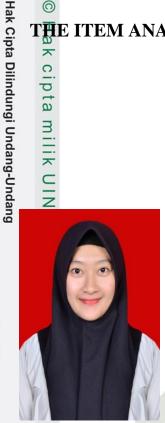


0 THE ITEM ANALYSIS IN READING TEST ON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 4 PEKANBARU

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BY

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# THE ITEM ANALYSIS IN READING TEST ON JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 4 PEKANBARU

## A Thesis

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements For Undergraduate Degree of English Education

(S.Pd.)



By

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
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This thesis is written and intended to submit in partial of the requirements for the Undergraduate degree in the Department of English Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.

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17. And all of the people who can not the researcher mention one by one who Thave the role in finishing this thesis.

Finally, the researcher realizes

Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, constructive comments, critiques and suggestion are appreciated very much.

"May Allah Almighty bless you, bless me, and bless us"

امین یا ربّ العالمین

Pekanbaru, December 25<sup>th</sup> 2019 The Researcher,

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## **ABSTRACT**

Desy Ariani, (2019):

The Item Analysis in Reading Test on Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru

This research aims to determine the difficult items of descriptive text on reading test of English final examination at seventh grade of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru. There was only one variable in this research. This research design was descriptive quantitative. The subject of this research was the seventh grade of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru and the object of this research was the difficult item of descriptive text on reading test in English summative examination. The populations of the seventh grade of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru were 336 students. The writer used cluster random sampling technique because the number of the population was too large, then the writer choose class VII.6 as the sample of this research. The data were obtained by analyzing the answer sheets of the students in English final examination academic year of 2018/2019. From 50 questions of the test, there were 7 questions of descriptive text which were item number 32-38. The result showed that the level of difficulty of descriptive text in English final examination for class VII.6 of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru with number 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, and 38 are easy level and number 35 is medium level. The discrimination power of English summative test for class VII.6 of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru with number 33, 36, and 37 are categorized poor. Item number 34 and 38 are categorized satisfactory. Item number 32 is categorized good and item number 35 is categorized excellent.

Keywords: Item Analysis, Reading Text, Difficulty Level, Discrimination Power.

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## **ABSTRAK**

Desy Ariani, (2019): Analisis Item dalam Tes Membaca di SMP Negeri 4
Pekanbaru.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui item-item teks deskriptif yang sulit pada tes membaca ujian akhir bahasa Inggris di kelas tujuh SMP 4 Pekanbaru. Hanya ada satu variabel dalam penelitian ini. Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kuantitatif. Subjek penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas VII SMP Negeri 4 Pekanbaru dan objek penelitian ini adalah item teks deskriptif yang sulit pada tes membaca dalam ujian sumatif bahasa Inggris. Populasi siswa kelas VII SMP Negeri 4 Pekanbaru adalah 336 siswa. Penulis menggunakan teknik cluster raffdom sampling karena jumlah populasinya terlalu besar, maka penulis memilih kelas VII.6 sebagai sampel penelitian ini. Data diperoleh dengan menganalisa lembar jawaban siswa dalam ujian akhir bahasa Inggris tahun akademik 2018/2019. Dari 50 pertanyaan, ada 13 pertanyaan tentang teks deskriptif yaitu item/soal nomor 32-44. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kesulitan teks deskriptif dalam ujian akhir bahasa Inggris untuk kelas VII.6 SMP Negeri 4 Pekanbaru pada item/soal nomor 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43 dan 44 tergolong pada tingkat mudah, nomor 35 pada tingkat sedang. Dan nomor 40, 42 pada tingkat sulit. Kekuatan diskriminasi teks deskriptif dalam ujian akhir bahasa Inggris untuk kelas VII.6 SMP Negeri 4 Pekanbaru pada item/soal nomor 36, 37 dan 40 dikategorikan sangat buruk. Item nomor 33, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44 dikategorikan buruk. Item nomor 34 dikategorikan memuaskan. Item nomor 32, 35, dikategorikan baik. Pengecoh teks deskriptif dalam ujian akhir bahasa Inggris untuk kelas VII.6 SMP Negeri 4 Pekanbaru dikategorikan buruk.

Kata kunci: Analisis Item, Ujian Membaca, Tingkat Kesulitan, Kekuatan Diskriminasi, Pengecoh.

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# ملخص

ديسي أرياني، (٢٠١٩): تحليل العناصر في اختبار القراءة في المدرسة المتوسطة المحومية ٤ بكنبارو

يهدف هذا البحث لمعرفة عناصر النصوص الوصفية الصعبة في احتبار مادة اللغة الإنجليزية في الفصل السابع بالمدرسة المتوسطة الحكومية ٤ واحد. وتصميمه الوصفي الكمي. أفراده تلاميذ الفصل ٤ بكنبارو وموضوعه عناصر النصوص المتوسطة الحكومية لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية. مجتمعه التلخيصي طة الحكومية ٤ بكنبارو وعدده ٣٣٦ تلميذ. استخدم العينة، فأخذ الفصل السابع. ٦ كالعينة. الاحتبار النهائي لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية أسئلة هناك ٧ William ! العنصر/السؤال رقم ٣٢-٣٨. دلت نتيجة البحث أن مستوى الاختبار النهائي لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية للفصل السابع.٦ بالمدرسة المتوسطة ع بكنبارو في العنصر/السؤال رقم ٣٢، ٣٣، ٣٤، ٣٦، ٧ مستوى سهل ورقم ٣٥ يقع في مستوى متوسط. التحيصي لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية للفصل السابع.٦ العنصر/السؤال رقم ٣٦، و٣٧ على دسس بكنبارو في العنصر/السؤال رقم ٣٤ و ٣٨ في مستوى العنصر/السؤال رقم ٣٥ في مستوى جيد والعنصر/السؤال رقم ٣٥ في مستوى

لكلمات الأساسية: تحليل العناصر، اختبار القراءة، مستوى الصعوبة، قوة التمييز.

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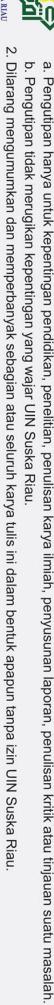
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## **CHAPTER I**

## INTRODUCTION

# **∃A.** Background of the Problem

Evaluation is one of important aspects in teaching and learning activities. In education field, evaluation has an important role, because it shows the result of learning program. The information gained through the evaluation will be very usefull to make improvement in the future. In formal education system, teacher is one of the some figures who is responsible with the learning process weather it is success or not. A good teacher not only knows how to teach but the teacher has to know how to evaluate as good as how to teach. In teaching process, a teacher has to evaluate student progress on the mastery of lesson that has been taught in a certain period of time. The result of evaluation will provide information about the quality of the teacher and the ability of the student.

Evaluation is the systematic process of determining the effectiveness of educational endeavors in the light of evidence (D.Glock, 1967). Teachers can evaluate the students' achievement by observing and making judgment based on students' performance during the process of teaching and learning. Yet, teachers cannot assume that students who never perform actively during the teaching and learning process do not understand the materials at all. It is because somehow students do not feel free to express

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their ideas. Thus, it needs a formal assessment to examine the students' understanding.

To evaluate student's achievement of the material which has been taught, usually the teacher gives the students some questions in the form of a test. The test can be in the form of essay test in which students have to write the answer on some sentences. Besides, teachers can give the test in the form of multiple-choices to simply check students' achievement. The teacher who make a test has to know the principles and the steps that must be done in making a good test.

A test is a method to measure the ability of a person in knowledge or performance in a given program. (Brown, Language Assessment Principle and Classroom Practice, 2003). A test is a formal, systematic procedure for gathering information. (Airasian, 2008). To acknowledge whether the test has accomplished the standards of a good test, the teacher should evaluate the quality of the test item. The investigation that teacher did in order to know the quality of each item test is called item analysis.

Item analysis is a systematic procedure designed to obtain specific information about each item of a test. (Evroro, 2015). It is designed primarily for use with objective test (especially multiple choice items). In item analysis, the test constructor is concerned with item, difficulty level, the discriminative power of the item and effectiveness of the distracters (Ukwuije, 1996). In fact, most of teachers just give the students a test for scoring rather than analyze the item of the test that being given. Teachers

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only know the students score rather than students ability in answering the question even the students difficulties in answering the question.

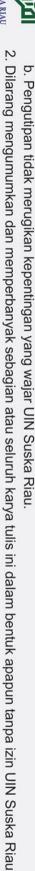
In this research, the researcher chooses reading test as the kind of test which is administered at the end of a unit or term, semester, or a year of study in order to know the students' ability in reading and to make sure that the aim of reading is reached by students. Teacher should evaluate them by providing reading test by using multiple choice.

Based on the syllabus at seventh grade of second semester, the researcher assumes descriptive text are taught in Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru. This school uses Curriculum 2013. The minimum learning achievement of English language subject is 78. This school implements student learning outcomes into an existing rubric at the school.

Table I. I Rubric of Descriptive Text

State	Aspects		Description of Competency Aspect	Criteria	Score
	Generic Structure (Identification and description)	a.	The students are able to identify and describe persons, animals, and things very well.	Excellent	80 - 100
amic	e c	b.	The students are able to identify and describe persons, animals, and things well.	Good	70 - 79
Unive		c.	The students have enough understanding to identify and describe persons, animals, and	Fair	60 – 69
Islamic University of Sultan Syari		d.	things. The students have little understanding to identify and describe persons, animals, and things.	Poor	<59
Sultan	Simple Present Tense (have, has)	a.	E	Excellent	80 - 100
Syan		b.	The students are able to use verb "have and has" well.	Good	70 – 79
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60 - 69





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understanding to use verb "have and has". The students have little Poor < 59 understanding to use "have and has". The Use of Pronoun The students are able to Excellent 80 - 100identify pronoun (I, me, my, etc) and using them very well. The students are able to Good 70 - 79identify pronoun (I, me, my, etc) and using them well. The students have enough Fair 60 - 69understanding to identify pronoun (I, me, my, etc) and using them. d. The students little < 59 have Poor understanding to identify pronoun (I, me, my, etc) and using them. The Use of Adjective The students are able to use Excellent 80 - 100 the usual adjective (beautiful, handsome, etc) very well. 70 - 79The students are able to use Good the usual adjective (beautiful, handsome, etc) well. The students have enough 60 - 69understanding to use the usual adjective (beautiful, handsome, etc). < 59 The students have little Poor understanding to use the usual (beautiful. adjective handsome, etc). Vocabulary use 80 - 100 The students are able to use Excellent and write the vocabularies very well. 79 - 70The students are able to use Good and write the vocabularies well. 69 - 60The students have Fair enough understanding to use write the vocabularies. The students have little Poor understanding to use and write the vocabularies.

The students have enough

Fair

Based on the preliminary study at State Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru, it was found that some students could not achieve the score of 78 in which their reading proficiency in generic structure, the use of

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simple present, the use of pronoun, the use of adjective and vocabulary use was only in category of fair (sufficient). It means that students of seventh grade, second semester could not achieve the minimum learning achievement with the score of 78.

Through the item analysis, it will be obtain information about the good and not good items. Good items will be retains and stored in the question bank, while the not good items should not be used again in the next assessment. The activity of revised the items were performed in order to make the test qualified enough to be used as a measurement tools of student's learning outcomes. The test item analysis was done by calculating the aspect of validity, reliability, level of difficulty, distinguishing, and the effectiveness of detractors. (Zainal Arifin, 2011: 221)

The limited ability of some teachers in conducting item analysis mostly cause by the lack of teachers' of their limitation in conducting the item analysis and the limitation of time and energy. The activity of item analysis takes a lot of time and considerable effort, thus that teachers often feel burdened to do the item analysis. Even though, the activity of item analysis is important to be conducted by the teacher to know the quality of the item. In preparing the test, teachers tend to follow the previous test. The condition will cause the tools of the test cannot show its quality as an evaluation tool of students in terms of validity, reliability, level of difficulty, discrimination power, and the pattern of answer distributions.

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Besides those practical research problems that the writer finds from preliminary research, the writer tries to find more evidence that can make the finding of problems stronger. According to (Chellamani, 2013, p. 189) they said that item analysis helps to determine the role of each items with respect to the entire test. The main purpose of item analysis is to improve test by revising or eliminating in effective item. Here item analysis provides important diagnostic information on what examinees have learned and what they have learned. The writer adds research based research problem in order to make the problems that will be discussed is clear.

Some previous research are related to item analysis. Those research have found that the teacher never analyze the test, the students persive the tests are difficult (Alif, 2019) Another research have found that students the writer found some facts about the evaluation constructions and content. It was found that some of the students said the question in mid-term test was confusing, due to ambiguous options and some of the options are the same also the instruction of the question was not clear. (Amalina, 2014)

Based on the explaination above, the researcher is interested in conducting a research that analize a reading test which is focused on descriptive text. This condition makes the writer doubt about the quality of the item test. Therefore, the researcher is interested in internalizing the problem in a research entitled "The Items Analysis in Reading Test on Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru"



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# The Problems

# 1. Identification of the problem

Based on the background above, the writer identified some problems of this research:

- Most of the students get low score
- The teachers have not done the item analysis that is used to evaluate the students of Grade VII in English subject.
- The lack of teachers' understanding about the technique of item analysis to determine the quality of teacher-made questions.
- d. Teachers feel burdened to analyze items because the process of analysis was complicated and take a long time.
- In preparing the test tools, teachers still refers to the previous test.

# 2. Limitation of the problem

Related to the identification of the problem above, many problems are found to the students. The researcher needed to limit the problems of the research in order to focus on the topic. In this case, the writer was limited to the descriptive text on Reading Test of English Final Examination in academic years of 2018/2019 that are tried out on seventh grade students at the State Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru.

## 3. Formulation of the problem

What are the difficulty level of descriptive text item on the final examination in academic year of 2018-2019 at seventh grade of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru?

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- b. What are the discrimination power of descriptive text item on the final examination in academic year of 2018-2019 at seventh grade of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru?
- What are the distractor of descriptive text item on the final examination in academic year of 2018-2019 at seventh grade of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru?

# $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$ C. The Objective and Significance of the Research

# 1. The Objective of the Research

The objectives of the research are as follows:

- To find out the difficulty level of descriptive text item on final examination in academic year of 2018-2019 at seventh grade of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru.
- To find out the discrimination power of descriptive text item on the final examination in academic year of 2018-2019 at seventh grade of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru.
- To find out the distractors of descriptive text item on the final examination in academic year of 2018-2019 at seventh grade of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru.

# The Significance of the Research

- The research is hopefully contributing to the writer as a researcher in term of novice researcher.
- b. It adds references to other next researchers having similar problem.

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c. It gives the reflection to the school about the result of the Reading
 Test of English Final Examination, especially for the teacher to give more attention to the difficult components.

# D. The Definition of the Terms

To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting in writing this proposal, it is necessary for the researcher to explain the terms used in the study. They are defined as follows:

# 1. The Items Analysis

Accordance with Shih (2010, p. 60) said that item analysis is to identify the appropriateness of item with regard to the difficulty levels, the power of discrimination and the function of distractors. Besides, item analysis helps examines particular objectives of learning which the students haven't achieved properly and seek to review and re-teach.

# 2. The Reading Test

According to Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics (Richards et al, 1992, p. 483) Reading is the processes by which the meaning of a written text is understood. And the understanding that results is called reading comprehension. It means that reading comprehension will make reader demand the connections between information contained in the message and the purpose of the reading. However, in this research the term reading comprehension refers to the



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students' reading comprehension of descriptive text on Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru.

# **Reason for Choosing the Title**

The researcher conducted this research with the following reasons:

- 1. The title is relevant to the researcher's status as the English student teacher.
- 2. The writer assumes that although the students get difficulties in reading test, the students still pass in the reading test of the English **Final Examination**



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**CHAPTER II** 

# REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

# **∃A.** Theoretical Framework

## 1. Assessment

# a. Definition of Language Assessment

Assessment is one of the parts which include the learning and teaching process. The assessment also became the fundamental of teaching where assessment can measure the capability, performance, manner and also all of the thing that teacher needs to teach the students to get the objectives of the learning process. In according to Mihai (2010, p. 24) stated that Assessment is a combination of all formal and informal judgments and findings that occur inside and outside a classroom.

Accordance with Brown (2003, p. 4) explained that the assessment is happening in the ongoing process where the process is measuring the ability or performance of students. The assessment is also using the tools to find the answer or result about the students that happen when they learn and the teacher teaches them. Related to the explanation above Mihai (2010, p. 22) said that Bachman, 1990 explained that three fundamentals concept of assessing students performance in



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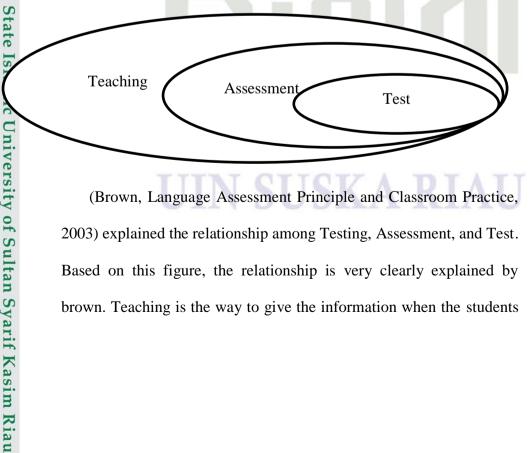
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social and scientific context, they are measurement, tests, and evaluation. Measurement is talking about the process of quantifying the characteristics of persons according to explicit procedures and rules. The test is a measurement instrument designed to elicit a specific sample of an individual behavior. And also evaluation is reliable and relevant information.

This case, the point of this is clearly discussed by the expert. The assessment is the to the students' assess performance in the class. How to assess and measure, it can be by using test. Brown (2003, p. 5) imaged that the relation of teaching, assessing and testing as in figure II.1:

Figure II.1. Teaching, Assessment, and Tests.



(Brown, Language Assessment Principle and Classroom Practice, 2003) explained the relationship among Testing, Assessment, and Test. Based on this figure, the relationship is very clearly explained by brown. Teaching is the way to give the information when the students

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learn in the classroom. The assessment we use to find and measure the ability of the students in the process and also the ending of the learning process. And the tools to measure the ability is the tests.

# b. Types of Assessment

Brown (2003, p. 5-7) discussed the types of assessment, there is three kinds of the assessment:

## 1. Formal and Informal Assessment.

Formal assessments arc exercises or procedures specifically designed to tap into a storehouse of skills and knowledge. They are systematic, planned sampling techniques constructed to give teacher and student an appraisal of student achievement. To extend the tennis analogy, formal assessments are the tournament games that occur periodically in the course of a regimen of practice. Informal assessment can Like a number of forms, starting with incidental, unplanned comments and responses, along with coaching and other impromptu feedback to the student. A systematic set of observations of a student's frequency of oral participation in class is certainly a formal assessment, but it too is hardly what anyone would call a test. Tests are usually relatively timeconstrained (usually spanning a class period or at most several hours) and draw on a limited sample of behavior.

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Informal assessment is embedded in classroom tasks designed to elicit performance without recording results and

## **Formative and Summative Assessment**

making fixed judgments about a student's competence.

Formative assessment is evaluating students in the process of forming their competencies and skills with the goal of helping them to continue that growth process. The key such formation is the delivery (by the teacher) and internalization (by the student) of appropriate feedback on performance, with an eye toward the future continuation (or formation) of learning. For 311 pr.1clical purposes, virtually all kinds of informal assessment are (or should be) formative. They have as their primary focus the on-going development of the learner's language. So when you give a student a comment or a suggestion or call attention to an error, that feedback is offered in order to improve the learner's language ability.

Brown (2003, p. 6) stated that Summative assessment aims to measure or summarize, what a student has grasped, and typically occurs at the end of a course or unit of instruction. A summation of what a student has learned implies looking back and taking stock of how well that student has accomplished objectives but does not necessarily point the



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way to future progress. Final exams in a course and general proficiency exams are examples of summative assessment. One of the problems with prevailing attitudes toward testing is the view that all tests (quizzes, periodic review tests, midterm exams, etc.) arc summative. At various points in your past educational experiences, no doubt you've considered such tests as summative. You may have thought.

# 3. Norm-Referenced Test and Criterion-References Test

Norm-referenced tests. each test-taker's score interpreted in relation to a mean (average score), median (middle score), standard deviation (extent of variance in scores), and/or percentile rank. The purpose of such tests is to place test takers along a mathematical continuum in rank order. Scores are usually reposed back to the test-taker in the form of a numerical score (for example, 230 out of 300) and a percentile rank (such as 84 percent, which means that the testtakers score was higher than 84 percent of the total number of test-takers but lower than 16 percent in that administration). Typical of norm-referenced tests are standardized tests, intended to be administered to large audiences, with results efficiently disseminated to test-takers. Such tests must have fixed, predetermined responses in a format that can be scored

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quickly at minimum expense. Money and efficiency are primary concerns in these tests.

Criterion-referenced tests are designed to give testtakers feedback, usually in the form of grades, on a specific course or lesson objectives Classroom tests involving the students in only one class, and connected to a curriculum, are typical of criterion-referenced testing. Here, much time and effort on the part of the teacher (test administrator) are sometimes required in order to deliver useful, appropriate feedback to students In a criterion-referenced test, the distribution of students' scores across a continuum may be of little concern as long as the instrument assesses appropriate objectives. In language assessment, with an audience of classroom language teachers and teachers in training, and with its emphasis on classroom-based assessment (as opposed to standardized, large-scale testing), criterion-referenced testing is of more prominent interest than norm-referenced testing.

# 2. Testing

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# The definition of testing

According to (Bachman, 1990:20) he states that, "A test is a procedure designed to elicit certain behavior from which one can make inferences about certain characteristics of an individual". While (Djiwandono, 2008, p. 12) he states that, a

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test is a tool or procedure used to measure the students" language proficiency. From a test teacher will get quantitative score, which can be analyzed by them.

From those views of test, it can be concluded that a test can be instrument, techniques, or procedures to have the students" responses through tasks or performance in the form of set of questions that must be answered in order to achieve the teaching-learning objectives. In short, a test is a measurement instrument designed to assess a specific sample of individuals" behavior.

# b. Types of Test

## 1) Placement Test

Placement test is used to place a student to appropriate level or section of a language curriculum or school. It usually happens in the beginning of course. According to Hughes (1989:14); "A placement tests are intended to provide information which will help to place students at the stage of the teaching program most appropriate to their abilities. Typically they are used to assign students to classes at different level".

# 2) Diagnostic Test

The diagnostic test is necessary to determine the strengths and weaknesses of students in mastering



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certain concepts of the language. They are carried out for remedial purposes. Students came from different linguistic background, as such: there are differences in their ability to acquire different aspect of English language during teaching. Some might have problem in the acquisition of certain areas whereas others may find those areas very easy to acquire. This will assist the teacher to lay emphasis on the areas of students' weaknesses during the teaching learning process to be able to produce students that are balanced in all aspects of English without being majorly deficient in any area.

## 3) Achievement Test

These tests are used to know what students have actually learnt or on what have actually been taught. (1989:13)Hughes states that the purpose of achievement test as its name reflect is to establish how successful individual students, groups of students, or the courses themselves have been in achieving objectives. At the implementation level, the achievement test appears in two purposeful tests, they are formative test and summative test.

## 4) Proficiency test



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# 5) Aptitude Test

Language aptitude test is designed to measure capacity or general ability to learn a foreign language and ultimate success in that undertaking. Language aptitude tests are ostensibly designed to apply to the classroom learning of any language.

In, Indonesia, usually a final semester test- pack consist of three parts of items, they are, multiple choice items, the next is short answer question, and the last is essay items. Below is the explanation more about them.

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# c. Types of test item

# 1) Multiple- choice test

Multiple- choice question test is the simple test technique commonly used by test- makers. It can use in any condition and situation, in any level or degree of education. Actually its simplicity relies on its scoring and answering. It is supported by (Hughes, 2005) who states the most obvious advantage of multiple- choice is that scoring can be perfectly reliable.

Yet designing multiple- choice question is more complicated than essay items. According to (Brown, Language Assessment Principle and Classroom Practices, 2004, p. 55) multiple- choice items which may appear to be simplest kind of item to construct are extremely difficult to design correctly. Multiple- choice items take many forms, but their basic structure is that it has stems or the question itself, and a number of options one which is correct, the other distracters (Hughes, 2005).

# 2) Short- answer Items

The question of this part is almost same with multiple- choice, but in this item students are not given an optional answer. The answers are usually only one or

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two words. Those answers should be exactly correct, but the exactly correct answer usually occurs in only listening and reading tests.

Short- answer items deal with measurement of students' knowledge acquisition and comprehension. It has two choices or formats, free and fixed. Basically, there are two basic formats. They are unstructured format and fill- in or completion format. Fixed choice format then consists of true- false, other two- choice, multiple choice and matching (Tuckman, 1975, p. 77). Short answer items in English final semester test packs used usually students should answer by writing down the answer in a short and brief sentence. They are different from essay- test items. In essay- test items should explore and elaborate their answer. For example, if the question is about structure and grammar, usually students should fill in the blank with a complete sentence. Yet, in short- answer items what students should answer are usually not more than two or three words.

# 3) Essay test

The type of essay item the students supply their answer rather than choose the correct answer.

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Sometimes the essay- type question requires the examinee to read the question, formulate his response and express the response in his own words. It means that the students are given a freedom to express their idea to answer the question.

Furthermore, the essay test usually consists of questions beginning with or including such directions as discuss, explain, outline, evaluate, define, compare, contrast and describe (Noll, 1965).

However, in this research, the researcher was focus on investigating to analyze the multiple-choice test.

# 3. Categories of Good Test

There are many considerations entering into the evaluation of a test, which referred as a good test because a good test can provide available information for a good evaluation in order to measure students comprehension of the instructional objectives, but the writer consider them under five main headings;. These are respectively validity, reliability, practically, authenticity and wash- back. The criteria of good test are:

## a. Practicality

Practically refers to the logical, down to administrative issues involved in making, giving and scoring an assessment instrument.

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### b. Validity

According to (Tinambunan, 1998), "validity refers to the extent to which the result of an evaluation procedure serves the particular uses for which they are intended. Thus the validity of the test is the extent to which the test measure what is intended to measure. Based on (Supranata, 2009), "validity is a level which states that a measuring instrument in accordance with what is measure". (Azwar, 2012) said that a test is said to have a high validity if the test run the measuring function, or provide precise measuring results and accurately in accordance with the objective of the test. A test that produces data that is not relevant to the objectives of measurement is said to be a test that has low validity.

It can be concluded that the test will be useful if the is able to measure what is intended to measure to know the quality of the test. It means that the test items in the summative test, the test maker must give the materials which are covered as a category of good test.

### c. Reliability

The second criteria of good test are reliability. It is measured by a correlation between the scores of the same set of students on two consecutive administrations of the test (Lado, 1964). It can be supported by (Zulkifli, 2016) "A reliability test is consistent and dependable". (Bachman, 2004) states that

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Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: reliability is consistency of measures across different conditions in the measurement procedures. Test administration must be consistent by which a test can be said as wellorganized test. In vice versa, bad administration and unplanned arrangements of a test can make it does not work in measuring students' accomplishment.

Furthermore, if the test has been tested more than once in the same students in the different time but the score does not really different or change drastically with the score before it means the test can be called reliable. For example a students will get the same mark if he or she taker the test, possibly with a different examiner, on a Monday morning or a Tuesday afternoon. A test must be reliable, as a test cannot be valid unless it is reliable. However, the converse is not true: it is perfectly possible to have a reliable test which is not valid. For example, a multiple choice test of grammatical structures may be wonderfully reliable, but it is not valid if teachers are not interested in the grammatical abilities of their students and/ or if grammar is not taught in the related language course.

### d. Authenticity

According to (Zulkifli, 2016) Authenticity is the degree of correspondence of the characteristics of a given language test task to the feature of a target language task, and then

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suggested an agenda for identifying those target language task and for transforming them into valid test item.

### e. Wash back

Wash- back is the effect of testing on teaching and learning process. It effect may refers to both the promotion and the inhibition of learning thus emphasizing what may be referred to as beneficial versus harmful (or negative) wash-back.

### 4. Item Analysis

Item analysis is a systematic procedure designed to obtain specific information about each item of a test. (Evroro, 2015). It is designed primarily for use with objective test (especially multiple choice items). In item analysis, the test constructor is concerned with item, difficulty level, the discriminative power of the item and effectiveness of the distracters (Ukwuije, 1996). In fact, most of teachers just give the students a test for scoring rather than analyze the item of the test that being given. In this case teachers only know the students score rather than students ability in answering the question even the students difficulties in answering the question.

### a) Level of difficulty

Good question is a question that is not too hard and not too easy. Numbers that show the difficult and easy questions are called index of difficulty. Index of item difficulty is a

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number that shows the difficult and easy questions. The level of difficulty analysis of questions is done to examine the issue in terms of the difficulty to obtain the questions which include hard, medium and easy. According to (Arikunto 2012,p 222) she state that, the good test item means the test item which is neither too easy nor too difficult. The easy test item cannot stimulate the students to answer the question. In other hand, the difficult test items cannot support the students to answer because of out of weight. Based on (Borich, 2003) they pointed out that level of

difficulty is proportion of students who answered the item correctly. According to (Sudijona, 2011, p. 371) and (Arikunto S., 2012, p. 223) they pointed out that, index of item difficulty number is 0, 00 to 1.00, this index difficulty show the difficult of the item. If all the examinees answered with one of these items, the matter is very difficult to the difficulty levels of 0.00 and if the difficulty level is 1.00, it is very easy because answered correctly by all candidates.

In this research, the test consist of an objective test (multiple choice), then in calculating the level of difficulty is used in different ways. To calculate the objective form of difficulty level, can be done by using the following formula:

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 $P = \frac{B}{IS}$ 

Notes:

= Index of difficulty

The number of students who answered the question correctly

JS = The total number of student who participated in test.

Table II.I The criteria of difficulty index of questions are as follows:

Difficulty Level	Classification
0,00-0,30	Hard category
0, 31 - 0, 70	Medium category
0,71-1,00	Easy category
	(Arikunto S., 2012, p. 225)

### b) Discrimination power

Knowing the discrimination power was very important, because as one of the handles to arrange the item of achievement test is the notion that the ability of one testee are different from another testee. Moreover, achievement test item must be able to provide test results which reflect the differences in ability among the testee.

According to (Sudijona, 2011, p. 385), discrimination power is the ability of an item of achievement test to be able to (Borich, 2003) (Djiwandono, 2008) discriminate between the testee with a high and low capability. According to Fernandes (1984:27) states that Discrimination or distinguishing Power of a test is ability to separate good students from poor students.

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These groups are defined by their scores on the test whole. The difference between percentage of the top scoring 27% of students get the item right in its discrimination index.

Discrimination power of an item can be determined by looking at the number of the index discrimination of an item. The number of item discrimination index is a number that indicates the number of the discrimination power owned by a question. Similarly, by analyzing the level of difficulty, in analyzing the discrimination power of the question in the form of objective and essay is done in different ways.

All the participants of the tests are grouped into 2 groups, upper group and lower group. After divided into two groups, discrimination power can be calculated using the following formula:

$$D = \frac{B_A}{J_A} - \frac{B_B}{J_B} = P_A - P_B$$

Notes:

D = discrimination power

 $B_A$ = number of participants in upper group who answered questions correctly.

 $\mathbf{B}_{\mathbf{B}}$ = Number of participants in lower group who answered questions incorrectly

= Number of participants in upper group  $J_A$ = Number of participants in lower group  $J_{B}$  $P_A$ = proportion of participants in upper group

who answered questions correctly.

= Proportion of participants in lower group  $P_{B}$ who answered questions correctly (Arikunto S., 2012, pp. 228-229).

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Table II.2
Classifications of discrimination power are as follows:

Discrimination index	Classification						
-1,00	Very poor						
0,00-0,20	Poor						
0, 21 - 0, 40	Satisfactory						
0, 41 - 0, 70	Good						
0,71-1,00	Excellent						
	(A 1						

(Arikunto S., 2012, p. 232)

The discrimination power of an item is reported as a decimal fraction: maximum positive discrimination power indicated by an index of 1. 00. This obtained only when all students in the upper group answer correctly and no one in the lower group does. Zero discrimination power (. 00) is obtained when an equal number of students in each group answer the item correctly. Negative discrimination power (-1. 00) is obtained when more students in the lower group than in the upper group answer correctly. Both types of items should be removed and then discarded or improved.

### c) Distractor

In contrast to the question in the form of essay, the multiple choice questions have fitted several possible answers.

Among the existing choice, there is only one correct. In addition to the correct answer, there are also the wrong answer.

Wrong answer that is known to detractors. Good item will be selected its detractors evenly by learners who answered

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incorrectly. Conversely, items that are less good, the detractors would have been disproportionately by learners.

The main purpose of the installation of detractors on each item is that from a lot of participants in the achievement test is interested to select it. The good detractor is avoidable by learners who are good and will be chosen by learners who are less intelligent. Thus, it can be said as function properly if the detractors have had great appeal.

According to (Arikunto S., 2012, p. 238) She pointed out that, the detractors has done its function properly if the detractors have been at least 5% of the number of participants in the test. The questions with the detractors functioning properly can be saved question bank and and can be used in the next test.

Thus, the effectiveness of the detractors is how many choices that one can outwit the test participants who did not know the answer key provided. The more candidates who chose the detractors, it is declared to have a proper function. If candidates ignore all option (do not select) called omit. Viewed in terms omit, an item said to be good if its omit did not more than 10% of the followers of the test.



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### B. Relevant Research

There are four relevant research which has relevance to this research. The first one is *An analysis of an English summative test for* 6<sup>th</sup> grade students in there public elementary schools in udanawu district, Blitar Regency by Hanik Huzaimatul H & Fachrurrazy (2012). The findings are the teachers generally know the principles to construct the test. The content validity of materials being tested do not cover all the basic competences of school- based curriculum, the three test format are reliable, the level of difficulty of each test format is fair, the level of discrimination for the three formats are very good, and the distracters in the multiple- choice format is mostly effective.

The second relevant research is by Iqbal Romadoni from English Education Department of UIN SUSKA Riau. The research title is The Difficult Item Analysis in Listening Test at Senior High School 1 Tambang.(1) To know the difficult items of the Listening Section of English National Examination in academic years 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 that are tried out at the third grade of the state senior high school 1 tambang. (2) To know the components that are the representative of difficult items of the Listening Section of English National Examination in academic years 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 that are tried out at the third grade of the state senior high school 1 tambang. The subject of the research was the twelveth grade of State Senior High School 1 Tambang, and the object of the research was the difficult items of listening test. The

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sample of this research is 15 students of XII IPA and 15 students of XII IPS, total 30 students by using simple random sampling. The researcher used test for the technique of collecting the data. The finding of this research is the difficult items of the Listening Section of English National Examination in 2015/2016 that has tried out were the item 3, the item 9 and the item 11. And for the difficulty items in the Listening Section of English national examination in 2016/2017 that has tried out were the item 2, the item 8, the item 9 and the item 11, the item 13 and the item 15.

The third relevant research is Test item analysis and relationship between difficulty level and discrimination index of test items in an achievement test in biology at T. R. College of education India by Surrender Singh Rana (2014). The findings of the work showed that most of the test items fall in the acceptable range of difficulty index and discrimination index. However, nine of the test items were rejected due to very high or very low difficulty level and poor discrimination power. Using the findings relationship between the difficulty index of each item and the corresponding discrimination index is carried out using Pearson correlation formula. Instead of a linear relation, it was found that item discrimination power increased with the increase in difficulty value but got decreased for very easy and very difficult test items.

The last relevant research is a thesis by Hana Dyah Merina from department of language and arts education of Senata Dharma University of Yogyakarta. The title is Analyzing the Multiple-Choice Items of the

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Reading Test in Senior High School National Examination. The aimed of this research is (1) to discover whether the multiple choice reading item of the national examination test for senior high school students measured the objetives of english reading skill as stated KTSP. (2) To discover whether the text used in the National Examination test for senior high school students represented the written text types mentioned in KTSP. (3) to discover whether the question type used in the multiple-choice reading items of the national examination test for senior high schoolstudents measured the students' comprehension through various question types. This research is qualitative research. The technique of gathering the data is documentary and interview. The sample of this research is english teachers. The finding of this research is first, in measuring students' reading comprehension, the national examination involves vocabulary mastery and interpreting skill. Second through a careful interpreting in the multiple choice alternative answers, the students' accuracy as required in the basic competence can be evaluated. Third, the students' fluency in understanding the meaning of the functional text and the simple essays can not be measured in the National Examination.

The relevant researches above have differences with this research. In this research writer only analyzing the test of descriptive text that are tried to the seventh grade of State Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru where researcher focus on analyzing the difficulties level of the test.



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### **TC.** Operational Concept

Operational concept is a concept as a guide used to avoid misunderstanding. It should be interpreted into a particular word in order to make it easy. In this research, there was focus to measure the items analysis in reading test on Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru that focused only on descriptive text. There is indicator of this research which is difficulty level. According to (Borich, 2003), they state that to determine each item's difficulty level (P), complete the following steps:

- a. Arrange the test and the students answer sheet.
- b. Separate the students answer between correct and incorrect.
- c. Count the students answer. If most of the students get incorrect to answer, it means that the test have high level of difficulty.

  And the other way, if most of the students get correct to answer it means that the tests are easy.

Then, count by using the following formula:

 $P = \frac{number\ of\ students\ selecting\ correct\ answer}{total\ number\ of\ students\ attempting\ the\ item}$ 

P = n

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### **CHAPTER III**

### METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

### **∃A.** The Research Design

Research design is the process that guides researchers on how to collect, analyze and interpret data. The researcher try to describe the quality of summative test by analyzing the test items, so that the research design used in this research was descriptive quantitative approach, in reason of that the analysis is dealt with number as well percentage

According to Tavakoli (2012, p. 160) he explained that descriptive research is an investigation that provides a picture of a phenomenon as it naturally occurs, as opposed to studying the impacts of the phenomenon or intervention. Descriptive research attempts to looks at individuals, groups, institutions, methods and materials in order to describe, compare, contrast, classify, analyze, and interpret the entities and the events that constitute their various fields of inquiry. It is concerned with conditions or relationships that exist; practices that prevail; beliefs, points of views, or attitudes that are held; processes that are going on; effects that are being felt; or trends that are developing. At times, descriptive research is concerned with how what is or what exists is related to some preceding event.

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### **□B.** The Location and the Time of the Research

The research was conducted the seventh grade of State Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru. The research was from October 2019.

### . The Subject and the Object of the Research

The subject of the research was the seventh grade of State Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru, and the object of the research was the difficult items, discrimination power and distractors of descriptive text on reading test.

### D. The Population and the Sample of the Research

The population of SMPN 4 Pekanbaru on the seventh grade was consisting of 336 students where they are divided into 9 classes, as follows:

Table III.1
The Table of Population

Class	Students	P
VII 1	37	1
VII 2	37	
VII 3	37	
VII 4	38	
VII 5	37	
VII 6	38	
VII 7	38	
VII 8	37	
VII 9	37	
Total	336	١,
	VII 1 VII 2 VII 3 VII 4 VII 5 VII 6 VII 7 VII 8 VII 9	VII 1 37 VII 2 37 VII 3 37 VII 4 38 VII 5 37 VII 6 38 VII 7 38 VII 7 38 VII 8 37 VII 9 37

Documented by the Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru Vice Headmaster of Curriculum

Because the population is too large, it is way too hard to list them one by one or drawing a sample, it is mentioned on Donald Ary's book

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eighth edition (Ary, 2010, p. 154). Another procedural requirement is that once a cluster is selected, all the members of the cluster must be included in the sample. The researcher used lottery technique. The researcher made the paper rolls, and then selected it randomly. In this research, researcher chooses one of the nine classes of the seventh grade of State Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru as the sample of this research and the class is VII.6.

### Technique of collecting the data

To collect the data, the researcher used documentation as instrument. According to (Tanzeh, 2011: 93) he pointed out that documentation is collecting data by looking or writing a report that available such as written material or film. (Bikken 1998,58) states the three categories of document as follows:

- a. Personal documents: those produced by individuals for private purposes and limited use as letters, diaries, autobiographies, family photo albums and other visual recording.
- b. Official documents: produced by organizational employees for record keeping and dissemination purposes such as memos, files, yearbooks and the like are used to study bureaucratic.
- c. Popular culture document: these are produced for commercial purpose to entertain, persuade, and enlighten the public such as commercial, TV programs, news reports, or audio and visual recording.

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The researcher used the official documents, the documents used by the researcher are the students answer sheet and answer key of the descriptive text test on final examination academic year of 2018/2019 at seventh grade on Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru.

### Technique of analyzing the data

In this research, the test consist of an objective test (multiple choice), then in calculating the level of difficulty is used in different ways. To test the form of an objective in calculating the level of difficulty, can be done by using the following formula:

$$P = \frac{B}{JS}$$

Notes:

P = Index of difficulty

В The number of students who answered the question correctly

JS = The total number of student who participated in test.

Table III.2 The criteria of difficulty index of questions are as follows:

Difficulty Level	Classification
0,00-0,30	Hard category
0, 31 - 0, 70	Medium category
0,71-1,00	Easy category
	(Arikunto S., 2012, p. 225)

form of an objective discrimination power, can be done by using the following formula:

$$D = \frac{B_A}{J_A} - \frac{B_B}{J_B} = P_A - P_B$$

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Notes:

D = discrimination power

= number of participants in upper group who  $B_A$ 

answered questions correctly.

= Number of participants in lower group who  $B_{R}$ 

answered questions incorrectly

 $J_A$ = Number of participants in upper group = Number of participants in lower group  $J_{B}$ 

= proportion of participants in upper group who

answered questions correctly.

 $P_B - \frac{B_B}{R}$ = Proportion of participants in lower group who

answered questions correctly.

Table III.3 The classifications of distinguishing power are as follows:

Discrimination index	Classification
-1,00	Very poor
0,00-0,20	Poor
0, 21 - 0, 40	Satisfactory
0, 41 - 0, 70	Good
0,71-1,00	Excellent
	(Arikunto S 2012 n 232

To test the form of an objective in calculating the distractor, can be done by using the following formula:

$$IP = \frac{P}{\frac{N-B}{n-1}} \times 100\%$$

Notes:

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IΡ = Distractor index

P = Number of participants that choice distractor

N = Number of total participants

= Number of participants correct answer В

= Total options n

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The classification of distractor in English Examination level based on the index is below:

Table III.4 The classifications of distractor are as follows:

Distractor index	Classification
76%-125%	Very Good
51%-75% or 126%-150%	Good
26%-50% or 151%-175%	Not Good
0%-25% or 176%-200%	Bad
>200%	Very bad
	(Arikunto, 2012, p. 2



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### **CHAPTER V**

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### . CONCLUSION

- 1. The coefficient of reliability in English summative test at class VII.6 of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru was 0.198, so the level of reliability for this test is reliable.
- 2. The level of difficulty of Descriptive Text in English summative test for class VII.6 of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru with number 40 and 42 are categories of hard test. While, the number 35 is category of medium test. Then the number 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 41, 43 and 44 are categories of easy test. It was dominated by easy item. So that the test items were too easy for students. It leads to have bad level of difficulty.
- 3. The discrimination power of Descriptive Text in English summative test for class VII.6 of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru with number 32 and 35 are categories of good item. While number 34 is category satisfactory item. Then number 33, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44 are categories poor item. Last the number 36, 37, 40 are categories very poor item.
- 4. The distractor of Descriptive Text in English summative test can be concluded that the options for all items category distractor from very bad level until very good level. But the most category distractor level in this research was bad level.

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### **SUGGESTION**

According to the conclusion above, the English summative test for class VII.6 students of Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru in academic year 2018/2019 was categorized as good test. So that the researcher suggests the teacher or tester to consider the factors which affect to the quality of test in order to set the betterment or improvement to the next test.

Based on the weaknesses found in this study, the future researchers are suggested to conduct better study in term of methodology and analysis such as national examination, university entrance test and others.



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SUSKA RIAU



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### APPENDIX-1

Syllabus of the Seventh-Grade Students at State Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru

SUSKA RIAU

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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### II. KOMPETENSI DASAR, MATERI POKOK, DAN PEMBELAJARAN

A. Kelas : VII
Alokasi Waktu: 4 jam pelajaran/minggu

Kompetensi Sikap Spiritual dan Sikap Sosial dicapai melalui pembelajaran tidak langsung (indirect teaching) pada pembelajaran Kompetensi Pengetahuan dan Kompetensi Keterampilan melalui keteladanan, pembiasaan, dan budaya sekolah dengan memperhatikan karaktersitik mata pelajaran serta kebutuhan dan kondisi siswa.

Penumbuhan dan pengembangan kompetensi sikap dilakukan sepanjang proses pembelajaran berlangsung dan dapat digunakan sebagai pertimbangan guru dalam mengembangkan karakter siswa lebih lanjut.

Pembelajaran untuk Kompetensi Pengetahuan dan Kompetensi Keterampilan sebagai berikut ini

	berikut ini.		
	Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pokok	Pembelajaran
3. I	a mampu:  mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial.  struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan menyapa, berpamitan, mengucapkan terimakasih, dan meminta maaf, serta menanggapinya, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya menyusun teks interaksi interpersonal lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan menyapa, berpamitan, mengucapkan terimakasih. dan meminta maaf, dan menanggapinya dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial. struktur teks, dan unsurkebahasaan yang benar dansesuaikonteks	Tungsi sosial  Menyapa, berpamitan, berterimakasih, meminta maaf, dan menanggapinya, untuk menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru dan teman.  Struktur teks  Memulai  Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)  Unsur kebahasaan  Ungkapan-ungkapan yang lazim digunakan  Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan  Topik  Interaksi antara siswa di dalam di luar kelas yang melibatkan tindakanmenyapa, berpamitan, berterimakasih, meminta maaf yang dapat menumbuhkanperilaku yang termuat di KI	<ul> <li>Menyimak, menirukan, dan memperagakan beberapa contoh percakapan, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar</li> <li>Mengidentifikasi ungkapan yang sedang dipelajari</li> <li>Belajar menanyakan halhal yang tidak diketahui atau yang berbeda</li> <li>Menentukan ungkapan yang tepat secara lisan/tulis dariberbagai situasi lain yang serupa</li> <li>Membiasakan menerapkantindakan yang sedang dipelajari. dalam interaksi dengan guru dan teman secara alami di dalam dan di luar kelas</li> <li>Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar</li> </ul>
Sis 3.2	wa mampu:  mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta	Fungsi sosial     Berkenalan,     memperkenalkan diri     sendiri/orang lain.	Menyimak dan menirukar beberapa contoh pemaparan jati diri, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar



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- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang 0 Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis I a \_ C 5 ta 3 = \_  $\bar{z}$ S S ka Z a
- informasi terkait jati diri, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan dan kosa kata terkait hubungan keluarga; pronoun (subjective, objective, possessive)
- transaksional lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait jati diri, pendek dan sederhana, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dansesuaikonteks
- · Struktur teks
  - Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur kebahasaan
- Sebutan anggota keluarga inti dan yang lebih luas dan orang-orang dekat lainnya
- Verba: be, have, go, work, live (dalam simple present tense)
- Subjek Pronoun: I, You, We, They, He, She, It
- Kata ganti possessive my, your, his, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Deskripsi diri sendiri sebagai bagian dari keluarga: ayah, ibu, kakak, adik,yang dapat menumbuhkanperilaku yang termuat di KI

- Mengidentifikasi ungkapan-ungkapan penting
- Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau yang berbeda
- Mempelajari contoh teks pemaparan jati diri oleh figur-figur terkenal tentang keluarganya
- Memaparkan jati dirinya yang sebenarnya
- Saling menyimak dan bertanya jawab tentang jati diri masing-masing dengan teman-temannya
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya

### Siswa mampu:

- 3.3 mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait nama hari, bulan, nama waktu dalam hari, waktu dalam bentuk angka, tanggal, dan tahun, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan kosa kata terkait angka kardinal dan ordinal)
  - menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait nama hari, bulan, nama waktu dalam hari, waktu dalam bentuk angka, tanggal, dan tahun, dengan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsurkebahasaan yang benar dansesuaikonteks

- · Fungsi sosial
- Menyebutkan/ menanyakan waktu dari keadaan/peristiwa/kegiatan
- Struktur teks
  - Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur kebahasaan
  - Pernyataan dan pertanyaan terkait hari, bulan, nama waktu dalam hari, waktu dalam bentuk angka, tanggal, dan tahun
  - Angka ordinal dengan the untuk menyebut tanggal (lisan): a.l. the first, the second, the twenty third, the thirty first of May)
- Angka ordinal tanpa the untuk menyebut tanggal (lisan): a.l. 1st, 2nd, 23rd,

- Menyimak dan menirukan pemaparan tentang waktu terjadinya keadaan'kejadian/peristiwa , mencakup nama hari, bulan, nama waktu dalam hari, waktu dalam bentuk angka, tanggai, dan tahun
- Menyebutkan semua nama hari, bulan, tanggal 1-31, waktu, bagian hari, tahun dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar, satu per satu.
- Menyatakansecara lisanwaktu terjadinya berbagai keadaan/peristiwa/ kegiatan
- Menanyakan hari, tanggal, bulan, dan waktu terjadinya keadaan/peristiwa/ kegiatan dengan unsur kebahasaan yang benar
- Membuat tulisan tentang



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### 31st, of May)

- Waktu (lisan): at one, at two fifteen, at ten to seven, at a quarter past eight
- Waktu (tulis): 01:00: 02:15; 06:50; 08:15
- Artikel the untuk menyebut waktu dalam hari, in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
- Preposisi untuk in (bulan, tahun, waktu dalam hari), on (hari dan tanggal), at (jam. at noon, at night)
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik Waktu kejadian/peristiwa/kegiatan terkait kehidupan di sekolah, rumah, dan lingkungan sekitarsiswayang dapat menumbuhkanperilaku yang termuat di KI

- waktu-waktu terjadinya peristiwa penting yang diketahui umum. Hasilnya dipublikasikan di kelas atau di majalah dinding sekolah
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya

### Siswa mampu:

- mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait nama dan jumlah binatang, benda, danbangunanpublik yang dekat dengan kehidupan siswa seharihari, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan dan kosa kata terkait article a dan the, plural dan singular)
- menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait nama dan jumlah binatang, benda, dan bangunan publik yang dekat dengan kehidupan siswa seharihari, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks

- Fungsi sosial
- Mengidentifikasi dan menyebutkan berbagai benda, binatang, dan bangunan umum di lingkungan sekitar.
- Struktur teks
  - Memulai
  - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur kebahasaan
- Pernyataan dan pertanyaan terkait benda, binatang, bangunan publik
- Penyebutan benda dengan a, the, bentuk jamak (-s)
- Penggunaan kata penunjuk this, that, these, those ...
- Preposisi untuk in, on, under untuk menyatakan
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan

- Mencermati beberapa teks pendek berisi penyebutan benda-benda di kelas dan sekolah untuk kemudian membaca dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang
- Menyimak dan menirukan guru menanyakan dan menyebutkan benda-benda yang terdapat di dalam kelas dan di sekolah. dengan tata bahasa, ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Bertanya jawab tentang beberapa benda di dalam dan sekitar rumah
- Membaca beberapa teks pendek tentang rumah dan sekitarnya, terutama keberadaan benda dan binatang
- Bertanya jawab tentang beberapa bangunan dan benda-benda dan binatangbinatang di dalam dan sekitarnya
- Melakukan refleksi



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 Topik Benda, binatang, dan bangunanyang biasa dijumpai dalam kehidupan nyata di rumah, sekolah, dan lingkungan sekitar siswayang dapat menumbuhkanperilaku yang termuat di KI

tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya

### Siswa mampu:

- 3.5 mengidentifikasi fungsi sosiai, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait dengan sifat orang, binatang, benda sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan be, adjective)
- menyusun teks interaksi 4.5 transaksional lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait sifat orang, binatang, dan benda, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosiai, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks

- Fungsi sosial
- Mendeskripsikan, mengidentifikasi, mengkritisi, memberikan penilaian tentang orang, binatang, dan benda dari segi sifatnya.
- Struktur teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur kebahasaan
- Pernyataan dan pertanyaan terkait sifat orang, benda, binatang
- Kosa kata, terkait dengan ciri fisik (a.l. red, big, dark, loud), selera (a.l. nice, beautiful, cute). mental (a.l. clever, smart), psikologis (a.l. happy, sad, disappointed, angry, wild), budi (a.l. kind, good, polite)
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik
- Sifat dan keadaan orang, binatang, benda, yang terdapat di rumah, sekolah, dan lingkungan sekitar siswa yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

- Menyimak dan menirukan guru menanyakan dan menyebutkan sifat orang dan binatang yang terdapat di rumah, sekolah, dan sekitarnya, dengan tata bahasa, ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Mencermati beberapa teks pendek yang mendeskripsikan sifat orang, benda, dan binatang di kelas dan sekolah untuk kemudian membaca dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Bertanya jawab tentang sifat beberapa benda di dalam dan sekitar rumah
- Membaca beberapa teks pendek tentang sifat orang. benda, binatang di dalam dan di sekitar rumah dan sekolah sekitarnya
- Bertanya jawab tentang sifat orang, benda, binatang terkenal
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya

### Siswa mampu:

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- mengidentifikasi fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait dengan
- · Fungsi sosial
  - Mendeskripsikan, mengidentifikasi, mengkritisi orang, binatang, dan benda dari segi sifatnya.
- Menyimak guru membacakan beberapa teks pendek kebiasaan yang dilakukan orang dan binatang yang terdapat di rumah, sekolah, dan sekitarnya, dan kemudian



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Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

- tingkah laku/tindakan/fungsi orang, binatang, benda, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan kalimat declarative, interrogative, simple present tense) menyusun teks interaksi
- 4.6 menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tingkah laku/tindakan/fungsi orang, binatang, dan benda, dengan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsurkebahasaan yang benar dansesuaikonteks
- Struktur teks
  - Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur kebahasaan
  - Pernyataan dan pertanyaan terkait tingkah laku/tindakan/fungsi orang, binatang, benda
- Kalimat deklaratif (positif dan negatif) dalam simple present tense
- Kalimat interogatif: Yes/No question; Whquestion
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Tingkah laku/tindakan/ fungsi orang, binatang, benda, yang terdapat di rumah, sekolah, dan lingkungan sekitar siswa yang dapat menumbuhkanperilaku yang termuat di KI

- menirukannya kalimatkalimat dengan tata bahasa, ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar
- Didiktekan guru, siswa menulis teks-teks tersebut dengan tulis tangan, dengan ejaan dan tanda baca yang benar
- Membuat teks-teks pendek tentang kebiasaan yang dilakukan beberapa orang dan binatang yang sangat dikenal
- Bertanya jawab tentang isi teks yang telah ditulis dengan kelompok lain.
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya

Siswa mampu:

- 3.7 membandingkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait dengan deskripsi orang, binatang, dan benda sangat pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya
- 4.7 Teks Deskriptif
- 4.7.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, sangat pendek dan sederhana, terkait orang, binatang, dan benda
- Menyusunteksdeskriptiflisand antulis sangatpendekdansederhana, terkait orang, binatang, dan benda, dengan memperhatikanfungsisosial, strukturteks, dan unsur

- · Fungsi sosial
- Mendeskripsikan, mengenalkan, memuji, mengidentifikasi, mengkritik
- · Struktur teks

Dapat mencakup:

- identifikasi (nama keseluruhan dan bagian)
- sifat yang menjadi pencirinya
- fungsi, perilaku, manfaat, tindakan, kebiasaan yang menjadi penciri orang, binatang, atau benda yang dibicarakan.
- Unsur kebahasaan
- Kalimat deklaratif (positif dan negatif), dan interogatif (Yes/No question; Wh-question), dalam simple present tense

- Membaca beberapateks deskriptif tentang sekolah termasuk benda-benda dan binatang-binatang yang ada yang disertai foto atau gambar yang menarik
- Bertanya tentang informasi yang terkait di dalam teks tersebut.
- Menggunakan alat analisis (tabel atau bagan mindmap) untuk mempelajari sistematika deskripsi yang diterapkan
- Mengamati suatu benda/binatang/orang yang sangat dikenal, untuk mengumpulkan data tentang jumlah, sifat, perilaku, dll.Untuk mengritik/menyatakan kekaguman/ mempromosikan
- Dalam kelompok membuat proyek kecil: dengan



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- kebahasaan, secara benar dansesuaikonteks
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa a, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan

Orang, binatang, benda, yang terdapat di rumah. sekolah, dan lingkungan sekitar siswa, termasuk bangunan publikyang dapat menumbuhkanperilaku yang termuat dalam KI

- bantuan mind-map, membuat teks deskripsi tentang kota atau desanya untuk mempromosikan
- Menempelkan teks di dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang datang membacanya
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya

### Siswa mampu:

- menafsirkan fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan dalam lirik lagu terkait kehidupan remaja SMP/MTs
- menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait dengan fungsi sosial dan unsur kebahasaan lirik lagu terkait kehidupan remaja SMP/MTs
- · Fungsi sosial
- Mengembangkan nilai-nilai kehidupan dan karakter yang positif
- Unsur kebahasaan
- Kosa kata dan tata bahasa dalam lirik lagu
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda haca, dan tulisan tangan
- Hal-hal yang dapat memberikan keteladanan danmenumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

- Membaca, menyimak, dan menirukan lirik lagu secara lisan.
- Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau berbeda
- Menyebutkan pesan yang terkait dengan bagianbagian tertentu
- Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya

# State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

### SUSKA RIAU



### APPENDIX-2 Research Instruments SUSKA RIAI

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ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

### The folloing text is for number 32 to 35!

My name is Nuri. I have a hamster. It is small and cute. I call it "Chio". My grandfather gave it last week. Chio has three different colors, they are white, brown, and black. Chio's ears are small. It always squeaks in the time I come to close its cage. I feed it every morning. Chio likes to eat some leaves and grass. I take the grass from the field near my house. Chio looks happy eating the grass. I really love Chio.

32. What does the text tell us abou
-------------------------------------

- A. Nuri's hamster.
- C. A small hamster.

B. A cute hamster.

D. Funny hamster.

- 33. Who gave Nuri the hamster?
- A. Her father.

C. Her grandfather.

B. Her mother.

- D. Her uncle.
- 34. What do you know about Chio?
  - A. It lives with the writer grandfather.
- B. It has three-colour fur. J
  - C. It takes the grass from the neighbor house.
- D. It squeaks whenever I am around.
- 35. "Chio looks happy eating the grass."

The underlined word has the same meaning with .

A. glad

C. kind

B. patient

D. friendly

### The following text is for number 36 to 38.

I have a pet. It is a dog and I call it Dolgy. Dolgi is chinese breed. It small, fluffy, and cute. It has got thick black fur. When I cuddle it, the fur feels soft. Dolgy does not like bones. Everyday it eats soft food like steamed rice, fish or bread. Every morning I give him milk and bread. When I am at school Dolgy plays with my rabbit. They get along well, and never fight maybe because Dolgy does not bark a lot. It treats the other animals in our house gently, and it never it shoes. Dolgy is really sweet and friendly animal.

### 36. How does Dolgy look like?

- A. Big, fiece, and cute
- B. Big, fluffy, and fierce

- C. Small, fluffy and cute
- D. Big, fluffy and cute

### 37. What does Dolgy eat every morning?

- A. Fish and rice
- B. Bread and milk

- C. Bones and milk
- D. Milk and fish

### 238. "It treats the other animals in our house gently The underlined refers to.....

A. Rabbit

- B. Cat

- D. Dolgy

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This text is for questions number 39 to 41

Hi. My name is Maria Magdalena. I live with my relatives, Donita and Bryan, on 17 Merak Street. It is near Tirtayasa Bus station. This is my new neighbor. His name is Fauzan Adi. He lives on the same street as I live. I like to have a friend like him because he is very clever nd kind. He is also very funny. He always makes me smile.

39	Who	is	Maria	Magdal	ena	9
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- A. Donita's enemy.
- B. Donita's friend.

- C. Bryan's friend.
- D. Bryan's relative.

- 40. Where does Fauzan Adi live?
  - A. Near Tirtayasa Bus Station
  - B. On 17 Merak Street

- C. Near Merak Street
- D. On Tirtayasa Street
- 41. "He always makes me smile." (last line).

What does "He" refers to?

- A. The writer
- B. Donita

- C. Fauzan
- D. Bryan

This text is for questions number 42 to 44.

My family and I live in a new house in Surabaya on JL. Kartini. It is very nice house and I like in The house has four bedrooms, one living room and one kitchen. There are two bathrooms and of them is next to my room. My house also has garage. Beside the garage, there is a small swimming pool. There is also a large garden in front of the house. We love the house.

- 42. How is the writer's house?
  - A. It is big
  - B. It is large

- C. It is small
- D. It is beautiful
- 43. How many bedrooms does the house have?
  - A. Two
  - B. Four

- C. Five
  - D. Three

- 44. Where is the garden?
  - A. Beside the garage
  - B. In front of the house

- C. In front of the garage
- D. Near the swimming pool

Read part of a song below and answer the question no 45 and 46,

.... I have a dream a song to sing

To help me cope with anything

If you see the wonder of a fairy tale

You can take the future even if you fail ....

- 45. What is the suitable title for the song?
  - A. I have a future

C. I have a song

B. I have a fairy tale

- D. I have a dream
- 46. The song suggests that anyone is encourage to?
  - A. Do not be afraid of having a dream
  - B. Do not be helpless in your dream
- C. Everyone must have a dream
- D. The dream come true

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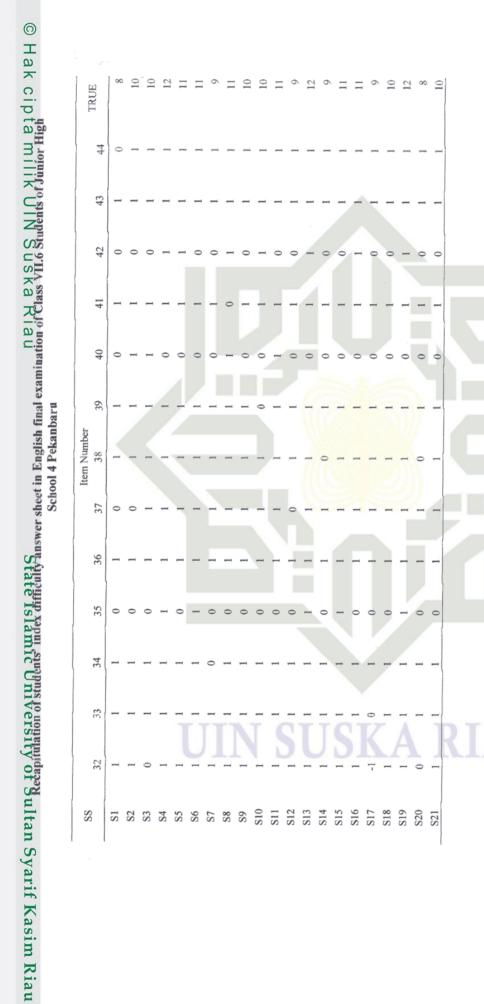
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APPENDIX-3 Recapitulation of students' answer sheet

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Yth.

1. Drs. H. Kalayo Hasibuan, M.Ed.

(Pembimbing 1)

(Pembimbing 2)

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: DESY ARIANI

NIM

: 11414200532

Jurusan

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul

: Teaching Listening Comprehension on Descriptive Text Based on 2013

Curriculum at the First Grade of Vocational Hight School Telkom

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- b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian
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- a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)
- Nama Mahasiswa
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K	Revise the research problem
ת	Add more relevant research
٦. ص	Add more theories about item analysis
=	Revise the theories used in research design

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Pekanbaru Penguji II

gan Barapan Dosen Pembimbing dapat memperhatikan keputusan seminar ini dalam memperbaiki garparapan Dosen Pembimbing osal mahasiswa yang dibimbing ultan Syarif Kasim Riau



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

### PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa

milik

: Desy Ariani

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11414200532

Hani/Tanggal Ujian

: Kamis/16 Mei 2019

Judul Proposal Ujian

: The Items Analysis in Reading Test on Junior High School 4

Pekanbaru

Isi-Proposal

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a

: Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang

Dalam Ujian proposal

9	JABATAN -	TANDA TANGAN	
o NAMA		PENGUJI I	PENGUJI II
. Dr. H. Bukhori, M. Pd.	PENGUJI I		
Kurnia Budiyanti, M. Pd.	PENGUJI II		Ywwi
State I			

Mengetahui
Dekan
Wakil Dekan I

ullan Syarif Kasim Riau

Pekanbaru, 22 - 07 - 2019 Peserta Ujian Proposal

Drs Almuddin, M. Ag. 1919 1960924 199503 1 002 <u>Desy Ariani</u> NIM. 11414200532



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### APPENDIX-5 Research Letters SUSKA RIAU



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Pekanbaru, 23 Juli 2019 M

Nomor : Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/10871/2019 Sifat

: Biasa

: 1 (Satu) Proposal

: Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset

Kepada

Yth. Gubernur Riau

Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu

Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau

Di Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Nama **DESY ARIANI** NIM 11414200532 Semester/Tahun X (Sepuluh)/ 2019

Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: The Items Analysis in Reading Test on Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru

Lokasi Penelitian: SMPN 4 Pekanbaru

Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (23 Juli 2019 s.d 23 Oktober 2019)

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

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a.n. Rektor Dekan

> Muhammad Syaifuddin, S.Ag., M.Ag NIP 19740704 199803 1 001

Tembusan:

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Islam

Rektor UIN Suska Riau niversity of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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Nomor Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/6499/2019 Pekanbaru, 18 April 2019

Sifat : Biasa Lamp Hat

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Nama

**DESY ARIANI** 

NIM

11414200532 X (Sepuluh)/2019

Semester/Tahun Program Studi

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas

Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan penelitiannya di Instansi yang saudara pimpin.

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

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an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan III

Nursalim, M.Pd H 660410 199303 1 005

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Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 110 Telp. 0761-21085 Pekanbaru Kode Pos 28141

E-mail: smpn4pku@yahoo.co.id

NPSN: 10403896 Akreditasi: A NSS: 201096003004

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Pekanbaru, 18 Juli 2019

Kepada Yth.:

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif

Kasim Riau

Pekanbaru

Dengan hormat,

Berdasarkan Surat Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Nomor: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/6499/2019, tanggal 18 April 2019, perihal Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset.

Memenuhi maksud surat tersebut di atas pada prinsipnya SMP Negeri 4 Pekanbaru bersedia menerima Mahasiswa Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris untuk melakukan Riset An. DESY ARIANI, NIM 11414200532

Demikian Izin Melakukan Riset ini kami sampaikan untuk dapat dimaklumi dan terima kasih.

NIP. 19710127 199802 2 002



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### REKOMENDASI

Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/24777 TENTANG

### PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN RISET/PRA RISET DAN PENGUMPULAN DATA UNTUK BAHAN SKRIPSI

Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Filitu Frovinsi Isada, Satu Fi Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/10871/2019 Tanggal 23 Juli 2019, dengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

> 1. Nama **DESY ARIANI** 2. NIM / KTP 114142005320

PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS 3. Program Studi

S1 4. Jenjang

PEKANBARU 5. Alamat

6. Judul Penelitian The Items Analysis in Reading Test on Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru

7. Lokasi Penelitian SMPN 4 PEKANBARU

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan.

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Dibuat di Pekanbaru Pada Tangga 29 Juli 2019



Ditandatangani Secara Elektronik Olen: KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU PROVINSI RIAU

EVAREFITA, SE, M.S. Pembina Utama Muda NIP. 19720628 199703 2 004

### State

Tembusan: Disampaikan Kepada Yth: la

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Walikota Pekanbaru

Up. Kaban Kesbangpol dan Linmas di Pekanbaru

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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### REKOMENDARI PENELITIAN

Nomor: 071/BKBP-REKOM/2019/2425



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Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 64 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pedoman

Penerbitan Rekomendasi Penelitian

Menimbang

Rekomendasi dari Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, nomor 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/24777 tanggal 29 Juli 2019, perihal pelaksanaan kegiatan Penelitian Riset/Pra Riset dan pengumpulan data untuk bahan Skripsi.

Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru memberikan Rekomendasi kepada

N Nama **DESY ARIANI** NIM 114142005320 20

Fakultas TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU

Jurusan PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Jenjang

6. Alamat DESA TAMBANGAN KEC. PADANG HILIR-KOTA TEBING TINGGI-

SUMATERA UTARA

THE ITEMS ANALYSIS IN READING TEST ON JUNIOR HIGH Judul Penelitian

SCHOOL 4 PEKANBARU

Lokasi Penelitian DINAS PENDIDIKAN KOTA PEKANBARU

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut:

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Menyampaikan hasil Riset 1 (satu) rangkap kepada Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru sesuai pasal 23 PERMENDAGRI No.64 Tahun 2011

Pekanbaru sesuai pasai 23 PERMENDAGRI No.64 Tahun 2011.
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Pekanbaru, 29 Juli 2019

a.n. KEPALA BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA POLITIK KOTA PEKANBARU OLITIK DAN HUBUNGAN ANTAR LEMBAGA

LNAWIRAWAN, M 19690701 198909 1 00

Islamic University

Dampaikan Kepada Yth:

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website: www.disdikpku.org email: disdikpku@yahoo.com

Pekanbaru, 31 Juli 2019

Kepada Yth, Sdr. Kepala SMP Negeri 4 Kota Pekanbaru di --

Pekanbaru

PEMERINTAH KOTA PEKANBARU

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800/Sekretaris. 1/VII/2019/04764

Izin Melaksanakan Riset / Penelitian

Berdasarkan surat dari Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru nomor : 071 / BKBP - REKOM / 2019 / 2425 tanggal 29 Juli 2019 perihal Izin Riset/Penelitian, atas nama

Nama NIM

**DESY ARIANI** 114142005320

Mahasiswa Judul Penelitian:

Fakultas Tarbiyah & Keguruan UIN Suska Riau The Items Analysis in Reading Test on Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru.

Pada prinsipnya kami dapat <mark>menyetujui yang b</mark>ersangkutan melaksanakan riset pada SMP Negeri 4 Kota Pekanbaru, sehubungan dengan itu diharapkan agar saudara dap<mark>at membantu kel</mark>ancaran tugas yang bersangkutan.

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Jl. Dr. Sutomo No. 110 Telp. 0761-21085 Pekanbaru Kode Pos 28141

E-mail: smpn4pku@yahoo.co.id

Akreditasi : A NSS: 201096003004

NPSN: 10403896

### SURAT KETERANGAN RISET / PENELITIAN

Nomor: 071/SMPN.04/TU.3/2019/350

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NIM

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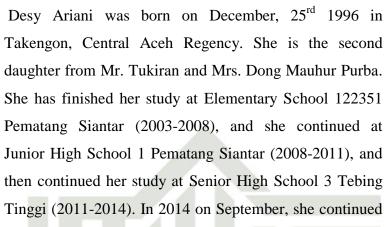
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### **CURRICULUM VITAE**



her study in State Islamic University of Sultan Syraif Kasim Riau at English Education Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training. she was doing KKN in Sei Kijang, Pelalawan Regency on July 2017, and she was doing teaching practice in MAN 2 Kampar On October 2018.

She followed the final examination of her thesis entitled: *The Items* Analysis in Reading Test on Junior High School 4 Pekanbaru. She passed her final examination and get Bachelor Degree of Education.



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