IMPROVING THE TENTH GRADERS' READING ACHIEVEMENT ON DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS USING CHORAL READING STRATEGY AT SMK GAJAH MADA 3 PALEMBANG

A Thesis by

LENNY ITA MARBUN

Student's Number 2004410003

English Education Study Program



FACULTY OF TEACHING TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRIDINANTI UNIVERSITY

2024

IMPROVING THE TENTH GRADERS' READING ACHIEVEMENT ON DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS USING CHORAL READING STRATEGY AT SMK GAJAH MADA 3 PALEMBANG

A Thesis by

LENNY ITA MARBUN

Student's Number 2004410003

English Education Study Program



FACULTY OF TEACHING TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRIDINANTI UNIVERSITY

2024

IMPROVING THE TENTH GRADERS' READING ACHIEVEMENT ON DESCRIPTIVE TEXTS USING CHORAL READING STRATEGY AT SMK GAJAH MADA 3 PALEMBANG

1.

A Thesis By

LENNY ITA MARBUN Student's Number 2004410003 English Education Study Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education

Approved By

ADVISOR I

CS Do

Dr. Hj. Gaya Tridinanti, M.Ed.

ADVISOR II

Heru Setiawan, M.Pd.

Certified By Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training And Education

IMPROVING THE TENTH GRADERS' READING ACHIEVEMENT ON DESCRIPTIVE TEXT USING CHORAL READING STRATEGY AT SMK GAJAH MADA 3 PALEMBANG

5.

Name : Lenny Ita Marbun Students' Number : 2004410003

This thesis was defined by the writer is the Final Program Examination and was approved by the examination committees on:

Day : Thursday Date : September 19th, 2024

Examination Committee

Signature/Date

1. Chair Person : Dr. Hj. Gaya Tridinanti, M.Ed.

2. Member

: Heru Setiawan, M.Pd.

3. Member

: Dr. Darmawan Budiyanto, M.Pd.

Palembang, October 2024 Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training



iii

ΜΟΤΤΟ

"If you ask Me anything in My name, I will do it."

(John 14:14)

This thesis is decided to :

- 1. Lord Jesus Christ, the Savior of eternal life.
- 2. My parents have always provided unwavering support in whatever form. Especially, my mother, Mrs. Lumban Gaol/br.Sitanggang as a single parent who supports and hopes for my success.
- 3. My advisors, Dr. Hj. Gaya Tridinanti, M.Ed and Heru Setiawan, M.Pd, have led my thesis throughout the process this thesis its end.
- 4. My siblings, Leo Nardi Marbun and Lestari Cania Marbun, and my aunt, Mrs. Nababan/br. Marbun, who have always supported me throughout the process of writing Thank you for your support.
- 5. The headmaster of SMK Gajah Mada 3 Palembang, Mrs. Sri Sari Alam,S.Pd., along with the curriculum representative, Miss. Anisa Puspita Sari, SE., and Mrs. Heni Diana Puspita Sari, S.Pd., as the supervising teachers, have permitted and assisted me in conducting my thesis at this school.
- 6. My comrade-in-arms, Rista Junita, S.Pd, who provided encouragement, insight, and prayers during the process of making of my thesis.
- 7. My almamater
- 8. Thanks for all of people who have support me in finishing this thesis.

PERNYATAAN

Saya menyatakan dengan sebenar-benarnya bahwa seluruh data, informasi, interpretasi serta pernyataan dalam pembahasan dan kesimpulan yang disajikan dalam karya ilmiah ini, kecuali yang disebutkan sumbernya merupakan hasil pengamatan, penelitian, pengelolaan serta pemikiran saya dengan pengarahan dari pembimbing yang telah ditetapkan.

Apabila ternyata di dalam naskah skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat unsur- unsur jiplakan. Saya bersedia skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar akademik yang saya peroleh (S-1) dibatalkan, serta proses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undang yang berlaku (UU) No. 20 tahun 2003, pasal 25 ayat 2 dan pasal 70.

Palembang, Oktober 2024



Lenny Ita Marbun 2004410003

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praised and worship to Jesus Christ, the savior eternal life and the most merciful for his blessing, who has given the writer health and strength. This thesis was written to fulfill one of the requirements for "Sarjana" Degree (S1). Examination at English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teaching Training and Education, University Tridinanti.

This thesis was written based on the research that conduct at state Vocational High School Gajah Mada 3 Palembang. Firstly, it is very grateful and thankful to the tenth grade students of Vocational High School Gajah Mada 3 Palembang for their cooperation.

Secondly, she deepest gratitude is Dr. Hj. Gaya Tridinanti, M.Ed, the first advisor, and Heru Setiawan, M.Pd the second advisor, for their valuable, meaning comments, sincere helps, and serious guidance for all stage of the preparation or during the process of writing this thesis.

Thirdly, the writer would like to express her sincere thanks to Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of University Tridinanti Nyanyu Lulu Nadya, M.Pd, the Head of English Education Study Program Jenny Elvinna Manurung, M.Pd and the staff members. However, the writer realized that this thesis is still far from being perfect, therefore any comments, criticisms, and suggestion are warmly received. Finally, this thesis is expected to be useful for all of us.

> Palembang, October 2024 The Writer,

LENNY ITA MARBUN

ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to determine whether there was a significant difference in reading achievement on descriptive text between tenth grade students at SMK Gajah Mada 3 Palembang who were taught using the choral reading approach and those who were not. The participants in this research were tenth grade students from SMK Gajah Mada 3 Palembang. This research sample consisted of 41 students chosen using a purposive selection approach. They were placed into two groups: experimental and control groups. This research used a quasi-experimental design. The data collection tool was a reading achievement exam, which was administered twice to the sample (pretest and posttest). There were 20 valid multiple-choice questions. The test resulted in a two-tailed significance level of 0.000, which was less than 0.05. With df 39, the independent sample t-test resulted in a t-table of 6.051. Because the t-value was greater than the t-table (1.6849), the null hypothesis (Ho) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (Ha) confirmed. There was a substantial difference in reading achievement on descriptive text between tenth grade students at SMK Gajah Mada 3 Palembang who were taught using choral reading strategies and those who were not.

Keywords : Reading Achievement, Choral Reading Strategy, Descriptive Text.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
ADVISORS' APPROVAL	ii
BOARD EXAMINERS	iii
MOTTO AND DECICATED	iv
SURAT PERNYATAAN	V
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
ABSTRACT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiviv
LIST OF APPENDICS	XV

CHAPTER I_INTRODUCTION

1.1	Background of Study	1
1.2	The Problem of the Study	6
1.	2.1 Limitation of the study	6
1.	2.2 Formulation of the Problem	6
1.3	Objectives of Study	6
1.4	Significance of the Study	6

CHAPTER II_LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1	The Concept of Reading	8
2.	.1.1 The Concept of Reading Achievement	9
2.2	The Concept of Choral Reading Strategy	. 10
2.	.2.1 The Types of Choral Reading Strategy	.11
2.	.2.2 Implementing of Choral Reading Strategy	.12
2.	.2.3 Effectiveness of Choral Reading Strategy	.13
2.	.2.4 Advantages of Choral Reading Strategies	14
2.	.2.5 Disadvantages of Choral Reading Strategies	.14
2.3	The Concept of Descriptive Text	. 15
2. 2.	.2.4 Advantages of Choral Reading Strategies	14 14

2.3.1 The Generic Structure of Descriptive Text	15
2.3.2 The Language Features of Descriptive Text	15
2.3.3 The Purpose of Descriptive Text	16
2.3.4 The Kinds of Descriptive Text	16
2.3.5 The Examples of Descriptive Text	17
2.4 Previous Related Studies	23
2.5 Hypothesis of the Study	26

CHAPTER III_RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design	
3.2 Variable of Study	
3.3 Operational Definitions	
3.3.1 Choral Reading Strategy	29
3.3.2 Students' reading achievement	29
3.3.3 Descriptive Text	
3.4 Population and Sample	
3.4.1 Population	
3.4.2 Sample	31
3.5 Technique for Collecting the Data	
3.5.1 Test	
3.5.2 The Validity of the Test	
3.5.3 The Reliability of the Test	
3.6 The Procedures of Teaching Reading	
3.6.1 Teaching Procedures for Experimental Group	
3.6.2 Teaching Procedure for Control Group	
3.7 Technique of Analyzing the Data	
3.7.1 Normality Test	42
3.7.2 Homogeneity Test	42
3.7.3 Paired Sample T-test	43
3.7.4 Independent Sample T-test	43

CHAPTER IV_FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1	Fir	ndings	. 44
4.1	.1	Descriptive Statistic	.44
4.1	.3	Normality Test	.47
4.1	.4	Homogeneity Test	.49
4.1	.5	Statistical Analysis	.50
4.2	Int	erpretation of the Study	. 53

CHAPTER V_CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1	Conclusion	55
5.2	The Suggestion	55

REFERENCES	
APPENDICES	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. The Students English Score
Table 2. Describing of People on Descriptive Text 17
Table 3. Describing of Location on Descriptive Text 19
Table 4. Describing of Object on Descriptive Text 21
Table 5. Pretest and Posttest Non-Equivalent Control Group Design 28
Table 6. Population of the Research
Table 7. Sample of the Research
Table 8. Instrument Specification of Reading Achievement
Table 9. Item-Total Statistics of Try Out
Table 10. Criteria of Reliability
Table 11. The Result Reliability of Try Out Score
Table 12. The Teaching Schedules41
Table 13. Reading Scoring Scale41
Table 14. Descriptive Analysis of Control Group
Table 15. Descriptive Analysis of Experimental Group 45
Table 16. Score Distribution in Experimental Group
Table 17. Score Distribution in Control Group 46
Table 18. The Result of Normality Pre-Test One Sample Wilcoxon Test
Table 19. The Result of Normality Post-Test One-Sample Wilcoxon Test49
Table 20. Homogeneity of Pre Test Result 50
Table 21. Homogeneity of Post Test Result 50
Table 22. The Result of Paired Sample T-Test in Experimental Group

Table 23. The Result of Paired Sample T-Test in Control Group .	
Table 24. The Result of Independent Sample T-Test	52

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Diagram Score of Pre Test and Post Test in Experimental Group46
Figure 2. Diagram Score of Pre Test and Post Test in Control Group47

LIST OF APPENDICS

- Appendix A. The Instrument Test
- Appendix B. Learning Modul of Experimental Group
- Appendix C. Learning Modul of Control Group
- Appendix D. The Result of Try Out Score
- Appendix E. Students Attendance List Try Out
- Appendix F. The Result of Validity of Try Out
- Appendix G. Item-Total Statistics Try Out
- Appendix H. The Result Reliability of Try Out
- Appendix I. The Result of Control Group
- Appendix J. The Result of Experimental Group
- Appendix K. Student's Attendance List Experimental Group
- Appendix L. Student's Attendance List Control Group
- Appendix M. The Result of Normality Test
- Appendix N. The Result of Homogeneity Test
- Appendix O. The Result of Descriptive Statistics
- Appendix P. The Result of Paired Sample T-Test
- Appendix Q. The Result of Independent Sample T-Test
- Appendix R. Research Permit
- Appendix S. Letter of Statement
- Appendix T. Documentation
- Appendix U. Thesis Consultant Card
- Appendix V. Lembar Bukti Revisi Ujian Skripsi
- Appendix W. Biography

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This study discussed about: (1) background, (2) the problems of study, (3) the formulation of problem, (4) the objective of study, and (5) the significances of study.

1.1 Background of Study

English as an international language is currently widely utilized in a varietyof professions all around the world. Learning English is vital, and individuals worldwide choose to acquire it as a second language. Everyone uses English to interact and communicate (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021). Many nations included Indonesia English is used as a second language in their school curricula, and children began studying English early (Sinaga, 2021). English was a vital subject in our educational system. Concrete choices made by the Indonesian government reveal that English was being included in the curriculum at the high school or vocational level.

One part of the English skills was reading. As stated by Sari (2019), reading is a process of interactions between the reader and the material in which all the schematic knowledge is interacted with all the reader's social and contextual factors. Nur and Djuwairiah (2017) stated that reading was a part of language skills that required an interactive approach through text to comprehend the meaning and get information from written text. Reading is one of the English skills learners must acquire, along with speaking, listening, and writing. Burhan (2012, p. 9) stated that reading skill was a physical and cerebral activity that reveals the meaning of written texts, and

it included the process of learning letters. To grasp the meaning of the text, students must be able to analyze and interpret the text, which makes it easier to understand the text itself. Students must also understand the goals of the writers' points of view in order to understand the text.

The goal of reading was to be able to comprehend the text more effectively. Additionally, reading a text will provide the students with fresh perspectives and knowledge that will boost their intelligence and prepare them for problems in the real world. Students should master all genres of texts; one of them was a descriptive text. In addition to Loka (2020), descriptive text was intended to describe a particular thing, person, animal, or place. When reading a descriptive text, students need to grasp that it has four linguistic features: action verbs, simple present tense, utilizing adjectives to describe nouns, and specified participants. According to Eko (2017), the process of description was done by ordering their characteristics clearly, starting with being named, classified, and dealing with their attributes, behaviors, functions, and so on, so that the readers or hearers could possibly notice what the writer was writing about as if they could directly see it through their own eyes.

Based on the researcher's observation and interview with one of the English teachers at SMK Gajah Mada 3, the researcher found that the students still lacked English skills. One of the most common challenges with learning is a lack of motivation, which can lead to difficulty in vocabulary, grammar, reading, writing, speaking, and listening in English. It was in line with Filgona et al (2020) statement that motivation was crucial since it encouraged and energized learners to think, concentrate, and learn successfully. Certain things could impact motivation. These aspects included students' needs, interests, enjoyment, social lives, teachers, instructional methods, and learning environments.

Thus, some students at SMK Gajah Mada 3 still got low grades, only 50% of students there who passed the minimum grades. This is problematic because most of the questions assessed require reading the text and also Vocational High Schools in which students master English have a significant impact on their future skill capital, the researcher was attempting to increase students' reading accomplishment to earn maximum grades, and the researcher was interested in expanding this title to include a study that assists students and teachers in matching the strategy of teaching and improving their reading comprehension.

Table 1. The Students English Score

		Classes				The	
No	Score (KKM)	X.AK	X.MP 1	X.MP 2	Number of Students	Percentage	
1	>70	13	11	4	28	50 %	
2	< 70	8	9	11	28	50 %	
1	Fotal	21	20	15	56	100 %	

(Source: Teacher's Documentation of the Tenth Grade of SMK Gajah Mada 3 Palembang)

Lack of interest in reading was one of the issues the students had with reading, not their lack of ability (Sakinah 2018). Readers must read regularly and often to increase their reading achievement. As long as students have a favorable attitude toward reading activities, they will adopt this behavior if they perform this reading exercise frequently and consistently. This study aims to provide a solution to the taught method by utilizing the choral reading strategy to address this issue. Thus, the researcher taught students the choral reading technique. To use this technique, the students read confidently and applied the choral reading strategy; nobody notices when they make mistakes when they read. It is hoped that using this approach will help students love reading.

According to Tri (2021), choral reading, also known as choral speaking, is the simultaneous oral reading of information by two or more people and has been shown to be extremely effective in eliminating stuttering. According to Soto Taberes (2016), in choral reading, the teacher and students read a paragraph or sentence at a time, giving them the advantage of a model while practicing reading aloud. Choral reading helps students gain confidence by making it simple to pronounce and grasp words one at a time. As a result, the choral reading strategy should be used as an alternative method of dealing with these challenges. To sum up, the classroom strategies include using choral reading strategies by teachers to help students absorb the words in a chapter by establishing small groups and then reading aloud together. This procedure's purpose was not only to protect students from stuttering but also to increase their English fluency and progressively boost their self-confidence.

Here were some previous studies related to this research, the first came from Sulung (2021) found that choral reading strategy has succeeded in enriching students reading comprehension. This strategy increased the interaction of the teacher to all students. Meanwhile, Ayuba (2022) in him research implementation of Choral Reading Method to seventh-grade in improving students' reading fluency at SMP N 1 Botupingge. The result of the research was that it was effective to be used in reading class to effect students reading fluency. Next, based on the result of the study by Ismayanti (2017), indicated that using the choral reading strategy had a considerable influence on students reading comprehension. Thus, the research's findings revealed that students' understanding of how to teach recount material using the choral reading strategy was more significant. Then, Midi (2024) his research found out the use of choral and reading strategy significantly effective to improve the students' reading skill. The last from Nasution (2019), his research proved that the use of Choral Reading learning strategies is very effective. It can be concluded that the Choral Reading Strategy can improve reading achievement in students.

Based on result of previous researcher and the problems above, the researcher tried to promote choral reading strategy in teaching reading achievement for SMK Gajah Mada 3 Palembang at tenth grade. The reason for choosing choral reading strategy is to make students motivated reading achievement which more interesting, focus on individual in groups.

Thus, the researcher was interested in conducting a study on the title "Improving the Tenth Graders' Reading Achievement on Descriptive Texts by Using Choral Reading Strategy at SMK Gajah Mada 3 Palembang.".

5

1.2 The Problem of the Study1.2.1 Limitation of the study

The limitation of the study focused on the teaching of reading achievement. Futhermore, the lack of students' reading achievement on descriptive text is the problem at this moment of the tenth-grade students of SMK Gajah Mada 3 Palembang. Thus, Choral reading strategy was applied to improve the students' reading achievement.

1.2.2 Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of this research is formulated as follows: "was there any significant difference in reading achievement on descriptive text of the tenth graders at SMK Gajah Mada 3 Palembang who were taught by using choral reading strategy and those who were not?".

1.3 Objectives of Study

Based on the problem above, the objectives of this study was to find out whether or not there was significant difference in reading achievement on descriptive text of the tenth graders at SMK Gajah Mada 3 Palembang who were taught by using choral reading strategy and those who were not.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study would be useful in learning English for:

a. The Students

This study hope help students increasing the fluency and success of their reading. The student's knowledge and understanding of text-reading proficiency aregood. To lessen their difficulties reading English, they might use the choral readingstrategy.

b. The Teachers

To provide guidance to teachers on how to used the Choral Reading Strategy to address issues with reading achievement Learners. This strategy may be able to teach reading more effectively if they apply the findings of this study.

c. The Researcher and Other Researchers

Hopefully, this study can serve as a broad summary of the issues affecting students' reading performance in order to provide alternative methods and approaches that might be applied to raise students' reading achievement in texts in later research. As references to perform more study in the same issue across severaltopics in the varied context. This study might serve as a model for others who desire to do research in a comparable sector.

REFERENCES

Akhmetova, A. I. (2022). A study of reading attitude and reading achievement among young learners in middle school. *Heliyon*(8(7)).

Anderson, M., & Anderson, K. (2003). Text Types in English. Australia: Macmillan.

- Antonacci, A Patricia and Callaghan, M.O Catherine. (2012). "Promoting Literacy Development 50 Research-based Strategies for K-8 Learner". United States: Sage Publication.
- Arikunto, S. (2006). *Prosedure Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: PT.Rineka Cipta.
- Ary, D et al. (2010). Introduction to Research in Education. Canada: Thompson Wadworth.
- Ayuba, H., & Kadir, L. (2022). The Implementation of Choral Reading Method in Improving Students' Reading Fluency. *Journal of English Teaching and Linguistic Issues (JETLI)*, 1 (2), 47 - 65. Retrieved 07 30, 2022, from http://ejournal.iaingorontalo.ac.id/index.php/JETLI
- Brown, H. (2004). *Language Assessment: Principle and Classroom Practices*. New York: Longman: Pearson Education.
- Burhan. (2012). Definition of Reading Accordingto some Experts General Concept ofReading. Retrieved from http://soal dankunci jawaban blogger pekolingan.blogspot.com/2013/04/de finition-of-reading-according-tosome.html
- Cohen Louis, Manion Lawrence, Morrison Keith. (2018). Research Method Education (Vol. Eighth Edition). New York: Routledge.
- Creswell, J. W. (2023). *Research Design* (Vol. Sixth Edition). California: Sage Publications Ltd.

- Depiknas. (2015). Curriculum dan Panduan Penilaian untuk sekolah menengah atas. Jakarta: Direktroat Jendral Pendidikan dasar dan menengah.
- Eko, N. (2017). Students Descriptive Text Writing in SFL Perspective. *Indonesian* Journal of English Language Teacher and Applied Linguistics.
- Febriani. (2011). Improving Reading Comprehension Trough Reciprocal Teaching Technique. Depok.
- Field, A. (2018). *Discovering Statistics Using IBM SPSS Statistics* (Vol. 5th Edition). London: Sage Publication Ltd.
- Filgona, J., Sakiyo, J., Gwany, D. M., & Okoronka, A. U. (2020). Motivation in learning. *Asian Journal of Education and social studies*, 16-37.
- Flynn, D. (2003). Students guide to SPSS. Barnard College: Columbia University.
- Fraenkel Jack R , Wallen Norman E , Hyun Helen H. (2023). *How Design and Evaluate Research Education* (Vol. Eleventh Edition). New York: Mc Graw Hill.
- Ghozali, I. (2018). *Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate Dengan Program IBM SPSS 25.* Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- Handayani, R. (2020). Metodologi Penelitan Sosial. Yogyakarta: Trussmedia Grafika.
- Ibrahim, A. (2019). An Analysis on Difficultes in Reading Comrehension of Islamic Story Among the Seventh Graders of the SMP Kartikatama Metro.
- Ismayanti, D. (2017). *The Effect of Applying Choral Reading Method on the Students' Comprehension in Reading Recount Text.* University of Muhammdiyah Sumatera Utara, Indonesia.

- Jayanti, A. D. (2019). Students' Writing Ability on English Descriptive Text at Grade VIII in SMPN 33 Padang. ENGLISH FRANCA, 79. Retrieved from file:///C:/Users/USER/AppData/Local/Temp/843-3969-1-PB.pdf
- Khairiah, W. (2024). The Effect of Choral Reading Strategy Toward Students' Reading Fluency at the second year students of Islamic Junior High School Kuntu Regency of Kampar. Riau: CORE.
- Leavy, P. (2017). Research Design, Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based and Community-Based Particularly Research Approved. New York: The Guilford Press.
- Lestari, M. I. (2017). The Influence of Choral Reading Method Towards Students' Reading Comprehension Ability at the Sevebth Grade of SMPN 3 Batanghari. *State Islamic Institute of Metro*.
- Loka, F. R. (2020). An Analysis of Students' Writing Descriptive Text at The First Year Sman 4 Pekanbaru.
- Lubis, A. M. (2019). The Effect of Herringbone Technique Toward the Students' Reading Comprehension at State Islamic Senior High School 1 Batanghari. Indonesia.
- Mandasari, B., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2021). Fipped classroom learning model: Implementation and Its Impact on EFL. *Ethical Lingua: Journal of Language Teaching and Literature*, 150-158.
- Midi, H. L., Tahang, H., Akib, M., Fitriana, M., & Irhayanti, D. (2024). The Use of Choral Reading Strategy to Improve Students' Reading Skill. *JOLIES* : *Journal of Linguistic and English Studies*, 1(2), 63-70. doi:10.33506
- Muslikah, A. (2022). SPLASH (Smart Path to Learning English) SMK/MAK Grade X (Kurikulum Merdeka). Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Nasution Sarah, Z. M. (2019). An Appication of Choral Reading Strategy in English Language Lessons in Economic Text to increasing Reading Skill for the

Student Grade XI State Vocational School 2 Medan. International Journal of The Social Science, Education and Humanities, 189-206.

- Noor, N. M. (2011). Reading Habits and Preferences of EFL Post Graduate: A Case Study. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistic, vol 11 No.1*.
- Nur, A. HD juwairiyah. (2017). Improving Students' Reading Skill through Interactive Approach at the First Grade of Sma N 1 Mare. *ETERNAL:* (English, Teaching, Learning, and Research Journal),(3(1)), 44-56. doi:https://doi.org/10.24252/Eternal.V31.2017.A
- Nurhamdani, S. (2023). THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHORAL AND REPEATED READING STRATEGY (CRRS)TO IMPROVE THE READING ABILITY OF YEAR 7 STUDENTS AT UPT SMPN 1 CEMPA PINRANG. International Journal of Business, English, and Communication.
- Patton, M. Q. (2014). Qualitative research & evaluation methods: Integrating theory and practice. Sage publications.
- Rasinski, T. V. (2010). The Fluent Reader. *Journal of teacher action research, 2*.
- Sakinah. (2018). THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' READING HABITS AND READING ACHIEVEMENT IN ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM AT JAMBI UNIVERTSITY. Retrieved from https://repository.unja.ac.id/3362/1/ARTICLE1.pdf
- Sanggam Siahaan and Kusno Shidoha. (2008). *Generic Text Structure*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Sari, D. K. (2019). Effective reading strategies for reading skills. *Esteem Journal of English Education Study Programme*(2 2), 120-122.
- Septiawan, T. R. (2021). The influence of using choral reading (CR) strategy towards students reading comprehension in narrative text of the eighth grade of SMP Negeri 1 Terbanggi Besar academic year of 2020/2021. Retrieved March 16, 2022, from http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/id/eprint/15957

- Sinaga, R. R. (2021). Exploring students' attitude towards English online learning using moodle during covid-19 pandemic at SMK Yadika Bandarlampung. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning, 2*(1), 8-15.
- Soto Tabares, E. T. (2016). The implementation of reading fluency strategies in second graders. Universidad Tecnologica de Pereira.
- Sri Nurhamdani ; Chairil Anwar Korompot ; Geminastiti Sakkir. (2023). The Implementation of Choral and Repeted Reading Strategy (CRRS) to Improve The Reading Ability of Year 7 Students at UPT SMPN 1 Cempa Pinrang. International Journal of Business, English, and Communication (IJoBEC), 1(1), 19-23.

Sukardi. (2012). Metodologi Penelitian. Jakarta: PT.Bumi Aksara.

- Sulung, Y. Y., & Tuerah, I. J. (2021). The Effect of Choral Reading Strategy on Teaching Students Reading Comprehension. SoCul: International Journal of Research in Social Cultural Issues, 1(01), 21-29. doi:https://doi.org/10.53682/soculijrccsscli.v1i01
- Tri, R. S. (2021). The influence of using choral reading (CR) strategy towards students reading comprehension in narrative text of the eighth grade of SMP Negeri 1 Terbanggi Besar academic year of 2020/2021. (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Raden Intan Lampung). Retrieved from http://repository.radenintan.ac.i
- Yenita H, Fatimah T, Adzanil P. (2014, March 13). Teaching Writing Descriptive Text By Using Collaborative Technique. *E-Journal Bung Hatta University*, 4. doi:10.37301
- Yulianto, E. (2019). The Influence of Combining Choral Reading Strategy with Question and Answer Relationship Strategy on the Students' Reading Skill Among the Eight Grade at SMP Muhammadiyah Pekalongan in the Academic Year of 2019/2020. (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Metro).
- Zetira, R. G. (2015). Using Clustering Technique to Explore the Ideas in Writing Descriptive Text. English Department Faculty of Languages and Arts. Retrieved from http://lib.unnes.ac.id/20357/