



The Learning Exposition Text Reading Skills Using Test Techniques through Digital Literacy Media

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe: 1) the learning outcomes of expository text reading skills using test techniques through digital literacy media; 2) the means of reading expository text reading skills are the same using the test technique through digital literacy media per sample group. This research was conducted at State Senior High School 5 Jambi City. The research takes place in the middle of the even semester of 2022/2023. The population of this study were 171 class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City who submitted answers on the Google form. This number is divided into 7 parallel classes. The sample was determined as many as 120 which were selected by simple random with no replacement technique. The instrument of this research was a test of reading skill in expository text in the form of multiple choice 4 options. The test uses the google form application but the exposition text uses links to scientific articles in online journals. Exposition text reading skills data were analyzed using inferential statistical procedures, namely the one sample t test to answer problem-1, one-way ANOVA test to answer problem-2. Research findings: 1) the skill of reading expository texts in learning using test techniques through digital literacy media is the same as the estimated mean above the KKM 65.00; 2) there is no difference in reading exposition text skills in learning using test techniques through digital literacy media per sample group.

Keywords: learning reading skills, exposition text, test techniques, digital literacy media

PENDAHULUAN

Oriented to the 2013 Revised 2018 Curriculum, learning Indonesian in class X SMA/SMK/MA as a core program contains 20 pairs of KD. The KD pair is based on attitude theory, namely the knowledge aspect and the skill aspect. Therefore, learning Indonesian is dominantly based on factual or fictitious narrative texts. One of the factual-narrative texts for class X is expository text. The following is presented the editorial pairs of KD exposition texts, namely:

- 1) KD-3.3 Identify (problems, arguments, knowledge, and recommendations) exposition texts that are heard and or read and

KD-4.3 Develop the contents (problems, arguments, knowledge, and recommendations) of exposition texts orally and/in writing

- 2) KD-3.4 Analyzing the structure and language of expository texts and KD-4.4 Constructing expository texts by paying attention to content (problems, arguments, knowledge, and recommendations), structure and language

State Senior High School 5 Jambi City has 14 class X. Each class contains 36 students. They are placed in each class without distinguishing

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gender issues. That is, each class contains male and female students.

Reading activities are very important in the context of acquiring knowledge. This activity is a sunnah so that this literacy does not fade or change (Razak, 2018:15). Reading activities in context to gain understanding include reading between the lines which have indicators of main ideas, supporting ideas, conclusions, and messages. The indicators for each idea are stated explicitly in the sentence, namely the main sentence and supporting sentences in paragraph units (Razak, 2015:16; Chaplen, 1974:19; Harjasujana & Mulyati, 1996:11). Therefore, learning activities to read exposition text skills are urgently carried out.

To achieve the learning objectives of reading exposition text skills, special strategies are needed. The learning strategy in this article is the use of multiple choice test techniques. This technique is strengthened by the use of digital literacy media. The type of digital literacy chosen is online journal scientific articles and Google forms. That is why this article is entitled 'Learning Exposition Text Reading Skills Using Test Techniques through Digital Literacy Media'.

This learning is the skill of reading exposition texts in class X SMA Negeri 5 Jambi City completely using an online system. This system is very effective from the perspective of time and space with each student meeting the minimum requirements, namely having an Android cellphone and/or laptop to access Google forms and online journals to get exposition texts.

This descriptive-analytic quantitative research was conducted to obtain answers to 2 problems. The problem is formulated below:

- 1) What is the mean reading skills of expository texts in learning using test techniques through the media of scientific articles, online journals and Google forms for class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City?

- 2) Is the mean of expository text reading skills in learning using test techniques through the media of online journal scientific articles and Google forms for class X State Senior High School 5 Jambi City per sample group?

This research has 2 objectives. Description of the intended research objectives:

- 1) describe the mean skills of reading expository texts in learning using test techniques through the media of scientific articles, online journals and Google forms for class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City;
- 2) to describe whether or not the means of reading exposition text skills in learning using test techniques through the media of online journal scientific articles and Google forms for class X SMA Negeri 5 Jambi City per sample group.

Many benefits of this article. First, for colleagues, namely Indonesian language teachers in high schools. Articles can be used as reference material in the framework of learning reading skills of exposition texts using test techniques through the medium of scientific articles. Second, for high school supervisors, this article is also useful because it can be used as material for consideration in supervising Indonesian language teachers regarding skills in reading expository texts in scientific articles in online journals. Third, for researchers, this article also has the opportunity to be one of the many relevant articles that must be included in the introductory structure of the article. Fourth, for students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, this article also has benefits. This benefit, among other things, can be used as an additional reference when writing articles with the same scope and focus and can also be used as a guide for writing scientific articles for the benefit of academic assignments.



Learning the skills of reading exposition texts using test techniques through digital literacy media referred to in this article is the raw score obtained by class X State Senior High School 5 Jambi City in a written test using the media google form and online journal scientific articles at the link pembahas.dialeks.id. Learning to read exposition text skills takes place online outside of formal hours through one-way communication. Learning is preceded by pre-test activities for reading exposition text skills online using Google Form media. The core activity in online learning is aligned with the technique used, namely test text. The students opened the google form to fill in attribute data such as name and class and opened the 4-option multiple choice test page. Each test item is based on an article containing expository text via a link in the Google form itself. The online journal feature provides an analysis of multiple choice test items with a focus on an explanation of the answer key which can be used as a guide for students before submitting answers.

Exposition text reading skills test as a learning technique is one of many learning strategies. The echo of this activity is the implementation of tests or evaluations, but in essence this activity is a teaching and learning process to achieve the learning objectives themselves. Psychologically, learning using test techniques is more effective than other techniques. From the student's perspective, this activity is a test activity in which students are extrinsically trying to get the maximum possible score.

Exposition text is one of the basic texts in learning Indonesian in class X Senio High School according to the 2013 Revised 2018 Curriculum. This text belongs to the group of factual texts in narrative form. The core structure of the text is the thesis and argumentation (Razak, 2021:43; Mahsun, 2014:18; Kosasih, 2014:27).

Relevant research on reading skills of expository texts can be found in various online scientific articles. Below are presented the 3 articles namely:

- 1) Priatno dkk. (2022) wrote an article with the titlel Penyediaan Teks Eksposisi Berbasis Profetik sebagai Bahan Ajar Pengayaan bagi Guru SMA/SMK/MA. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra*, 1(4), 553–560. <https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v1i4.122>;
- 2) Zita & Maimunisyah (2023) wrote an article with the titlel Pembelajaran Membaca Teks Eksposisi Topik Profetik menurut Respon Siswa Kelas 8 SMP Negeri 3 Lingga. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra*, 2(2), 255–264. <https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v2i2.257>;
- 3) Safitri & Mirawati (2022) wrote an article with the titlell Keterampilan Memahami Isi Struktur Tesis Teks Eksposisi: Klasifikasi Bentuk dan Sifat Teks. *Jurnal Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra*, 1(4), 421–430. <https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v1i4.58>.

METHODS

This descriptive-analytic research was conducted at State Senior High School 5 Jambi City, Jambi Province. This school is located at Jl. Arif Rahman Hakim 50, Simpang IV Sipin, Telanai Pura District, Jambi City, Jambi Province. In 2022/2023 it has 40 groups; 14 class X classes, 12 class X1 classes, and 14 class XII classes. Total students are 507 people. This school, which was founded in 1975 and has NPSN 10504581, has A accreditation as stated in the certificate 458/BAN-SM/SK/2020.

The research was carried out in the middle of the even semester of 2022/2023. The initial activity of the research was compiling a skill test in reading expository texts as a learning technique

and as a measuring tool. The next activity is selecting scientific articles in online journals that contain exposition texts. Next, a google form file is formed as a medium for implementing learning through test techniques.

The population (N) of this study were students of class X State Senior High School 5 Jambi City. There were 172 of them who were divided from 7 study groups who submitted answers on the Google form. The number of population per parallel class, namely the population group, is contained in the following table.

Sample (n) was determined as many as 120 students. Determination of this amount is based on the sample calculation formula, namely: $n = \frac{N}{1+N(e)^2}$; value 1 is a constant and e is the error rate set at 0.05 (Razak, 2017:129; Setiawan, 2007: 3; Razak, 18:19) Based on the proportions, the number of samples per group is obtained from the population groups, and the sample members from each population group are drawn randomly without replacement.

Table 1
 Total Population and Sample Class X of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City

No.	Groups	Population	Sample
1	Class X.1	26	18
2	Class X.2	26	18
3	Class X.3	26	18
4	Class X.4	24	17
5	Class X.5	24	17
6	Class X.6	23	16
7	Class X.7	23	16
	Total	172	120

The instrument of this research is a test of reading skills of expository texts. Multiple choice test with 4 options. The indicators used are main ideas, supporting ideas, main sentences, supporting sentences per the core structure of the text. This test is contained in a scientific article in the

online version of the journal at the link <https://jurnal.debate.com/index.php/jp/article/view/131/63>. There are 12 questions which are divided into 6 questions about ideas and 6 questions about sentences.

Table 2
 Expository Text Reading Skills Test Grid for Class X State Senior High School 5 Jambi City

No.	Indicators	Item per Tesxt Structure		Total Item
		thesis	argument	
1	main sentence	1	7	2
2	sport sentence-1	2	8	2
3	sport sentence-2	3	9	2
4	main idea	4	10	2
5	sport idea-1	5	11	2
6	sport idea-2	6	12	2
	total	6	6	12

Each question has the same weight, namely 1. That means, if the question can be correct, then a score of 1 is given, if it is wrong, a score of 0. Therefore, the maximum expected score is 21 and the minimum score is 0.

Data for each member of the sample were analyzed using inferential statistics (calculated using the SPSS application). The procedure used is (Razak, 2018:205-249; Fraenkel et al., 2012:369-378; Suharjo, 2013:91).

- 1) one sample t test to analyze the formulation of problem-1; the test criteria that Ho is accepted if the value of t count on sig. certain > 0.05 . The interpretation is that the mean of expository text reading skills is the same as the predicted mean; and vice versa;
- 2) one way ANOVA test to analyze the formulation of problem-2; Ho testing criteria is accepted if the calculated F value is sig. certain > 0.05 . The interpretation is the mean reading skill of expository text per 7 sample groups; and vice versa.

Exposition text reading skills are divided into 2 categories according to the standard score. The segregation of these scores refers to the Indonesian KKM of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City, namely:

- 1) < 65 : not completed yet
- 2) 65+ : complete

FINDINGS

1. Exposition Text Reading Skills

Below is shown a table containing a single frequency distribution of data on reading skills of exposition texts of class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City. The score has 5 variances namely 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. In addition, the data is also presented in the form of polygons (Figure-1).

The lowest score is 7, the highest score is 11, the range is 4, the mode is 9, the mean is 9.075, and the percent is 75.63. That is the value of the descriptive statistical measure of the reading skills of the exposition text of class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City.

Table 3

Single Frequency Distribution of Expository Text Reading Skills Data of Class X Students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City

X	f	bcum	tcum	fX	mean	percent
7	11	2	35	77		
8	21	5	33	168		
9	51	20	30	459		
10	22	29	15	220		
11	15	35	6	165		
sum	120			1089		
mean					9,075	
percent						75,63

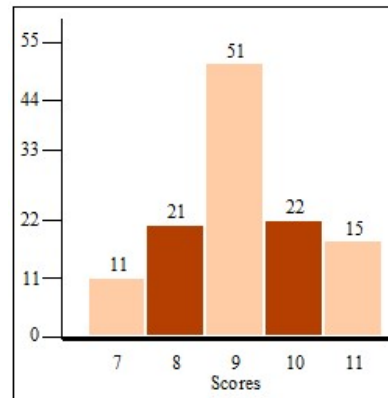


Figure 1
 Exposition Text Reading Skills Polygon

The t-test of one sample of exposition text reading skills of class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City uses a mean of comparison of 9.00 which is equivalent to a standard score of 75.00. The calculation results obtained $t = 0.741$ at $\text{sig.} = 0.460$. Thus, $\text{sig.} = 0.460 > 0.05$. This condition meets the requirements for acceptance of H_0 . Therefore, the observational mean of 9.075 is the same as the comparative mean of 9.00 (Figure-2).

The score of 9.075 is equivalent to the standard score of 75.63. This score exceeds the Indonesian language KKM of 65.00 at State Senior High School 5 Jambi City.

One-Sample Statistics				
	N	Mean	Stdev	SEM
reading_skill	120	9,075	1,109	0,101
One-Sample Test				
	Test Value = 9			
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference
reading_skill	0,741	119	0,460	0,075

Figure 2
 Print-out Test t One Sample of Exposition Text Reading Skills Data

2. Exposition Text Reading Skills per Sample Group

The sample group of this study were 7 groups. Therefore, a unidirectional Anova test is used. This inferential statistical procedure was used to determine whether or not the exposition text reading skills of class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City were the same per sample group. The calculation is based on descriptive statistical data on the reading skills of exposition texts of class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City (Figure 3).

Descriptives				
reading_skill				
Groups	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error
Class X.1	18	9,278	1,320	0,311
Class X.2	18	9,056	1,056	0,249
Class X.3	18	9,111	1,231	0,290
Class X.4	17	9,000	1,173	0,284
Class X.5	17	9,118	1,054	0,256
Class X.6	16	9,063	0,929	0,232
Class X.7	16	8,875	1,088	0,272
Total	120	9,075	1,109	0,101

Figure 3
 Print-out of Descriptive Statistics Data on Expository Text Reading Skills in Online Journal-Based Scientific Articles

Test of Homogeneity of Variances			
reading_skill			
Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
0,764	6	113	0,600

Figure 4
 Screenshot of Calculation of Homogeneity of Variance via SPSS Exposition Text Reading Skill Data

Unidirectional ANOVA test fulfills the homogeneity of variance requirements sig. value

$0.600 > 0.05$ (Figure 4). This means that the data on reading skills of exposition texts of class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City is homogeneous.

One-way ANOVA test produces a value of $F = 0.200$ at sig. 0.976 . Hence, sig. $0.200 > 0.05$ (Figure 5). Thus, H_0 is accepted, which means there is no difference in the reading skills of the exposition text of class X SMA Negeri 5 Jambi City per sample group.

ONE WAY ANOVA					
reading_skill					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	1,539	6	0,257	0,200	0,976
Within Groups	144,786	113	1,281		
Total	146,325	119			

Figure 4
 Print-out ANOVA Test in the Direction of Expository Text Reading Skills in Online Journal-Based Scientific Articles

DISCUSSION

The mean reading skills of exposition texts of class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City were 9.075 or 75.63 percent. The percentage score is 20.63 percent compared to the KKM score of 65.00. In absolute terms, this standard score is included in the moderate category. This achievement is basically encouraging because teaching and learning activities are carried out online. The time required since the implementation of the pre-test resulted in a mean of 8.41 or 70.08 percent 2 days of homework.

There are 2 reasons for achieving a mean above KKM 65.00. First, learning with an online system by utilizing multiple-choice test techniques via a Google form connected to online journal scientific articles containing exposition text. The Google form not only contains student attributes and question items, but also contains

an objective analysis of key answers. This condition is thought to be able to facilitate students' understanding of paragraphs in the thesis structure unit and the argument structure of the exposition text. Learning activities that involve digital literacy media are believed to motivate students to learn relatively high. Thus, motivational factors influence the activities and student learning outcomes. This condition is in line with statements contained in many online journal scientific articles (Emda, 2018:175; Muhammad, 2016:90; Sutardi & Sugihartono, 2016:194; Sardiman, 2007:33; Sinamo, 2002:71; Andriani & Rasto, 2019:83; Rospinati, 2022:550; Astuti & Probowisi, 2022:1171). Second, the achievement of online learning outcomes is also influenced by the electronic media itself. Through scientific articles in online journals, students can easily learn in the context of spelling, reading skills tests, exposition tests. They are ensured to work on 2 tabs, namely the tab for online journal scientific article links in the context of answering questions about ideas and sentences in the exposition text structure and the Google form tab, which is online media that functions as an online answer sheet. In this context also the role of the media becomes increasingly important in learning (Karo-Karo & Rohani, 2018:94; Miftah, 2013:97; Arsyad, 2013:19; Awalia et al., 2022:53; Nomleni et al., 2018:225; Wahidin & Syaefuddin, 2018:50; Mahnun, 2012:30; Umar, 2014:135; Heriyanti et al., 2017:215; Tafanao, 2018:107; Nurmadiyah, 2016:50).

Exposition text as a basis for answering linguistic indicators (sentences and ideas) originates from expository texts contained in scientific articles in online journals. Article written by Priatno et al (2022) volume 1, number 4, July 2022 link <http://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp/article/view/122>. The screenshot of this article link is shown in Figure 6.

HOME ARCHIVES VOL. 1 NO. 4 (2022): JULI 2022 Articles

Penyediaan Teks Eksposisi Berbasis Profetik sebagai Bahan Ajar Pengayaan bagi Guru SMA/SMK/MA

Basuki Priatno
SMA Negeri 6 Karawang, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

Sawawee Padaameen
Prince of Songkhla University

Saripah Hannum Siregar
MAN 2 Medan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.55909/jpbs.v1i4.122>

Keywords: pengadaan teks eksposisi, basis profetik, bahan ajar pengayaan, guru SMA/SMK/MA

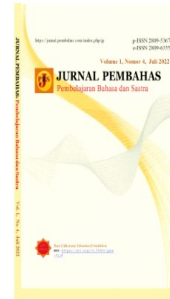


Figure 6
Print-out Home Online Journal Scientific Articles as a Basis for Exposition Text Reading Skills Tests

It has been stated in the structure of the method that the exposition text reading skill test contains 12 questions. Item numbers 4, 5, 6, and 10, 11, 12 are questions with a relatively low percentage of students who can answer them. Question number 4 can only be answered by 23 out of 120 students or 19.17 percent. Admittedly, this problem is relatively complicated because it has an abstract indicator, namely the main idea of the thesis structure of the expository text. In addition, the options are high (C key). Dominant answered A, namely the main sentence of the thesis structure. Razak (2015: 44) says that every reading comprehension test that contains abstract indicators such as main ideas and supporting ideas is included in the test which is categorized as difficult because it has a high level. Below is presented the text of the exposition, statements and options for the questions concerned, namely:

Exposition Text

One morning a grown man slaughtered a lamb. After that, he assigned his wife to cook the slaughtered meat. When he returned from

traveling in the evening, he did not eat the lamb dish that his wife had served him.

His wife asked him why he refused to eat his own lamb. The husband said that the food was unclean for him because the sheep was slaughtered when he was still an infidel. During that short trip he received guidance from Allah Taala and embraced Islam through a cleric. Scholars say it is forbidden for every Muslim to eat meat dishes slaughtered by infidels. Hearing this explanation, the wife also forbids cooking lamb meat for her because she also recites the shahada (Asy-Syinawi, 2012:93).

- 4) The main idea of the paragraph in the thesis structure of the expository text above ...
- A. One morning a grown man slaughtered a sheep.
 - B. After that, he assigned his wife to cook the meat he slaughtered.
 - C. a grown man slaughtered a lamb one morning
 - D. then the man assigned his wife to cook the lamb

CONCLUSION

First, the mean reading skills of exposition texts of class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City are the same as the predicted mean value which is equivalent to a standard value of 75.63 percent which exceeds the Indonesian KKM of 65.00.

Second, there is no difference in the mean reading skills of the exposition text of class X students of State Senior High School 5 Jambi City, which is the same as the mean value based on the sample group.

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