatan pembelajaran. Memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik sebagai sikap disiplin. Memberikan motivasi tentang apa yang akan dipelajari. Guru menyampaikan topic kegiatan yang akan dilakukan, menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran, dan intruksi-intruksi yang harus dilakukan selama pembelajaran berlangsung. Guru menyampaikan bahwa kegiatan membaca akan dilakukan menggunakan strategi <i>Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA)</i> dan maksud dari penggunaan strategi tersebut. Guru membagikan LKPD berisikan serangkaian kegiatan yang akan dilakukan selama pembelajaran. | 5 menit | |
| Kegiatan Inti Guru memberikan 2 teks berbeda sebagai stimulus untuk peserta didik agar dibaca, diamati dan dianalisa dengan strategi DRTA What are the similarities of the texts? What are the differences of the texts? What makes the content of the texts different? Guru menggali kemampuan kritis peserta didik dengan meminta peserta didik untuk mengidentifikasi gagasan utama teks, struktur teks, dan kosakata yang digunakan dalam teks. What do you think the message is about? What did the sender send this message to the receiver? What did the sender tell to the receiver in the last message? Guru mengajak peserta didik untuk mengingat pengalaman terakhir mereka mengirim pesan singkat. Have you ever sent a message to your friend? When did you do it? What did you reply if you receive a message? Guru meminta peserta didik untuk mengerjakan kegiatan yang ada di LKPD Guru dan peserta didik membahas kegiatan yang sudah dikerjakan | 30 menit | |

| | 1 | |
|----|---|----------|
| - | bersama-sama Guru dan peserta didik membuat kesimpulan tentang materi yang sudah dipelajari | |
| Ke | giatan Penutup | |
| - | Guru memberi kesempatan kepada peserta didik untuk bertanya dan bertukar pendapat mengenai materi yang sudah dipelajari. Guru membuat kesimpulan materi yang sudah dipelajari dalam point- point penting. Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan do'a bersama. | 5 menit |
| PF | ERTEMUAN KE 2 | Waktu |
| Ke | giatan Pendahuluan | |
| | Guru melakukan pembukaan dengan salam dan berdo'a untuk memulai kegiatan pembelajaran. Memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik sebagai sikap disiplin. Mengaitkan materi/tema/kegiatan pembelajaran yang akan dilakukan dengan pengalaman peserta didik dan materi/tema/kegiatan pembelajaran yang sebelumnya dengan mengajukan pertanyaan untuk mengingat dan menghubungkan dengan kegiatan yang akan dilakukan. Guru menyampaikan topic kegiatan yang akan dilakukan, menjelaskan tujuan pembelajaran, dan intruksi-intruksi yang harus dilakukan selama pembelajaran berlangsung. Guru menyampaikan bahwa kegiatan membaca akan dilakukan menggunakan strategi <i>Directed Reading Thinking Activity (DRTA)</i> dan maksud dari penggunaan strategi tersebut. Guru membagikan LKPD berisikan serangkaian kegiatan yang akan dilakukan selama pembeljaran. | 5 menit |
| Ke | gi <mark>atan</mark> Inti | 1 |
| - | Guru menyajikan beberapa teks prompt untuk dibaca peserta didik Semester break is about to happen. Starting on weekend, you will have a lot of free times at home. However, you like it more to spend time together with your friend. How would you write a message to your friend to spend time together? Your closest person just had a very special day of their life. How would you congratulate them through message? Tomorrow will be a hectic day at school. Exam, assignments, and science experiment will be held at a day. Therefore, there must be a lot of things to prepare from home. How would you remind your friend about the activity tomorrow? Guru mengintruksikan peserta didik untuk memilih salah satu prompt yang sudah disajikan untuk kemudian dijadikan teks short message. Beberapa peserta didik mempresentasikan teks short message yang sudah dikerjakan di tempat duduk masing-masing kemudian ditanggapi oleh peserta didik lain. Guru dan peserta didik membuat kesimpulan tentang kegiatan yang sudah dilakukan. | 70 menit |
| Ke | giatan Penutup | |
| - | Guru memberi kesempatan kepada peserta didik untuk bertanya dan bertukar pendapat mengenai materi yang sudah dipelajari. Guru membuat kesimpulan materi yang sudah dipelajari dalam point- point penting. Guru menutup pembelajaran dengan do'a bersama. | 5 menit |

10. Asesmen/Penilaian

- c. Penilaian pengetahuan berupa tes tertulis uraian dan pilihan ganda.
- d. Penilaian ketrampilan berupa penilain unjuk kerja.

F. Lampiran

1. Materi

SHORT MESSAGE

Let students analyze the texts and point out the similarities or differences.

| Dear Adi, | forget to bring your sport uniform! |
|--|---|
| Congratulations on your Math competition winning. I hope you'll win on | Love, Fahmara |
| your next competition. | |
| Your friend, | |
| Arjuna | |
| Dana Carriero | A = A = A = A = A = A = A = A = A = A = |
| Dear Carissa, | |
| Tom <mark>orro</mark> w is sport day. Don't | |
| Definition | |

Suatu pesan yang dikirim oleh pengirim (sender) kepada penerima (receiver) baik melalui media elektronik, cetak maupun secara manual. Contoh: SMS, WhatsApp, DM, dll.

Generic Structure

- AIFUDDIN ZU 1. Opening (Reciever) Ex: Dear (name), To (name)
- 2. Content (Message)
- 3. Closing (Sender) Ex: love, (name); your friend, (name); with love, (name)

Purpose

- 1. To tell
- 2. To inform
- 3. To remind
- 4. To ask

Keywords

| Dear | love, |
|--------------|--------------|
| То | with love, |
| Please | your friend, |
| Don't forget | Remember |

2. Instrumen Penilaian Pengetahuan

Name :

Class :

No

Please read the text and answer the questions!

Dear Daffa,

:

I am sorry for replying your text so late. The task should be submitted on Monday at 1 pm. Please don't be late. Have a nice day.

From,

Evi

1. What is the message about?

Answer:

2. Who sent the message?

Answer:

3. When should Daffa submit the task? AIFUDDIN 7

Answer:

4. Who is the message for?

Answer:

5. What is the synonym of the word "task"? Answer:

Rubric penilaian

| No | Criteria | Score |
|----|---|-------|
| 1 | The meaning and structure are correct | 4 |
| 2 | The meaning is correct and some errors of | 3 |

| | structure | |
|---|--|---|
| 3 | Some errors of meaning and structure | 2 |
| 4 | The meaning and structure is incorrect | 1 |
| 5 | No answer | 0 |

Nilai = total skor perolehan x 5

Read these prompts and choose one of the prompts to construct a short message!

- 1. Semester break is about to happen. Starting on weekend, you will have a lot of free times at home. However, you like it more to spend time together with your friend. How would you write a message to your friend to spend time together?
- 2. Your closest person just had a very special day of their life. How would you congratulate them through message?
- 3. Tomorrow will be a hectic day at school. Exam, assignments, and science experiment will be held at a day. Therefore, there must be a lot of things to prepare from home. How would you remind your friend about the activity tomorrow?



ULANGAN HARIAN BAHASA INGGRIS

TAHUN PELAJARAN 2023/2024

| Nama : | KANAN | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Kelas : | | | | |
| No. Absen : | | | | |
| CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER BY CROSSING THE OPTION A, B, C, OR D! | | | | |
| Read the text to answer question number | The word "remembered" in the | | | |
| 1-3 | sentence has the similar meaning with | | | |
| To: Eka | A. Recalled B. Told | | | |
| I remembered you fell down the stairs yesterday. Today, you are absent because | C. Informed D. Forgot | | | |
| your ankle is sprained. Hope you get well soon and we can study together again. | Read the text to answer question number 4-7 | | | |
| Ilham | Dear Quinsha, | | | |
| 2 | The examination will be held soon, | | | |
| From the message above we know that A. Eka is in hospital B. Eka aprained his ankla | started from December 4 th . We are not allowed to bring dictionary. Lateness is not tolerated. The English test will be on | | | |
| B. Eka sprained his ankleC. Eka is alrightD. Eka is in school2. Who didn't come to school? | the second day. Don't forget to bring your examination card. See you on Monday, | | | |
| A. IlhamB. DwitaC. Eka | good luck! Your friend, | | | |
| D. Teacher3. "I remembered you fell down the stairs yesterday." | Arjuna | | | |

- 4. Based on the text, what is prohibited to do during the examination?
 - A. To be on time
 - B. To bring smartphone
 - C. To bring the examination card
 - D. To open dictionary
- 5. From the text we can say that...
 - A. Quinsha shouldn't be late
 - B. Quinsha should study English for the third day
 - C. Quinsha should bring a dictionary
 - D. Leave the examination card
- 6. "We are <u>not allowed</u> to bring dictionary." The underlined phrase means...
 - A. Obligated
 - B. Prohibited
 - C. Process
 - D. success
- 7. When will the English test be held?
 - A. 4th December
 - B. 6th December
 - C. 5th December
 - D. 8th December

Read the text to answer question number

8-10

Asyfa, sorry I can't come to your house later to do science experiment as we have planned. My uncle has just come and he wants me to accompany her to my brother's house. Let's meet at school tomorrow.

Hayfa

- 8. What is Hayfa and Asyfa's plan?
 - A. To go to Asyfa's brother house
 - B. To accompany her uncle
 - C. To play together
 - D. To do science experiment together
- 9. From the short message we know that Hayfa ... Asyfa tomorrow at school.
 - A. Will thank
 - B. Will apologize
 - C. Will meet
 - D. Will accompany
- 10. Why did hayfa write the message?
 - A. To thank Asyfa
 - B. To inform Asyfa that she can't come to her house
 - C. To inform Asyfa that they will do social experiment
 - D. To inform Asyfa that she won't be at school tomorrow

ULANGAN HARIAN BAHASA INGGRIS

TAHUN PELAJARAN 2023/2024

| Nama : | |
|--|--|
| Kelas : | KIRI |
| No. Absen : | |
| CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER BY CROSS | ING THE OPTION A, B, C, OR D! |
| Read the text to answer the question number 1-4 Dear Adyta, | 3. Where will Dimas be waiting for Adyta? A. At home B. At the swimming pool |
| Remember, we will go swimming after school. We have to have lunch after school and I will be waiting for you at the school's gate. Please bring your swimsuit. We will go there by bicycle Dimas | C. At office D. At school's gate 4. What did Dimas remind Adyta to bring? A. Tracksuit B. Jacket C. Swimsuit D. Cap Read the text to answer the question number 5-7 |
| What should they do before going swimming? A. Make an appointment and prepare everything B. Have lunch C. Have a nap D. Go home When will they go swimming? A. In the afternoon B. In the morning C. In the evening D. At night | Don't forget to join us in the English Club meeting this afternoon. We're going to discuss our plan to celebrate our school anniversary. Tiara, Daffa, Carissa, Akmal, and Aryani will be there too. Please, be punctual. See you! |

Tama

- 5. Whom is the message addressed to?
 - A. Daffa
 - B. Carissa
 - C. Friska
 - D. Tiara
- 6. The purpose of the text is to...
 - A. Realize the plan
 - B. Arrange agenda
 - C. Remind Friska of the meeting
 - D. Celebrate school anniversary
- 7. "Please, be punctual." The word "punctual" has the closest

meaning to...

- A. Late
- B. On time
- C. Before
- D. Af<mark>ter</mark>

Read the text to answer the question number 8-10

Dear Dwita

I have returned your dictionary on your desk. Sorry I could not give it directly to you because I had to meet Tama to discuss about the English Club. Thanks for lending me your dictionary.

Your friend,

Yusuf

- 8. The message is written to...
 - A. Request Dwita to return Yusuf's dictionary
 - B. Ask Tama to bring dictionary
 - C. Ask Dwita to discuss about the English Club
 - D. Inform Dwita that Yusuf has returned her dictionary
- 9. Why didn't Yusuf give the dictionary directly to Dwita?
 - A. He had to meet Tama
 - B. He had to go home
 - C. He brought it to the English Club D. He forgot
- 10. "Thanks for lending me your dictionary."

The word "lending" in the sentence has similar meaning with...

- A. Returning
- B. Pursued
- C. Borrowing
- D. Asking

| No | Kunci Jawaban | | Skor |
|----|---------------|------|------|
| | Kanan | Kiri | 3801 |
| 1 | В | В | 10 |
| 2 | С | А | 10 |
| 3 | А | D | 10 |
| 4 | D | С | 10 |
| 5 | А | С | 10 |
| 6 | В | С | 10 |

| 7 | С | В | 10 |
|----|------------|-----|----|
| 8 | D | D | 10 |
| 9 | С | А | 10 |
| 10 | В | С | 10 |
| | Total skor | 100 | |



Appendix 11. Lesson Plan of Control Class I

MODUL AJAR BAHASA INGGRIS

| 1. | Informasi Umum Nama Penyusun | : Zuhairoh, S.Pd |
|----|------------------------------------|---|
| | i taina i enyusun | |
| | Identitas Sekolah | : SMP N 1 KALIMANAH |
| | Jenjang | : SMP |
| | Fase/ Kelas | : D/VIII |
| | Alokasi Waktu | : 2x 40 menit |
| | Pertemun ke | :1 |
| | Kompetensi awal | : verb past, action verb |
| | Profil pelajar Pancasi | la : Beriman dan bertakwa kepada Tuhan yang maha ESA, |
| | | Mandiri, GotongRoyong, Bernalar Kritis. |
| | Sarana <mark>dan P</mark> rasarana | a : Laptop, Teks Visual, <i>Power Point, Video,Puzzle</i> . |
| | Target Peserta didik | : Peserta didik regular |
| | Mode <mark>l Pe</mark> mbelajaran | : Genre Based Approach (GBA) |
| | Meto <mark>deP</mark> embelajaran | : Diskusi |
| | | |

2. Kompetensi inti modul ajar A. TUJUAN PEMBELAJARAN

| Elemen | Tujuan Pembelajaran | | | |
|------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Membaca dan Memirsa | Peserta didik mampu mengidentifikasi unsur kebahasaan Recount Text dengan tepat Peserta didik mampu menafsirkan Fungsi social Recount Text dengan tepat Peserta didik mampu menganalisis struktur <i>Recount Text</i> dengan tepat. | | | |

B. PEMAHAMAN BERMAKNA

- Recount Text digunakan untuk menceritakan kembali dan menjelaskan • pengalaman yang dimiliki oleh peserta didik.
- Recount Text digunakan untuk memberikan informasi terkait dari Meaning, Goal, penggunaan Past Tense, Generic Structure, Language features dan Part of Recount dari sebuah benda.
- C. PERTANYAAN PEMANTIK

- Did you ever have amazing experiences ?
- Did you ever fell exited in past time ? D. KEGIATAN PEMBELAJARAN

Pertemuan 1

| Pendahuluan 1. Guru menyiapkan peserta didik untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran seperti mengucapkan salam, berdoa (untuk menumluhkan sikap religious) absensi, menyiapkan buku pelajaran; dll.(beriman dan bertaqwa, disiplin) 0 • Assadamualaikum wr. wb. Good Morningstudents? • • How are you?/ How's life ? • • Well, before start our lesson today. Let us say Basmalah • • I would like to check your attendance list • • Okay, do you bring English book and dictionary? • • Well class, are you ready to study now? • 2. Guru memotivasi peserta didik secara kontekstual sesuai dengan manfaat pembelajaran. • 3. Guru menarik perhatian peserta didik dengan menanyakan hal-hal untuk mencipitakan pembelajaran yang menyenagkan. • • Do you still remember about our topic last week? • • Last week we have discussed about Past Tense, right? • • Did you ever have amazing experiences ? • • Did you ever fell exited in past time ? • • Curu menyampaikan kompetensi pembelajaran dan tujuan pembelajaran dari Recount Text. • | Kegiatan | Deskripsi Kegiatan | Alokasi waktu |
|---|-------------|---|---------------|
| Kegiatan LANGKAH-LANGKAH 60 menit | Pendahuluan | untuk mengikuti proses pembelajaran seperti mengucapkan salam, berdoa (<i>untuk menumbuhkan sikap religious</i>) absensi, menyiapkan buku pelajaran; dll.(<i>beriman dan bertaqwa, disiplin</i>). Assalamualaikum wr. wb. Good Morningstudents? How are you?/ How's life ? Well, before start our lesson today. Let us say Basmalah I would like to check your attendance list Okay, do you bring English book and dictionary? Well class, are you ready to study now? 2. Guru memotivasi peserta didik secara kontekstual sesuai dengan manfaat pembelajaran. 3. Guru menarik perhatian peserta didik dengan menanyakan hal-hal untuk menciptakan pembelajaran yang terkait dengan materi yang telah dipelajari sebelumnya. Do you still remember about our topic last week? Last week we have discussed about Past Tense, right? Did you ever have amazing experiences ? Did you ever fell exited in past time ? | 10 menit |
| A. BKOF (Building Knowladge Of Field | Kegiatan | LANGKAH-LANGKAH | 60 menit |

| Inti |) | | |
|------|-------|--|--|
| | 1. | Guru menceritakan pengalaman | |
| | | yang dimiliki yang bersifat | |
| | | pengalaman masa lalu yang | |
| | 1 | berhubungan dengan Recount | |
| | | Text. | |
| | 2. | Guru memancing peserta didik | |
| | | untuk mengeluarkan | |
| | | pendapatnya menurut yang | |
| | | diperlihatkan dalam belajar | |
| | | bahasa Inggris. | |
| | 3. | Guru mengarahkan masing- | |
| | | masing peserta didik untuk | |
| | | berargumentasi. | |
| | | T (Modeling Of The Text) | |
| | 1. | Guru menyiapkan tiga pos media | |
| | | pembelajaran yaitu pos video, | |
| | | pos gambar, dan pso quiz yang | |
| | | berkaitan dengan Recount Text. | |
| | 2. | Guru mengarahkan peserta | |
| | | didik untuk berkunjung ke pos | |
| | | media sesuai dengan media | |
| | NYY) | belajar yang mereka inginkan. | has a second sec |
| | | Bagi peserta didik dengan gaya | |
| | | belajar auditori dapat berkunjung | |
| | 1 | ke pos video, bagi peserta | |
| | | didik dengan gaya belajar visual, | |
| | a | dapat berkunjung ke pos gambar | |
| | C C | sedangkan bagi peserta didik | |
| | so. | dengan gaya belajar kinestetik | |
| | 0.3. | dapat berkunjung ke pos kuis. Tugas mereka adalah mengamati | |
| | | fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan | |
| | | unsur kebahasaan recount text. | |
| | | (bertanggung jawab, mandiri) | |
| | 4 | Guru akan berkeliling | |
| | | membimbing mereka di pos-pos | |
| | | tersebut. Guru akan | |
| | | mengobservasi dan memantau | |
| | | pemahaman siswa. Guru akan | |
| | | memberikan pertanyaan- | |
| | | pertanyaan pemandu kepada | |
| | | siswa untuk dapat mengarahkan | |
| | | siswa kepada pemahaman materi | |
| | | yang lebih baik. | |
| | C. JC | OT (Joint construction of the text) | |

| 1. | Guru membagi peserta didik | |
|------|--|--|
| | dalam kelompok yang heterogen | |
| | dan siswa mendiskusikan tentang | |
| | apa yang mereka dapatkan dari | |
| | pengamatan sebelumnya. | |
| 2. | Guru meminta peserta didik | |
| | berdiskusi untuk dapat | |
| | menentukan struktur teks dan | |
| | mengedintifikasi unsur | |
| | kebahasaan teks. (tanggung | |
| | jawab, mandiri, bernalar kritis, | |
| | kreatif) | |
| 3. | Setelah semua kelompok selesai | |
| | berdiskusi, guru menyediakan | |
| 1 | berbagai tema teks yang | |
| / // | bervariasi, guru meminta setiap | |
| 111 | kelompok untuk memilih teks | |
| | sesuai minat siswa. | |
| 4. | Guru meminta masing-masing | |
| | kelompok berdiskusi untuk | |
| | menganalisis fungsi sosial, | |
| | struktur teks daan unsur | |
| NYY) | kebahasaan dengan tepat | |
| | menggunakan LKPD yang sudah | |
| | disediakan. | |
| 5. | Masing-masing kelompok | |
| | mempresentasikan hasil diskusi | |
| Q | mereka serta Bersama memebri | |
| | apresiasi atas usaha yang dilakukan | |
| A 6 | Guru dan peserta didik Bersama- | |
| 0. | bersama menyimpulkan dan | |
| · 4 | memperluas materi yang telah | |
| | dipelajari. | |
| | COT (ndependent Construction of | |
| | xt) | |
| | Peserta didik diminta untuk | |
| | membuat menyelsaikan Latihan | |
| | yang telah diberikan oleh Guru di | |
| | LKPD yaitu membuat ikhtisar | |
| | mengenai materi yang sudah | |
| | dipejari tentang fungsi sosial, | |
| | struktur teks dan unsur | |
| | kebahasaan recount text. Peserta | |
| | didik dibebaskan untuk membuat | |
| | hasil karya yang beragam sesuai | |

| | dengan minat mereka sepert | |
|---------|---|--|
| | video, text, poster dll. | |
| Penutup | 1. Guru meminta peserta didik untuk | |
| | menyimpulkan hasil pelajaran dan | |
| | menemukan manfaat langsung | |
| | maupun tidak langsung dari proses | |
| | pembelajaran. " Ok class, who can | |
| | conclude our lesson today ? " well, | |
| | how about the others ? " well I think | |
| | you are understand about our | |
| | material today." | |
| | 2. Memberikan umpan balik | |
| | 3. Peserta didik menuliskan refleksinya | |
| | pada selembar kertas dan | |
| | mengumpukanya | |
| | 4. Menginformasikan rencana kegiatan | |
| | pembelajaran untuk selanjutnya. | |

E. Assesment

- 1. Penilaian formatif (instrument penilaian terlampir)
 - a. Pra asesmen untuk melihat kemampuan awal siswa dengan melakukan pertanyaan pemandu. Pra asesmen ini juga dipakai untuk memetakan kemampuan siswa dalam kesiapan belajarnya.
 - b. Observasi siswa dengan mengamati jalannya diskusi, tanya jawab dengan siswa
 - c. Penilaian sikap
- 2. Penilaian sumatif (LKPD terlampir)
 - a. Penilaian pengetahuan
 - b. Penilaian ketrampilan

Mengetahui, Kepala Sekolah Kalimanah, Juli 2023 Guru Mata Pelajaran,

Wagito, S.Pd NIP. 19631116 198501 1 001 Zuhairoh, S.Pd NIP. 19710511 200701 2 011

Lampiran-lampiran

- 1. Materi Pembelajaran
 - Link Video
 - (120) Recount Text Kelas 10 8 | Lengkap | Purpose Generic Structure Language Features - YouTube
 - Link materi

https://www.english-academy.id/blog/pengertian-recount-text

- Link puzzle game

https://wordwall.net/id/resource/52649756/bahasa-inggris/recount-text-game-all-class



- 2. Instrumen Penilaian Pra asesmen
 - Did you ever have amazing experiences ?
 - Did you ever fell exited in past time ?
- 3. Instrument Penilaian Observasi
 - 3 : cakap
 - 2 : berkembang
 - 1 : awal

KRITERIA

| NAMA SISWA | mengidentifikasi unsur kebahasaan Recount Text | menafsirkan Fungsi social Recount Text | menganalisis struktur teks <i>Recount Text</i> |
|------------|--|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |

4. Instrumen Penilaian Sikap

| | c. Gotong Royong | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|--|---|---|--|
| No. | Perilaku | Skor | | | | |
| | r criiaku | | | 2 | 1 | |
| 1. | Secara aktif ikut bekerjasama dalam mengerjakan tugas guru secara kelompok | | | | | |
| 2. | Memberikan pendapat dan menghargai pendapat teman lain | | | | | |
| 3. | Tidak merendahkan atau menghina derajat peserta didik yang lain dalam kelas | | | | | |
| 4. | Ikut berbagi dan membantu menyelesaikan permasalahan di kelas | | | | | |

Skor penilaian menggunakan skala 1 – 4, yaitu:

Skor 1, apabila sikap peserta didik tidak pernah sesuai aspek sikap yang dinilai Skor 2, apabila sikap peserta didik kadang-kadang sesuai aspek sikap yang dinilai Skor 3, apabila sikap peserta didik sering sesuai aspek sikap yang dinilai Skor 4, apabila sikap peserta didik selalu sesuai aspek sikap yang dinilaiNilai

= Skor Perolehan : Skor Maksimal X 100

Keterangan rentang nilai setiap peserta didik sebagai berikut:-

| Sangat Baik | : apabila memperoleh skor 86 – 100 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Baik | : apabila memperoleh skor 71 – 85 |
| Cukup | : apabila memperoleh skor 56 - 70 |
| Kurang | : apabila memperoleh skor kurang 56 |

5. Instrumen Penilaian pengetahuan Choose the correct answer

The following text is for number 1-5

On Wednesday, my students and I went to YogyakartA. We stayed at Dirgahayu Hotel which is not far from Malioboro.

On Thursday, we visited the temples in Prambanan. There are three big temples, the Brahmana, Syiwa and Wisnu temples. They are really amazing. We visited only Brahmana and Syiwa temples, because Wisnu temple is being renovated.

On Friday morning we went to Yogya Kraton. We spent about two hours there. We were lucky because we were led by a smart and friendly guide. Then we continued our journey to Borobudur. We arrived there at four p.m. At 5 p.m. we heard the announcement that Borobudur gate would be closed.

In the evening we left for Jakarta by wisata bus.

- 1. The text above mainly discusses about.....
 - a. the writer's trip to Yogyakarta
 - b. the writer's first visit to Prambanan
 - c. the writer's impression about the guide
 - d. the writer's experience at Yogya Kraton
- 2. The text is written to . . .
 - a. tell past events
 - b. entertain readers
 - c. describe the smugglers
 - d. inform readers about events of the day
- 3. What are the big temples in Prambanan?
 - a. paria, brahmana, and temples
 - b. brahmana, syiwa, and wisnu temples
 - c. wisnu, syiwa, and borobudur temples
 - d. borobudur, syiwa, and brahmana temples
- 4. When did they go home?
 - a. On Saturday morning
 - b. On Friday evening
 - c. On Thursday evening
 - d. On Friday afternoon
- 5. Why did they only visit Brahmana and Syiwa temples?
 - a. because there was no wisnu temple
 - b. because wisnu temple was amazing
 - c. because wisnu temple was too small
 - d. because wisnu temple was being repaired

Kunci Jawaban :

- 1. A
- 2. A
- 3. B
- 4. B
- 5. D

Rubrik Penilaian :

Jumlah benar x 2

6. Instrumen Penilaian Ketrampilan

| NO | ASPECTS | CRITERIA | SCORE |
|-----------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------|
| 1 | Communicative | Comprehend it completely | 5 |
| | Purpose | Comprehend | 4 |
| | | Fairly comprehend | 3 |
| | | Almost cannot comprehend it | 2 |
| | | Do not comprehend it | 1 |
| 2 | Coherence | Totally coherent | 5 |
| | | Coherent | 4 |
| | | Fairly coherent | 3 |
| | | Lack of coherence | 2 |
| | | Completely incoherent | 1 |
| 3 Diction | | Very varied and proper | 5 |
| | | Varied and proper | 4 |
| | | Fairly varied and proper | 3 |
| | | Lack of variation and improper | 2 |
| | | Monotonous and improper | 1 |
| 4 | Grammar | Very accurate | 5 |
| | | Accurate | 4 |
| | | Fairly accurate | 3 |
| | | Almost inaccurate | 2 |
| | | Completely inaccurate | 1 |

Appendix 12. Lesson Plan of the Control Class II

MODUL AJAR SHORT FUNCTIONAL TEXT

SHORT MESSAGE

| INFORMASI UMUM | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|
| A. IDENTITAS MODUL | | | | | | |
| NamaPenyusunTim MGMPJenjang/KelasSMP/VIII (Delapan) | | | | | | |
| Institusi | SMP N 1 Mrebet | Fase | D | | | |
| Mata Pelajaran | Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris Domain Mapel -menyimak – berbicar -membaca – memirsa -menulis - -menulis - -mempresentasikan -mempresentasikan | | | | | |
| Semester | Gasal | Alokasi Waktu | 5 Pertemuan (10 JP) | | | |
| Tahun Pelajaran | 2023/2024 | ///)x | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| B. KOMPET <mark>ENS</mark> I A | | | | | | |
| | ahami kosa kata terkait materi | dan tata bahasa dasa | r | | | |
| C. PROFIL PELAJ 1. Mandiri 2. Bergotong - ro 3. Bernalar kritis | | | | | | |
| D. SARANA P <mark>RAS</mark> A | ARANA | | | | | |
| | esan singkat,,Pengumuman | | | | | |
| | r: buku teks,website | (19) (1) | | | | |
| | kerja peserta didik,alat tulis | 201 | | | | |
| 4. Media: Laptop, LCD Proyektor, Gambar, <i>Flashcards</i> | | | | | | |
| E. TARGET PESERTA DIDIK | | | | | | |
| Peserta Didik Reguler (berjumlah 32 orang) | | | | | | |
| F. MODEL PEMBELAJARAN | | | | | | |
| Pendekatan : Saintifik | | | | | | |
| Model : Discovery Learning | | | | | | |
| Metode : Disku | si, tanya jawab, penugasan, pres | entasi | | | | |

KOMPONEN INTI

| A. TUJUAN PEMB | ELAJARAN | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| 1. Memahami k | 1. Memahami konteks, gagasan utama, dan informasi terperinci dalam teks pendek sangat | | | |
| | sederhana (pesan pendek) | | | |
| | 2. Menggunakan struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan teks fungsional pendek | | | |
| • • | an pesan pendek | | | |
| - | struktur teks, unsur kebahasaan dan konteks dalam teks fungsional pendek | | | |
| yang sangat s | ks fungsional pendek sangat sederhana (pesan | | | |
| pendek, perin | | | | |
| . · · · | | | | |
| B. PEMAHAMAN | | | | |
| Short Functional texts are types of information texts to help the readers understand the | | | | |
| information quick | ly | | | |
| C. PERTANYAAN | PEMANTIK | | | |
| 1. How do we g | give information to people? | | | |
| 2. What is the s | hort message mean? | | | |
| | convey the short message to someone? | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| D. PERSIAPAN PE | | | | |
| - | mber belajar untuk menentukan media yang sesuai. | | | |
| Menyiapkan t | bahan ajar, media, dan alat pembelajaran. | | | |
| | | | | |
| E. KEGIATAN PE | MEFLATADAN | | | |
| | | | | |
| PERTEM <mark>UA</mark> N 1 | | | | |
| | 1. Guru memberi salam.10' | | | |
| | 2. Guru mengajak peserta didik mengawali kegiatan | | | |
| | pembelajaran dengan berdoa bersama. | | | |
| KEGIATAN | 3. Guru memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik. | | | |
| PENDAHULU <mark>AN</mark> | 4. Guru menyampaikan secara ringkas tentang materi | | | |
| | pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris, Capaian Pembelaj <mark>aran</mark> , sistem | | | |
| | penilaian, dsb. | | | |
| | 5. Guru membangkitkan motivasi belajar peserta didik dengan | | | |
| | mengajak peserta didik bertepuk" WOW" | | | |
| | 6. Guru menyampaikan garis besar cakupan materi dan uraian | | | |
| | kegiatan, yaitu tentang teks pesan pendek. | | | |
| | 7. Guru menyampaikan lingkup penilaian, yaitu asesmen | | | |
| | diagnostik, formatif, dan sumatif, dengan penilaian tulis dan | | | |
| | praktik. | | | |
| | 8. Guru memberi asesmen diagnostik, dan meminta siswa | | | |
| | mengerjakannya. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

| | 1. Peserta didik menyimak dan mendengarkan guru membacakan pesan-pesan singkat | 60 |
|-------------------------|---|-----|
| KEGIATAN INTI | Peserta didik menyebutkan gagasan utama dalam pesan pesan singkat | |
| | Peserta didik dapat menemukan informasi rinci dalam pesan-pesan singkat yang dibacakan oleh guru. | |
| | Peserta didik menemukan manfaat pesan singkat dalam kehidupan sehari hari | |
| | Senari nari Peserta didik mengidentifikasikan fungsi sosial,struktur teks,dan unsur kebahasaan teks pesan singkat. | |
| | Peserta didik menanyakan kesulitan/hambatan yang dialami selama pembelajaran | 10 |
| KEGIATAN | Peserta didik membuat refleksi diri terhadap kemajuan belajarnya | |
| PENUTUP | 3. Peserta didik memperhatikan tugas yang diberikan oleh guru | |
| | 4. Peserta didik dan guru mengucapkan salam perpisahaan | |
| PERTEMUAN 2 | | |
| KEGIATAN PENDAHULUAN | Guru memberi salam. Guru mengajak peserta didik mengawali kegiatan pembelajaran dengan berdoa bersama. Guru memeriksa kehadiran peserta didik. Guru menyampaikan secara ringkas tentang materi pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris, Capaian Pembelajaran, sistem penilaian, dsb. Guru membangkitkan motivasi belajar peserta didik dengan mengajak peserta didik bertepuk" WOW" Guru menyampaikan garis besar cakupan materi dan uraian kegiatan, yaitu tentang teks perintah Guru menyampaikan lingkup penilaian, yaitu asesmen diagnostik, formatif, dan sumatif, dengan penilaian tulis dan praktik. Guru memberi asesmen diagnostik, dan meminta siswa mengerjakannya. | 10' |
| KEGIATAN INTI | Peserta didik menyimak dan mendengarkan guru membacakan sebuah pesan singkat Peserta didik menyebutkan gagasan utama dalam pesan singkat Peserta didik dapat menemukan informasi rinci dalam pesan singkat yang dibacakan oleh guru. Peserta didik menemukan manfaat pesan singkat dalam kehidupan sehari hari Peserta didik mengidentifikasikan fungsi sosial,struktur teks,dan unsur kebahasaan pesan singkat | 60' |

| KEGIATAN PENUTUP | Peserta didik menanyakan kesulitan/hambatan yang dialami selama pembelajaran Peserta didik membuat refleksi diri terhadap kemajuan belajarnya Peserta didik memperhatikan tugas yang diberikan oleh guru Peserta didik dan guru mengucapkan salam perpisahaan | 10' |
|---------------------|--|-----|
| | | |



Appendix 13. Documentary of the Research



CURRICULUM VITAE

A. Personal Details

| Name | : Aghisna Daroina |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Student Number | : 1917404097 |
| Place, Date of Birth | : Pati, 1 st March 2001 |
| Address | : Ds. Sundoluhur 008/001, Kayen Pati |
| Name of Father | : Sugiyanto |
| Name of Mother | : Siti Sofiyati |

- B. Educational Background
 - 1. Formal Education
 - a. MI Miftahul Muhtadin, graduation year: 2013
 - b. MTs N 1 Pati, graduation year: 2016
 - c. SMA N 1 Kayen, graduation year: 2019
 - d. S1 UIN Prof. K.H. Saifuddin Zuhri, year of entry: 2019
 - 2. Non-formal Education
 - a. Az-zahra Islamic Boarding School, 2013-2016
 - b. Pondok Pesantren Hidayatul Mubtadien, 2021
 - c. Pondok Pesantren Fatkhul Mu'in, 2022

Purwokerto, 19th January 2024

Of. K.H. SAIFUD Aghisna Daroina

S.N. 1917404097