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APPENDICES



Appendix 1: Instrument of the Research



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN)
PAREPARE

FAKULTAS TARBIYAH
Jl. Amal Bakti No. 8 Soreang 911331
Telepon (0421) 21307, Faksimile (0421) 2404

VALIDASI INSTRUMEN PENELITIAN PENULISAN SKRIPSI

NAMA MAHASISWA : SRI WIDAYANTI
NIM/PRODI : 16.1300.119 / PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
FAKULTAS : TARBIYAH
JUDUL : ANALYZING THE STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN
COMPREHENDING EXPLANATION TEXT (STUDY
AT THE SECOND GRADE OF MA DDI KANANG
KABUPATEN POLEWALI MANDAR)

LEMBAR TEST READING SISWA

To collecting the data about the students' difficulties in comprehending English text, will use reading test. The test will use is explanation text related to the research topic consist of 30 question, the question are multiple choice. The question of the test is based on the five aspects/difficulties in comprehending English text they are: finding main idea, understanding vocabulary, making inference, locating reference and detail information and each aspects will consist of several questions. This test is used to find out the most difficult aspects that students faced in comprehending explanation text.

Name :

Class :

Read the following text! Then answer the question! Chose the best answer by crossing (X) a, b, c, d, or e! Keep the questions sheet clean.

Text 1 (for numbers 1-5). Read the text carefully.

“Flood”

Flooding is a disaster which commonly happens in large and densely populated cities. In Indonesia, the floods hit Jakarta very often and cause many victims. Then, do you know the process of how flood happens? Pay attention to the followig explanation.

The process of natural flooding is precedeed by rain which falls to the surface of the Earth. Then the rain water is absorbed by the ground surface and flows to the lower place. Once that condition happens, evaporation and the water appear to the surface of the land. Flooding can be disastrous for humans when floods happen in an area that people live because the water carries along objects like houses, bridges, cars, furniture and even people.

On the other hand, the process of non natural flooding is usually caused by bad habbits of human who do not care about the environment, such as littering that can makes the water deposited in landfills which gradually becomes more common. When water reservoirs can no longer hold water discharge, the water then overflows out the land and cause flooding.

Taken From: <https://www.englishiana.com>

1. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a. The large cities who got effect of flooding
 - b. The explanation of how the process of flooding is occurs
 - c. The floods which occurs in Jakarta and the victims
 - d. The process of natural and non natural flooding
 - e. The impact of flooding when it is occurs
2. According to the text, which of the third steps of natural flooding when it occurs?
 - a. The rain water enters to the ground and flows to a lower place
 - b. The rain which falls to the Earth
 - c. Throw the garbage out of place which becomes clogged
 - d. The evaporation occurs and water comes out to the surface of the land
 - e. The captured water will overflow and come out on the land
3. The third paragraph is focuses on ...
 - a. The effect of human littering
 - b. The bad habbits of human
 - c. Thing to do when flooding occurs
 - d. The process of natural flooding
 - e. The causes of flooding in non natural flooding
4. Floods can be dangerous for human if it is happen in area of human live because it can drag objects like the following, *except* ...
 - a. Home
 - b. Transpotation
 - c. Mosque
 - d. House furniture

- e. Human life
5. "Flooding is a disaster which commonly happens in large and densely populated cities" (Paragraph 1). The word "densely" is close meaning to ...
- a. Congested
 - b. Inhabited
 - c. Closed
 - d. Awarded
 - e. Shunned

Text 2 (for numbers 6-9). Read the text carefully.

"Human Body"

Human body is made up of countless millions of cells. Food is needed to build up new cells and replace the worn out cells. However, the food that we take must be changed into substances that can be carried in the blood to the places where they are needed. This process is called digestion.

The first digestive process takes place in the mouth. The food we eat is broken up into small pieces by the action of teeth, mixed with saliva, a juice secreted by glands in the mouth. Saliva contains digestive juice which moistens the food, so it can be swallowed easily. From the mouth, food passes through the esophagus (the food passage) into the stomach. Here, the food is mixed with the juices secreted by the cells in the stomach for several hours. Then the food enters the small intestine. All the time the muscular walls of the intestine are squeezing, mixing and moving the food onwards.

In a few hours, the food changes into acids. These are soon absorbed by the villi (microscopic branch projections from the intestine walls) and passed into the bloodstream.

Taken From: <https://englishadmin.com>

6. From the text above, we can conclude that ...
 - a. The food is needed to built up the new cells and replace the old cells
 - b. Every human body needs digestive system for eat well and get healthier
 - c. Human body is made up from several digestion
 - d. The better we digest the food, the bad effect we get
 - e. The first digestive process is done in the mouth by several steps
7. “These are soo absorbed by the villi (microsoft branch projections from the intestine walls) ...”. “These” at the first line of paragraph three refers to ...
 - a. The food
 - b. Acids
 - c. Bloodstream
 - d. Salive
 - e. A juice
8. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
 - a. The method of the digestive system
 - b. The way human broke the food in the mouth
 - c. The process of food digestion in the mouth
 - d. The contains of Saliva in the mouth
 - e. The parts of digestive system

9. "Human body is made up of countless millions of cells." (Paragraph 1) The phrase "made up" means ...
- Arranged
 - Produced
 - Completed
 - Composed
 - Complicated

Text 3 (for numbers 10-14). Read the text carefully.

"Tsunami"

In Indonesia, we are very familiar with the word "Tsunami". This natural disaster has ever killed thousands of lives in Banda Aceh a few years ago. Indonesia mourned, the world mourned. Then, how the Tsunami happens? Here is a brief explanation of the process of how the Asian tsunami happens.

Tsunamis can occur if there is a phenomenon which causes the displacement of large amounts of water in the ocean, such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, landslides, and meteors that fall to Earth. However, 90% of tsunamis is the result of underwater earthquakes.

Vertical movement in the Earth's crust in the bottom of the ocean causes a sudden up or down movement of sea floor which then causes the water balance disorder above it. This disturbance causes the occurrence of the flow of the massive sea water energy, that once it reaches the shore, it becomes huge waves resulting Tsunami.

Taken From: <https://www.englishiana.com>

10. "... it becomes huge waves resulting Tsunami" (Paragraph 3). The word "huge" is close meaning to ...
- Expensive
 - Tiny
 - Large
 - Comprehensive
 - Spacious
11. The second paragraph tell us about ...
- The results of Tsunami
 - The method of Tsunami's occurs
 - The process of Tsunami happens
 - The phenomenon in which Tsunami's occurs
 - The natural disaster called Tsunami
12. "This disturbance causes the occurrence of the flow of the massive sea water energy, ...". (Paragraph 3). The word "disturbance" refers to ...
- The sea floor
 - The water balance
 - The Earth's crush
 - The phenomenon
 - The natural disaster
13. From the text we can conclude that ...
- Banda Aceh is the first city takes place of Tsunami and killed millions people
 - Tsunami is one of dangerous natural disaster that should be awareded
 - Tsunami do not just happen but are caused by several things

- d. The causes of Tsunami that occurred in Banda Aceh several years ago
 - e. The consequences that will arise if Tsunami occurs in several cities
14. Below are the phenomenon occurs when Tsunami's happen, *except* ...
- a. Water in the ocean
 - b. Volcanic eruptions
 - c. Earthquakes
 - d. landslides
 - e. Meteor that falls in to Earth

Text 4 (for numbers 15-20). Read the following text carefully.

“Recycling”

Recycling is a collection, processing, and reuse of materials that would otherwise be thrown away. Materials ranging from precious metals to broken glass, from old newspaper to plastic spoons, can be recycled. The recycling process reclaims the original material and uses it in new products.

In general, using recycled materials to make new products costs less and requires less energy than using new materials. Recycling can also reduce pollution, either by reducing the demand for high-pollution alternatives or by minimizing the amount of pollution produced during the manufacturing process. Paper product that can be recycled include cardboard containers, wrapping paper, and office paper. The most commonly recycled paper product is newsprint. In newspaper recycling, old newspaper are collected and searched for contaminants such as plastic bags and aluminium foil. The paper goes to a processing plant where it is mixed with hot water and turned into pulp in a machine that works much like a big kitchen blender. The pulp is screened and filtered to remove smaller contaminants. The pulp then goes to a

large vat where the ink separates from the paper fibers and floats to the surfaces. The ink is skimmed off, dried and reused as ink or burned as boiler fuel. The cleaned pulp is mixed with new wood fibers to be made into paper again.

Experts estimate the average office worker generates about 5 kg of wastepaper per month. Every ton of paper that is recycled saves about 1.4 cu m (about 50 cu ft) of landfill space. One ton of recycled paper saves 17 pulpwood trees (trees used to produce paper).

Taken From: <https://englishadmin.com>

15. What is the text about?
- The benefits of recycling
 - The steps of recycling
 - The use of old things
 - The process of cost less pollution
 - The effect of recycling
16. The following things can be recycled, *except ...*
- Old newspaper
 - Broken glass
 - Precious metals
 - Fresh vegetables and fruits
 - Plastic spoon
17. What is the second step of recycling paper products?
- Put the pulp to a large vat to separate the ink from the paper fibers
 - Screen and filter the pulp to remove smaller contaminants
 - Mix the paper with hot water in a blender which turns it into pulp

- d. Mix the pulp with new wood fibres to be made into paper again
- e. Collect and search for contaminants such as plastic bags and aluminium foil.
18. From the text, we can conclude that ...
- a. Recycled materials can not be used for long time
 - b. Recycling will only add the things that are not used
 - c. Recycling only made by using materials that are still new
 - d. Recycling can lead to the higher amounts of pollution
 - e. Recycling is the processing of materials that should be discarded but reprocessed into new products
19. Which of the following is NOT the benefit of recycling?
- a. It reduces the demand for high-pollution alternatives
 - b. It requires less energy
 - c. It costs less to make new products
 - d. It costs much money for the process of recycling
 - e. It can reduce pollution
20. "The ink is skimmed off, dried and reused as ink or burned as boiler fuel."
(Paragraph 2) The phrase "skimmed off" means ...
- a. Thrown away
 - b. Cleaned
 - c. Released
 - d. Washed
 - e. Netted

Text 5 (for numbers 21-25). Read the following text carefully.

“Biodiesel”

Biodiesel is a clean burning substitute for petroleum based diesel fuel. Biodiesel is made of vegetable oil. Biodiesel is made of vegetable oil.

To make or manufacture Biodiesel, you must first start with raw materials. The raw materials needed in the production of Biodiesel are a small amount of methanol and a ready supply of vegetable product. One of the most common vegetables used in the production of Biodiesel is corn, although depending on the geographic location of the manufacturing facility many other plants are used as well (rapeseed, soybeans, flaxseed, etc). The first step is to use the raw vegetable product to make vegetable oil. Vegetable oil by itself will not be what you need to power a car, from here it has to be processed into Biodiesel.

The process of converting vegetable oil into Biodiesel is sometimes called ester interchange. To complete this process the vegetable oil has to be combined with a smaller amount of methanol and then put in the presence of a small quantity of an alkaline catalyst (for example, 5% to 1% sodium hydroxide). Vegetable oil is made up of so called triglycerides, which is a compound of the trivalent alcohol glycerin molecule from the three fatty acids and replace it with three methanol molecules. This process then yields roughly 90% Biodiesel and 10% of a glycerin by product. The glycerin by product. The glycerin by product can be used in a number of other chemical for different industries.

Taken From: <https://englishadmin.com>

21. What is the text about?
- The use of the Biodiesel
 - The advantage of using Biodiesel
 - The process of making Biodiesel
 - The benefit of producing the Biodiesel
 - The development of the Biodiesel product
22. What are interchanged in the process of ester interchange?
- Methanol with the three fatty acids
 - Methanol and alkaline catalyst
 - Vegetable oil with methanol
 - The three fatty acids with the glycerin molecules
 - The glycerin molecule with three methanol molecules
23. “The process for converting vegetable oil ...” (paragraph 3). The word “converting” is closest in meaning to ...
- Changing
 - Separating
 - Processing
 - Producing
 - Attaching
24. According to the text, one of the advantages in using Biodiesel is ...
- It can be done in small industry
 - It only uses vegetable oil
 - It gives less pollution than petroleum
 - It uses replaceable materials

- e. It is cheap
25. From the text above, we conclude that ...
- a. Process of making and produce Biodiesel goes through several long stages
 - b. To make and produce Biodiesel, we have to start with using raw materials
 - c. Ester interchange is the process to change vegetable oil into Biodiesel
 - d. Vegetable oils consist of trivalent glycerin alcohol compound of fatty acids
 - e. The raw material for Biodiesel is made up from methanol and uses ready to use vegetable product

Text 6 (for numbers 26-30). Read the following text carefully.

“Natural Disaster”

Natural disaster is a terrible accident, for example great floods, a big fire or an earthquake. It usually causes great suffering and loss of a large sum of money. The casualties are injured or died. Some people are homeless and need medical care.

Floods occur when the water of rivers, lakes, or streams overflow their banks and pour onto the surrounding land. Often heavy rainstorm that last for a breaf can cause a floods. But not all heavy storms are followed by flooding. If the surrounding land is flat and can absorb the water, no flooding will occur. If, however, the land is hard and rocky, heavy rain cannot be absorbed. Where the banks are low, a river may overflow and flood adjacent lowland.

In many part of the world floods are caused by tropical storms called hurricanes or typhoons. They bring destructive winds of high speed, torren of rain and flooding. When a floods occur, the destruction to surrounding land can be severe. Whole villages and towns are sometimes swept away by water pouring swiftly over the land. Railroad track blocked and uprooted from their beds.

When a building caught fire, the firemen pitched in to help battle the blaze. Before, the pumps were invented, people formed bucket brigades to fight fires. Standing side by side, they formed a human chain from the fire too nearby well or river. They passed bucket of water from to hand to be poured on the flames. The damage of the fire did depend a great deal on where it happened. In the country, or small village, only a single house might burn down. But in crowded cities, fire often destroyed whole blocks and neighborhoods before being controlled.

Taken From: <https://englishadmin.com>

26. What can possibly prevent rivers and lakes from overflowing?
- A rocky surrounding
 - A low land
 - A high road
 - An absorbent bed
 - A high bank
27. We know from the text that ...
- People can make money from flood
 - River can sweep heavy flood
 - Typhoons caused heavy flood
 - Water flood is absorbed by land
 - The destruction by flood is always less severe
28. “It is usually causes great suffering and loss of a large some of money” (paragraph 1). The word “it” refers to ...
- Great flood
 - Big fire

- c. Natural disaster
- d. Earthquake
- e. Floods
29. “A natural disaster is a terrible accident, e.g. a great flood, a big fire or an earthquake’ (paragraph 1). The word “terrible” is closest meaning to ...
- a. Disappointing
- b. Shocking
- c. Worrying
- d. Scarying
- e. Humiliating
30. “They brings destructive winds of high speed, torrents of rain ...” (paragraph 3). The word “They” refers to ...
- a. Floods
- b. River
- c. A land
- d. Tropical storms
- e. Destruction

- **Kunci Jawaban Reading Test**

1	B	11	C	21	C
2	D	12	B	22	E
3	E	13	C	23	A
4	C	14	A	24	C
5	A	15	A	25	B
6	B	16	D	26	E
7	B	17	C	27	D
8	C	18	E	28	C
9	D	19	E	29	D
10	C	20	B	30	D

- **Indikator Soal Reading Test**

NO	Indicator Comprehending Text	No. Item
1	Determining Main Idea	1, 8, 11, 15, 17, 21
2	Understanding Vocabulary	5, 9, 10, 20, 23, 29
3	Making Inference	3, 6, 13, 18, 25, 27
4	Locating Reference	7, 12, 19, 26, 28, 30
5	Detail Information	2, 4, 14, 16, 22, 24
	Total Item (Number)	30 Item



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN)
PAREPARE**

**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH
Jl. Amal Bakti No. 8 Soreang 911331
Telepon (0421) 21307, Faksimile (0421) 2404**

VALIDASI INSTRUMEN PENELITIAN PENULISAN SKRIPSI

Lembar Wawancara Siswa

Interviewer : Sri Widayanti

Informan :

Date :

Location : MA DDI Kanang Kabupaten Polewali Mandar

Daftar Pertanyaan:

• **Learner's Background**

1. Apakah kamu menyukai pelajaran bahasa Inggris?
2. Apakah kamu menyukai membaca teks dalam Bahasa Inggris?
3. Apakah kamu tahu tentang teks Explanation di pelajaran reading?
4. Bagaimana dengan Text Explanation, apakah kamu suka membaca teks Explanation?

• **Teaching Technique**

5. Dalam mengajar reading, tehnik atau metode seperti apa yang guru kamu gunakan? Apakah sudah jelas dan mudah kamu mengerti?
6. Apakah kamu mengalami kesulitan dengan tehnik yang guru kamu gunakan?
7. Dan apakah tehnik yang guru kamu gunakan dalam mengajar reading, dapat memudahkan kamu memahami isi teks yang kamu pelajari?

- **Learner's Environments**

8. Apakah di perpustakaan sekolah kamu menyediakan buku bahasa Inggris selain buku pelajaran? Seperti buku bacaan atau semacamnya?
9. Apakah di sekolah kamu, siswa diwajibkan untuk membaca buku bacaan dalam bahasa Inggris di perpustakaan per-mingguanya?
10. Dan apakah kamu sering membaca teks atau buku bahasa Inggris di sekolah?
11. Apakah kamu sering membaca buku/teks dalam bahasa Inggris dirumah? dan bagaimana cara kamu belajar ketika di rumah?
12. Jika kamu mendapat tugas dari sekolah, apakah kamu belajar sendiri atau ada keluarga yang membantu kamu dalam belajar?

Parepare, September 13th 2021

Approved by,-

Consultant

Co-Consultant

Mujahidah, M.Pd
197904122008012020

Wahyu Hidayat, Ph.D
198205232011011005

PAREPARE

Appendix 2 : The Students' Reading Score

NO	STUDENTS	QUESTION'S NUMBER																														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
1	Nurin Sakinah	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
2	Khusnul K.	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
3	Nur Aslin	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
4	Ali Nahrawi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
5	Nurjannah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6	Muh. Aswin	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	Mar'atun S.J	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
8	Dhea Arianti	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
9	Miftahul Jannah	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
10	Ardi Hidayat	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
11	Halisya H.M	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
12	Nur Halisah	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
13	Ahmad R.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
14	Jumita	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
15	Asmaul Husna	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
16	Nur Halisa M	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
17	Husna	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Nurul Azurah	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1
19	Sulistiwati	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

20	Siti Nurhalisa	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
21	Siti Hardianti	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
22	Nurul Fiqriyah	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
23	Muh. Ridwan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
24	M. Fardiansyah	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
25	Wahyu Hidayat	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
26	Muh. Saiful	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
27	Muhammad Arif	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
28	Putri Diandra P.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
29	Riskawati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	
30	M. Adit Alimin	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	
31	Salsabila Putri	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	
32	Rosyam Noor	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
33	Wardina S.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
34	Nur Jina	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
35	Nur Asya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
36	Putri	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	
37	Sunarti	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
38	Syahrul	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
39	Siti Aisyah A.	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
40	Muh. Alfi M	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
41	Suarni	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	Total Incorrect Answer	13	34	18	21	27	29	34	19	35	12	35	23	35	22	19	9	24	21	31	12	13	40	21	32	38	39	24	21	9	21	

Appendix 3 : Research Allowance



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI PAREPARE
FAKULTAS TARBİYAH**

Alamat : Jl. Ahmad Dahlan No. 08 Jeneberang Parepare 91137 ☎ 0421 21397 Fax 24494
P.O. Box 909 Parepare 91100, website : www.iainparepare.ac.id, email : iaip@iainparepare.ac.id

Nomor : B. 2678 /In.39.5 /PP.00.9/12/2020
Lampiran : 1 Bundel Proposal Penelitian
Hal : Permohonan Rekomendasi Izin Penelitian

Yth. Bupati Polewali Mandar
C.q. Kepala Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik
di,-

Kab. Polewali Mandar

Assalamu Alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan ini disampaikan bahwa mahasiswa Institut Agama Islam Negeri Parepare :

Nama : Sri Widayanti
Tempat/Tgl. Lahir : Rappoang, 02 November 1998
NIM : 16.1300.119
Fakultas / Program Studi : Tarbiyah / Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Semester : IX (Sembilan)
Alamat : Kanang, Desa Batetangnga Kec. Binuang Kab. Polewali Mandar

Bermaksud akan mengadakan penelitian di wilayah Kabupaten Polewali Mandar dalam rangka penyusunan skripsi yang berjudul :

"Analyzing the Students' Difficulties in Comprehending Explanation Text (Study at the Second Grade of MA DDI Kanang Kabupaten Polewali Mandar"

Pelaksanaan penelitian ini direncanakan pada bulan Desember sampai bulan Januari Tahun 2020.

Demikian permohonan ini disampaikan atas perkenaan dan kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu Alaikum Wr. Wb.

Parepare, 01 Desember 2020

Wakil Dekan I,



Muh. Dahlan Thalib

Tembusan :

1. Rektor IAIN Parepare
2. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah



PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN POLEWALI MANDAR
**DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN
PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU**

Jl. Manunggal NO. 11 Pekkabata Polewali, Kode Pos 91315

IZIN PENELITIAN

NOMOR : 503/523/IPL/DPMPTSP/XII/2020

Dasar :

1. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2014 atas Perubahan Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 64 Tahun 2011 tentang Pedoman Penerbitan Rekomendasi Izin Penelitian;
2. Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Polewali Mamasa Nomor 2 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Daerah Nomor 9 Tahun 2009 Tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Inspektorat Bappeda dan Lembaga Teknis Daerah Kabupaten Polewali Mandar;
3. Memperhatikan :
 - a. Surat Permohonan Sdr (i) SRI WIDAYANTI
 - b. Surat Rekomendasi dari Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Nomor : B-0528/Bakesbangpol/B.1410.7/XII/2020, Tgl. 10-12-2020

MEMBERIKAN IZIN

Kepada	Nama	: SRI WIDAYANTI
	NIM/NIDN/NIP	: 16.1300.119
	Asal Perguruan Tinggi	: IAIN PAREPARE
	Fakultas	: TARBIYAH
	Jurusan	: PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
	Alamat	: BATETANGNGA KEC. BINUANG KAB. POLMAN

Untuk melakukan Penelitian di MA DDI Kanang Kecamatan Binuang Kabupaten Polewali Mandar, yang dilaksanakan Pada Bulan Desember 2020 Sampai Selesai dengan Proposal berjudul "ANALYZING THE STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN COMPREHENDING EXPLANATION TEXT (STUDY AT THE SECOND GRADE OF MA DDI KANANG KABUPATEN POLEWALI MANDAR)"

Adapun Rekomendasi ini dibuat dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut

1. Sebelum dan sesudah melaksanakan kegiatan, harus melaporkan diri kepada Pemerintah setempat;
2. Penelitian tidak menyimpang dari izin yang diberikan;
3. Mentaati semua Peraturan Perundang-undangan yang berlaku dan mengindahkan adat istiadat setempat;
4. Menyerahkan 1 (satu) berkas copy hasil Penelitian kepada Bupati Polewali Mandar Up. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu;
5. Surat izin akan dicabut dan dinyatakan tidak berlaku apabila ternyata Pemegang Surat izin tidak mentaati ketentuan-ketentuan tersebut di atas.

Demikian Izin Penelitian ini dikeluarkan untk k dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Ditetapkan di Polewali Mandar
Pada Tanggal, 10 Desember 2020

**KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN
PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU**



ANDI MASRI MASDAR, S.Sos., M.Si

Pangkat : Pembina

NIP : 19740206 199803 1 009

Tembusan:

1. Unsur Forkopinda di tempat;
2. Ka. Kemenag Kab. Polman di tempat;
3. Ka. MA DDI Kanang di tempat.



PONDOK PESANTREN DARUD DA'WAH WAL-IRSYAD (DDI) AL-IHSAN KANANG
MADRASAH ALIYAH
KABUPATEN POLEWALI MANDAR

ALAMAT: Kanang, Desa Batetangnga Kec. Binuang Kab. Polewali Mandar Prov. SULBAR Phone (0428) 2410256-2410084

Kanang, 14 Januari 2021

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor : 004/MA.31.03.005/PP.00.6/1/2021

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, Kepala Madrasah Aliyah DDI Kanang Kabupaten Polewali Mandar Provinsi Sulawesi Barat menerangkan bahwa:

Nama	: SRI WIDAYANTI
Tempat/Tanggal Lahir	: Rappoang, 02 November 1998
Jenis Kelamin	: Perempuan
Instansi/Pekerjaan	: Mahasiswa IAIN Parepare
Jurusan/Program Studi	: Tarbiyah / Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat	: Desa Batetangnga, Kec. Binuang Kab. Polewali Mandar

Benar telah melakukan penelitian di Madrasah Aliyah DDI Kanang Kabupaten Polewali Mandar, terhitung mulai Bulan Desember 2020 Sampai Selesai dengan judul:

"ANALYZING THE STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN COMPREHENDING EXPLANATION TEXT (STUDY AT THE SECOND GRADE OF MA DDI KANANG KABUPATEN POLEWALI MANDAR)".

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya dan diberikan kepada yang bersangkutan untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.



Kepala Madrasah,

Drs. ABD. RAHIM

NIP. 19651231 200701 1 647

Appendix 4 : Interview Certificate

KETERANGAN WAWANCARA

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Sulistrawati
Kelas : XI MIPA 2
Sekolah : MA DDI Kanang

Menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Sri Widayanti
Nim : 16.1300.119
Fakultas/Prodi : Tarbiyah/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat : Kanang, Kec. Binuang Kab. Polewali Mandar

Benar telah melakukan wawancara dengan saya dalam rangka penyusunan Skripsi dengan judul "Analyzing the Students' Difficulties in Comprehending Explanation Text (Study at the Second Grade of MA DDI Kanang Kabupaten Polewali Mandar), untuk menjadi informan dalam penelitian ini.

Demikian keterangan ini di berikan untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Polewali Mandar,
Responden

2020



.....

KETERANGAN WAWANCARA

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Ali Nahrawi
Kelas : XI MIPA 1
Sekolah : MA DDI Kanang

Menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Sri Widayanti
Nim : 16.1300.119
Fakultas/Prodi : Tarbiyah/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat : Kanang, Kec. Binuang Kab. Polewali Mandar

Benar telah melakukan wawancara dengan saya dalam rangka penyusunan Skripsi dengan judul "Analyzing the Students' Difficulties in Comprehending Explanation Text (Study at the Second Grade of MA DDI Kanang Kabupaten Polewali Mandar), untuk menjadi informan dalam penelitian ini.

Demikian keterangan ini di berikan untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Polewali Mandar,
Responden

2020



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KETERANGAN WAWANCARA

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Salsabila Putri
Kelas : XI IPS
Sekolah : MA ODI KANANG

Menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Sri Widayanti
Nim : 16.1300.119
Fakultas/Prodi : Tarbiyah/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Alamat : Kanang, Kec. Binuang Kab. Polewali Mandar

Benar telah melakukan wawancara dengan saya dalam rangka penyusunan Skripsi dengan judul "Analyzing the Students' Difficulties in Comprehending Explanation Text (Study at the Second Grade of MA DDI Kanang Kabupaten Polewali Mandar), untuk menjadi informan dalam penelitian ini.

Demikian keterangan ini di berikan untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Polewali Mandar,
Responden

2020



PAREPARE

Appendix 5 : Documentation

**Giving Reading Test to Students at the Second Grade of MA DDI Kanang
Kabupaten Polewali Mandar**





CURRICULUM VITAE



SRI WIDAYANTI, the writer was born November 2nd 1998 in Rappoang, Batetangnga's village Polewali Mandar West Sulawesi. Her father name is Abd. Rahman and her mother name is Nawisa G. She is the fifth child from six siblings, she has four brothers are Marlin Rahman, Naharuddin, Arman and Muh. Wirham Rahman and one sister is Marlina. In 2004, the writer began her study to SDN 012 Kanang and graduated on 2010. In the same year, she continued her study to MTS DDI Kanang and graduated on 2013. And she continued her study to MA DDI Kanang on 2016 and graduated on that year. The writer decided to continue her study at State Islamic Institute of Parepare on 2016 and took English Department as her major. During she study on IAIN Parepare, she ever active in intra campus organization name is Lintasan Imajinasi Bahasa Mahasiswa (LIBAM) in 2016-2017, and also participate in special organization regional students' from Polewali Mandar name is Aliansi Pemuda Pelajar Mahasiswa (APPM POLEWALI MANDAR) Kota Parepare since 2016 until now. She completed her skripsi in the title "Analyzing the Students' Difficulties in Comprehending Explanation Text (Study at the Second Grade of MA DDI Kanang Kabupaten Polewali Mandar)".