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## Appendices

### *APPENDIX 1 : INSTRUMENTS*

#### **Grammatical Knowledge Test**

1. Have you met Ningsih? She is a friend of ..... .
  - a. my
  - b. my mother
  - c. my mother's
  - d. me
2. You are the only person ..... I can talk.
  - a. to whom
  - b. with who
  - c. that
  - d. which
3. There is no point ..... the kids. They are old enough to look after themselves.
  - a. to worry for
  - b. in worrying about
  - c. in worrying for
  - d. to worry about
4. He is too ..... person to say no.
  - a. nice a
  - b. nice of a
  - c. a nice
  - d. so nice
5. I am not quite sure why ..... want to interfere with their marriage.
  - a. would you
  - b. you
  - c. you would
  - d. you can
6. We have got three ..... cats.
  - a. look-alike
  - b. similar-looking
  - c. same
  - d. alike

7. .... you come late?
  - a. Why
  - b. Why are
  - c. Why did
  - d. Why do
8. She didn't marry Fauzy because their marrying .....by her parents.
  - a. was not agreed
  - b. were agreed
  - c. were not agreed
  - d. was agreed
9. I didn't ..... to see Alia when I was in Jakarta .
  - a. got
  - b. be got
  - c. getting
  - d. get
10. ....you seen the film in which Brad Pitt saves the world from the zombies?
  - a. Has
  - b. Did
  - c. Have
  - d. Do
11. Anyone who was ..... by the atrocities ought to ask himself what they could have done to prevent them.
  - a. shock
  - b. shocked
  - c. shocking
  - d. being shock
12. My shirt ..... dirty, I don't ..... it will do for the wedding.
  - a. is ..... think
  - b. are ..... think
  - c. is ..... thought
  - d. is ..... thinking

13. I am sorry, I don't understand what .....
- can you mean
  - you are meaning
  - you mean
  - do you mean
14. Thanks for having me! I ..... so much fun with you guys.
- do have
  - did have
  - will had
  - had
15. If I'd known about it, I ..... you for sure
- had told
  - should have told
  - would have told
  - would of told
16. I can't park here. That motorbike is ..... the way
- on
  - across
  - up
  - in
17. She always ..... away with being late.
- got
  - get
  - getting
  - gets
18. I ....., I completely forgot our wedding anniversary.
- have to admitted
  - has to admit
  - had to admit
  - had to admitted
19. Anger is something which ..... controlled
- should tried to be
  - should try to be
  - should be tried to be
  - should tried to

20. Don't ever smoke again. You ..... easily been killed.
- can
  - should have
  - could have
  - would
21. Even though Juned ..... a fortune, he went on working as a consultant.
- had make
  - had made
  - have made
  - have make
22. ....to Bandung by train yesterday?
- Did Marina went
  - Did Marina go
  - Does Marina go
  - Does Marina went
23. How many people ..... in your family?
- are there
  - is there
  - there are
  - there is
24. "Has Husni got a sister?" "No, he ....., but he has got two brothers."
- hasn't
  - has
  - haven't
  - has not
25. It is Saturday today. Tomorrow ..... Sunday
- be
  - is
  - will be
  - will

**APPENDIX 2 : INSTRUMENTS****Vocabulary Knowledge Test**

1. Salvation means :
  - a. subjective
  - b. saveness
  - c. forgiving
  - d. merciful
2. Culture means:
  - a. nature
  - b. hall
  - c. discussion
  - d. society
3. Contract means :
  - a. Agreement
  - b. Relationship
  - c. event program
  - d. calendar
4. Merchant means:
  - a. bargainer
  - b. trader
  - c. sailor
  - d. trainer
5. Establish means :
  - a. cancel
  - b. request
  - c. settle
  - d. draw
6. Thrill means:
  - a. amuse
  - b. excite
  - c. tremble
  - d. exalt
7. Perform means:
  - a. act
  - b. specify
  - c. work
  - d. concern

8. Indigenous means :

- a. well-lived
- b. genuine
- c. comfortable
- d. possible

9. Exchange means:

- a. substitute
- b. barter
- c. go back
- d. enclose

10. boasting means :

- a. drawing
- b. sailing
- c. meaning
- d. praising

11. Wealth means:

- a. riches
- b. expensive clothes
- c. good effect
- d. benefit

12. Majestic means :

- a. attractive
- b. dignified
- c. strong
- d. weak

13. Landmark means:

- a. border
- b. center
- c. object
- d. earth

14. Deities means:

- a. establishments
- b. divinities
- c. explosions
- d. expansions



15. Restrain means :
- a. prevent
  - b. encounter
  - c. purchase
  - d. bother
16. Strategy means:
- a. intention
  - b. project
  - c. plan
  - d. business card
17. Due to means :
- a. despite
  - b. except for
  - c. instead of
  - d. because of
18. Trek up means:
- a. compete
  - b. climb
  - c. move
  - d. walk
19. Slippery means :
- a. sloppy
  - b. icy
  - c. ugly
  - d. weak
20. Consider means:
- a. describe simply
  - b. see
  - c. think about
  - d. try on
21. Conquer means:
- a. dare
  - b. cease
  - c. defeat
  - d. continue
22. Guard means:
- a. defender
  - b. guide
  - c. builder
  - d. farmer

23. Cleanse means :

- a. wash
- b. introduce
- c. keep
- d. precede

24. Prowess means:

- a. patterns
- b. possibilities
- c. model
- d. braveness

25. Caution means :

- a. brief introduction
- b. strong prospect
- c. security deposit
- d. careful behavior

26. Mindful means:

- a. inherent
- b. fatal
- c. aware
- d. insane

27. Bid means:

- a. donation
- b. offense
- c. offer
- d. condition

28. Prescribe means :

- a. determine
- b. adore
- c. estimate
- d. admit

29. Nevertheless means:

- a. before
- b. instead
- c. besides
- d. however

30. Evaluate means:
- a. indicate
  - b. impress
  - c. assess
  - d. award
31. Indeed means:
- a. Certainly
  - b. easily
  - c. inside
  - d. wrong
32. Conscience means :
- a. consideration
  - b. discipline
  - c. moral belief
  - d. reasonable thinking
33. Provide means:
- a. buy
  - b. hide
  - c. sell
  - d. give
34. Unceasing means :
- a. endless
  - b. upset
  - c. tired
  - d. equal
35. Relative means:
- a. leisure
  - b. family
  - c. variety
  - d. couple
36. Concern means:
- a. give information
  - b. give attention
  - c. give up
  - d. give hope

37. Gorgeous means:
- pleasure
  - beautiful
  - enjoyment
  - loyalty
38. Pier means:
- shore
  - ship board
  - shield
  - shark
39. Intact means :
- be untouched by harms
  - be in the right size
  - be important
  - be attractive
40. Qualify means:
- make quiet
  - measure
  - hold back
  - meet requirements
41. If event is **crucial**, it is:
- not normal
  - very important
  - normal
  - from a certain period
42. Ahmad thinks that brushing his teeth daily is **beneficial**, or
- Helpful
  - useless
  - painful
  - pretty
43. Hamdan had a **dialogue** with the passenger on the train. He
- had a fight
  - had a conversation
  - had a snack
  - had a lot of money

44. If you **excel** in class, you
- do poorly
  - do very well
  - do things very differently
  - do the same as others
45. My brother **supplemented** his income by
- putting it in the bank
  - going to the movies five times a week
  - eating vitamins
  - getting a second job
46. Which of the following is an example of a **civic** duty?
- reading a book
  - paying your taxes
  - staying at home
  - protesting a law you don't like
47. Which activity requires the most **strategy**?
- tying your shoes
  - jumping into cold water
  - playing chess
  - making change for a dollar
48. You can usually **assume** that a person with a **beard** is
- a pirate
  - hot
  - itchy
  - a man
49. Which of the following most likely has a **theme**?
- a new bike
  - a cracked egg
  - your mother
  - a story
50. What would be a big **hindrance** in class?
- a new whiteboard
  - taking notes
  - the desks
  - a pencil that keeps breaking

## APPENDIX 3 : INSTRUMENTS

### Socioculture Knowledge Test

1. Rukun Islam hukumnya :
  - a. Sunnah dilakukan semuanya
  - b. Hanya poin pertama dan kedua wajib dilaksanakan
  - c. Semuanya wajib dilaksanakan
  - d. Hanya poin terakhir yang sunnah
2. Rukun Islam terdiri dari :
  - a. 5 rukun
  - b. 6 rukun
  - c. 4 rukun
  - d. 7 rukun
3. Rukun Islam yang ketiga adalah :
  - a. Menunaikan ibadah haji bagi yang mampu
  - b. Menegakkan shalat
  - c. Melaksanakan puasa pada Bulan Ramadhan
  - d. Menunaikan zakat
4. Sebelum melakukan shalat, terlebih dahulu melakukan :
  - a. Mandi
  - b. Berwudhu
  - c. Adzan
  - d. Memakai wewangian
5. Shalat wajib lima waktu dilakukan dalam sehari dimulai dari bermulanya hari adalah:
  - a. Shalat shubuh, dhuhur, ashar, maghrib, dan isya
  - b. Shalat dhuha, dhuhur, ashar, maghrib, dan isya
  - c. Shalat shubuh, dhuhur, maghrib, isya, dan tahajjud
  - d. Shalat shubuh, dhuha, dhuhur, ashar, dan maghrib.
6. Bacaan shalat yang wajib dibaca adalah:
  - a. Do'a Iftitah
  - b. Surah Al Ikhlas
  - c. Surah Al Fatihah
  - d. Surah Al Kaafiruun

7. Membaca dua kalimah syahadat adalah rukun Islam yang
  - a. Kesatu
  - b. Kedua
  - c. Ketiga
  - d. Keempat
8. Hukum wajib melakukan shalat lima kali sehari berarti:
  - a. jika dilakukan berpahala, tidak dilakukan tidak apa-apa
  - b. jika dilakukan tidak apa-apa, tidak dilakukan tidak apa-apa
  - c. jika dilakukan berpahala, tidak dilakukan berpahala
  - d. jika dilakukan berpahala, tidak dilakukan berdosa
9. Hukum sunnat melakukan shalat rawatib sebelum dan sesudah shalat wajib,berarti:
  - a. jika dilakukan berpahala, tidak dilakukan tidak apa-apa
  - b. jika dilakukan tidak apa-apa, tidak dilakukan tidak apa-apa
  - c. jika dilakukan berpahala, tidak dilakukan berpahala
  - d. jika dilakukan berpahala, tidak dilakukan berdosa
10. Rukun Islam yang kedua adalah :
  - a. Menunaikan ibadah haji bagi yang mampu
  - b. Menegakkan shalat
  - c. Melaksanakan puasa pada Bulan Ramadhan
  - d. Menunaikan zakat
11. Istilah yang dikenal untuk seseorang yang mengumandangkan adzan adalah
  - a. mufadzdzir
  - b. musafir
  - c. muadzin
  - d. hafidz
12. Tata cara melaksanakan shalat dijelaskan dalam:
  - a. Al Qur'an
  - b. Hadits/Sunnah
  - c. Kitab Ihya Ulum Al Din
  - d. Kitab Imam Syafi'i

13. Perintah melaksanakan shalat dapat ditemukan dalam:
  - a. Al Qur'an
  - b. Hadits/Sunnah
  - c. Kitab Ihya Ulum Al Din
  - d. Kitab Imam Syafi'i
14. Menunaikan zakat adalah rukun Islam yang
  - a. kesatu
  - b. kedua
  - c. ketiga
  - d. keempat
15. Melaksanakan shalat secara teratur dan khusuk setiap hari akan
  - a. membersihkan diri dari kotoran
  - b. membersihkan diri dari dosa-dosa
  - c. membersihkan diri dari najis
  - d. membersihkan diri dari debu
16. Surah Al Fatihah yang artinya berbunyi "hanya kepadaMu kami menyembah dan hanya kepada-Mulah kami memohon pertolongan" adalah bunyi ayat:
  - a. ketiga
  - b. kelima
  - c. keempat
  - d. keenam
17. Bacaan shalat yang berbunyi "subhanakallahumma rabbana wabihamdika allahummaghfiri" dibaca pada saat:
  - a. duduk di antara dua sujud
  - b. tasyahud awal
  - c. sujud
  - d. i'tidal
18. "Shalat dapat mencegah kamu dari melakukan perbuatan mungkar", adalah perkataan yang disampaikan oleh :
  - a. Allah SWT.
  - b. Nabi Muhammad
  - c. Nabi Ibrahim
  - d. Nabi Ismail



19. Selama berabad-abad Kota Makassar dianggap sebagai kota terbesar di Indonesia Timur disebabkan karena :
  - a. Banyak tempat pariwisatanya
  - b. Banyak sukunya
  - c. Menjadi pusat perdagangan dari bangsa-bangsa lain
  - d. Berbagai-macam makanan tradisionalnya
  
20. Pelabuhan Paotere adalah pelabuhan pertama yang dianggap memiliki aura sebagai kota tua di Kota Makassar karena :
  - a. Tempat bersandarnya Kapal Phinisi yang agung
  - b. Tempat nelayan membongkar hasil ikannya
  - c. Tempat perdagangan hasil laut terbesar
  - d. Tempat bersandarnya kapal-kapal kayu nelayan
  
21. Suku-suku yang ada di Sulawesi Selatan yang terkenal sangat disegani oleh bangsa-bangsa lain karena jiwa pelautnya yang berani, adalah:
  - a. Bugis dan Toraja
  - b. Mandar dan Makassar
  - c. Bugis dan Mandar
  - d. Makassar dan Bugis
  
22. Sekarang ini Kota Makassar menjadi kota modern di Indonesia Timur karena:
  - a. Tempat-tempat pariwisatanya yang menarik
  - b. Berbagai-macam sukunya
  - c. Dijadikan pusat perdagangan dari bangsa-bangsa lain
  - d. Berbagai-macam makanan tradisionalnya
  
23. Salah satu tempat menarik di Kota Makassar di mana terdapat buku legenda tentang La Galigo adalah :
  - a. Anjungan Pantai Losari
  - b. Benteng Rotterdam
  - c. Pelabuhan Paotere
  - d. Balla Lompoa
  
24. Kota Makassar juga terkenal dengan surganya berbelanja perhiasan emas karena adanya :
  - a. Pasar Baru
  - b. Pasar Butung
  - c. Jalan Somba Opu
  - d. Jalan China Town

25. Pantai Losari **sangat** terkenal di kalangan turis karena :
- Jenis makanan yang dijajakan
  - Panorama matahari terbit dan matahari terbenam
  - Hotel-hotel yang berjejer di sepanjang jalan di Pantai Losari
  - Toko ole-ole yang menyediakan segala macam kerajinan
26. Salah satu tempat yang menarik dikunjungi di sekitar Pantai Losari adalah:
- Trans Studio
  - Bantimurung
  - Lapangan Karebosi
  - Balla Lompoa
27. Tempat terkenal yang berlokasi di sudut Jalan Sulawesi dan Jalan Serui yang juga termasuk bangunan tua adalah:
- Kelenteng *the Apparition of the Dragon*
  - Benteng Rotterdam
  - C.L.Bundt Ochid Garden*
  - Kelenteng *Tian Hou Gong*
28. Pelabuhan Paotere juga termasuk salah satu tempat yang menarik untuk dikunjungi untuk berfoto di kapal-kapal kayu dan mendapatkan hasil-hasil laut segar. Pelabuhan Paotere terletak di :
- Sebelah Selatan Kota Makassar
  - Sebelah Utara Kota Makassar
  - Sebelah Timur Kota Makassar
  - Sebelah Barat Kota Makassar
29. Hal utama yang menjadikan Trans Studio Makassar sebagai tempat yang menarik dan modern adalah :
- Jenis-jenis permainan yang tersedia
  - Bangunannya
  - Taman bermainnya berada dalam ruangan (indoor) dan ber-AC
  - Letaknya yang berada di area pantai
30. Tempat wisata yang berada di sekitar (sebelah Utara) Kota Makassar yang memiliki alam yang indah dan alami adalah:
- Malino
  - Bendungan Bili-bili
  - Bantimurung
  - Wisata Pantai Galesong

31. Jika Anda pernah ke Balla Lompoa, kegiatan yang menarik dan rutin dilakukan setiap jam 9 setiap pagi adalah :
  - a. Pergantian Pengawal/Penjaga
  - b. Pencucian Benda-benda Pusaka
  - c. Pameran Benda-benda Museum
  - d. Peragaan Tari-tarian Tradisional
32. Bangsa penjajah yang membangun Benteng Rotterdam adalah:
  - a. Jepang
  - b. Portugis
  - c. Belanda
  - d. Spanyol
33. Perbedaan yang dapat ditemui di Pantai Losari sejak dilakukan reklamasi adalah KECUALI:
  - a. Adanya Wisata Air
  - b. Adanya Mesjid Terapung
  - c. Pembuatan ikon-ikon budaya yang terdapat di Sulawesi Selatan
  - d. Berjejernya penjual Pisang Epe
34. Di sepanjang Jalan Somba Opu, kita dapat menemui toko-toko seperti KECUALI:
  - a. Emas dan perak
  - b. Olahraga
  - c. Elektronik
  - d. Ole-ole kerajinan dari berbagai daerah
35. Bantimurung dijadikan sebagai Taman Nasional karena:
  - a. Tangga-tangga yang licin dan tinggi
  - b. Habitat dari 150 spesies kupu-kupu yang langka
  - c. Air terjun yang deras
  - d. Sungai yang berbatu-batu
36. Balla Lompoa adalah istana kerajaan dari:
  - a. Sultan Hasanuddin
  - b. Sultan Badaruddin
  - c. Pangeran Diponegoro
  - d. Arung Palakka

37. Suku bangsa yang berkembang di Sulawesi Selatan dan tinggal di daerah-daerah dataran rendah seperti di daerah Wajo, Sidrap, Barru, dan Soppeng, adalah :
- Makassar
  - Bugis
  - Toraja
  - Mandar
38. Urutan prosesi Pernikahan Tradisional Bugis sebagai berikut:
- Mappacci, Mapparola, Mappenre Botting, Tudang Botting
  - Mappacci, Tudang Botting, Mappenre Botting, Mapparola
  - Mappacci, , Mappenre Botting, Tudang Botting, Mapparola
  - Mappacci, Mapparola, Tudang Botting, Mappenre Botting
39. Ritual utama dalam acara Mappacci sebagai berikut, KECUALI:
- Meletakkan daun pacar di telapak tangan
  - Berdo'a kebaikan untuk sang pengantin
  - Para sesepuh keluarga bergantian memberi do'a dan restu
  - Pingitan yang diberlakukan kepada pengantin wanita
40. Baju Bodo yang digunakan pengantin wanita terlihat spektakuler karena :
- Modelnya
  - Perhiasan yang melengkapinya
  - Bahan kainnya dari sutra
  - Warnanya
41. Acara pertemuan dua keluarga calon mempelai wanita dan laki-laki untuk membicarakan waktu, tata cara prosesi, dan mahar pernikahan disebut :
- Mappenre' Dui'
  - Mammanu' manu'
  - Mapparola
  - Mappettu Ada
42. Pada umumnya dalam pernikahan **tradisional** Bugis, yang menjadi mahar pernikahan adalah :
- Emas
  - tanah
  - perlengkapan shalat
  - beras

43. Ritual yang membolehkan sentuhan pertama mempelai laki-laki ke mempelai wanita dengan dibimbing oleh tokoh keluarga disebut:
- Mammanu' manu'
  - Mappasikatenni
  - Mappasikarawa
  - Mappasi Ita
44. Pada saat prosesi ijab kabul pada pernikahan tradisional Bugis, posisi mempelai laki-laki dan wanita adalah:
- Mempelai laki-laki berhadapan dengan imam/ayah mempelai wanita dan mempelai wanita di sebelah kiri mempelai laki-laki
  - Mempelai laki-laki di sebelah kanan imam/ayah mempelai wanita dan mempelai wanita di sebelah kiri mempelai laki-laki
  - Mempelai laki-laki berhadapan dengan imam/ayah mempelai wanita dan mempelai wanita di sebelah kanan mempelai laki-laki
  - Mempelai laki-laki berhadapan dengan imam/ayah mempelai wanita dan mempelai wanita berada dalam kamar pengantin.
45. Sejumlah uang yang dibawa oleh mempelai laki-laki sebagai simbol kemampuan mempelai laki-laki menghidupi keluarganya kelak disebut:
- Dui' Pattenre
  - Dui' Pappenre'
  - Mahar
  - Dui' Passiyo'
46. Prosesi mengantar mempelai wanita ke rumah keluarga mempelai laki-laki disebut:
- Mammanu' manu'
  - Mappenre' Balanca
  - Mapparola
  - Tudang Penni
47. Kebiasaan turun temurun setelah upacara pernikahan baru saja selesai dilaksanakan, kedua mempelai akan tinggal di:
- Rumah keluarga suami
  - Rumah sendiri
  - Rumah yang dibangun oleh keluarga wanita
  - Rumah keluarga istri

48. Prosesi pernikahan yang digunakan dalam pernikahan tradisional Bugis adalah tata cara pernikahan menurut Islam yang meliputi :
- Penandatanganan dokumen, siqad taqlid, ijab kabul, dan pembacaan do'a.
  - Penandatanganan dokumen, ijab kabul, siqad taqlid dan pembacaan do'a.
  - Siqad taqlid, penandatanganan dokumen, ijab kabul, dan pembacaan do'a.
  - Penandatanganan dokumen, pembacaan do'a, siqad taqlid, dan ijab kabul.
49. Anggota tubuh mempelai wanita yang pertama disentuh oleh tokoh keluarga dari mempelai laki-laki adalah :
- Perut
  - dada
  - dahi
  - tangan
50. Pada pernikahan tradisional Bugis masa dulu dan masa sekarang, hal utama yang telah banyak ditinggalkan adalah:
- Kue-kue tradisional
  - Pappenre'
  - Gotong royong antar tetangga dan keluarga
  - Hidangan makanan tradisional

APPENDIX 4 :

- ❖ *READING PASSAGE 1 : "Prayer as a Pillar of Islam"*
  
- ❖ *READING PASSAGE 2 : "Fascinating Things to See and Do when in Makassar"*
  
- ❖ *READING PASSAGE 3 : "Traditional Bugis Wedding"*

**Circle the vocabularies or words that you do not know their meaning (unknown words) in each reading passage (Reading Passage 1, 2, and 3)**

**Reading Passage 1**

**Prayer as a Pillar of Islam**

Having proclaimed *syahadat* wholeheartedly that there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah, a Muslim should offer prayer (*shalat*) five times each day. That is the second pillar of Islam. Although times for prayer and ritual actions are not specified in the Qur'an, they were indeed established by the prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him. Shubuh is offered during day break or at dawn, dhuhur prayer is offered at noon, ashar prayer is offered at mid-afternoon, maghrib prayer is offered at sunset, and 'isya prayer is offered in the evening. In line with this, we can simply name the five prayers respectively as dawn prayer, noon prayer, mid-afternoon prayer, sunset prayer, and evening prayer. In the holy Al Qur'an, Allah states that "Perform regular prayers. Verily, the prayers are joined on the believers at fixed hours or times," (QS. An-Nisa : 103). Ritually, each of his regular prayer is preceded ablution that cleanse the parts of body (such as hands untik knee, mouth, face, ear, head, and feet), and spirit bestow the ritual purity necessary for divine worship.

These five prayers can be performed individually or in a group wherever they may be – in mosque, at home, at work, or even on the road. The beginning of the period for performing each of prescribed daily prayers and the time to go to the mosque on Friday prayers are announced by a public call to prayer called *adzan*, given by *mu'adzin*, 'caller' from the mosque minaret. The call to prayer consists of seven short statements whose English translation go as follow:

God is the most great.

I testify that there is no god but Allah.

I testify that Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.

Come to prayer.....Come to salvation.

Prayer is better than sleep (this is recited for the after dawn prayer only).

God is the most great.



“Prayer is to the believer,” according to Abdul Hasan Nadwi, “what water is to the fish.” Of course, it is unceasing shower which cleans up one bodies, hearts, and spirits from dirt, defects, and all unjust deeds. The prophet Muhammad p.b.u.h. confirms this ideas by his sayings and actions according to following sound hadith: “See you: If there is river by a house of one of you and washes himself five times a day, can anything of his dirt remain? They said: that does not leave anything of his dirt He said: That is similar to the five prayers by which Allah annuls (minor) sin.” (HN Bukhari Muslim) The Almighty God Allah in the holy Al Qur’an states that “...establish regular prayer: for prayer restrains from shameful and unjust deeds.” (QS Al Ankabut : 45)


(Source: *English for Islamic Studies*: Edisi 53/VI/April 2007)

Answer the following questions according to the reading passage.

1. How many are the pillars of Islam?
  - a. 6 pillars
  - b. 7 pillars
  - c. 4 pillars
  - d. 5 pillars
  
2. According to the passage, praying five times every day is :
  - a. The first pillar of Islam.
  - b. The second pillar of Islam.
  - c. The third pillar of Islam.
  - d. The fourth pillar of Islam.
  
3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as prayer times as obliged by Allah Swt.?
  - a. Dawn
  - b. Mid-afternoon
  - c. Morning
  - d. Sunset
  
4. Which of the following is the true statement according to the passage:
  - a. The all rituals action of prayers are not described in detail in Holy Qur’an
  - b. The all rituals action of prayers are specified in detail in Holy Qur’an
  - c. Some important rituals action of prayers are described in detail in Holy Qur’an
  - d. Not all rituals action of prayers are specified in detail in Holy Qur’an

5. “Perform regulars prayers. Verily, the prayers are joined on the believers at fixed hours or times.” (Q.S. An Nisa: 103). Which words show **the command from Allah Swt** to do the obligation prayers :
  - a. Perform
  - b. Believers
  - c. Verily
  - d. Joined
  
6. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
  - e. Doing prayer five time each day is preceded by saying syahadat wholeheartedly
  - f. Saying syahadat wholeheartedly is preceded by doing prayer five time each day
  - g. The first pillar of Islam is to do prayer five times a day
  - h. The first pillar of Islam is saying syahadat wholeheartedly
  
7. Is ablution obligatory for a Muslim before performing prayer?
  - a. No, it isn't
  - b. Yes, it is
  - c. No, ablution isn't
  - d. Yes, ablution is
  
8. Where is the main place establish prayers according to the passage?
  - a. At home
  - b. At work
  - c. In mosque
  - d. On the road
  
9. Which of the following is NOT true about *adzan*?
  - a. It is performed before praying
  - b. The doer is called muadzin
  - c. It prescribes the time to pray
  - d. It is announced for Friday Prayer
  
10. What is the English translation of *hayya 'alal-falah*?
  - a. Come to prayer
  - b. Come to glory
  - c. Come to salvation
  - d. Come to mercy

11. When is statement of ‘prayer is better than sleep’ recited?
- Dhuhur Prayer
  - Shubuh Prayer
  - Ashar Prayer
  - Maghrib Prayer
12. Why must a muslim offer prayers five times every day ?
- Because Allah Swt says in Al Qur’an.
  - Because Prophet Muhammad Saw did.
  - Because Prophet Muhammad Saw said to be done.
  - Because all prophets did.
13. How did Prophet Muhammad describe five times prayers?
- If a river is a place to wash, someone could easily clean his dirts.
  - If a river is by someone’s house, he could easily and often wash his dirts
  - If a river is near someone’s house, he often goes there to wash himself
  - If a river could be easy to wash someone’s dirts, he often goes there to wash himself
14. What is your conclusion about *shalat*/prayer after reading this text?



## Reading Passage 2

### Fascinating Things to See and Do when in Makassar

The city of Makassar is the largest city in the eastern part of Indonesia and is therefore the trading center and airline hub that connects the western Indonesian islands with the eastern islands of the archipelago. For centuries [Makassar](#) has been a strategic trading port where merchants from India, China, the Indonesian islands, and later the Europeans came to exchange their goods for local export commodities that include gold, silver, pearls, silks, coffee, and spices that were gathered from surrounding regions. Until today Makassar still has that aura of the old cosmopolitan trading center, where majestic Phinisi sailing ships can be seen tied to the pier at the Paotere harbor. For Makassar is indeed the home of these majestic wooden sailing ships that until today continue to ply the archipelago carrying cargo, but have lately been transformed into romantic and luxurious live-aboards for tourists to dive sites at Raja Ampat, Komodo, Bunaken. Bali and more.

The Bugis and the Makassar are widely renowned seafaring people and are admired for their sailing and fighting prowess, who settled as far away to the Riau islands in the west, and Papua in the east. However, Makassar was conquered by the Dutch East India Company, who made Makassar their trading center in the east to be close to the Spice Islands that were the Moluccas. Today, Makassar has become a modern city, boasting an array of top star-rated hotels along the coastal boulevard. But walk into a side street and you may well think you are back in the 19th century. To get you on your way to sightsee around Makassar, here are a number of must-see landmarks:

#### 1 | Fort Rotterdam



Fort Rotterdam was built by the Dutch to defend the city from invading ships, which in the 19th century included the British. The fort stands on the grounds which, since the 16th century was once the seat of the powerful Bugis kingdom of Gowa. This is one of the few fortresses in Indonesia that have remained intact,

so that it is interesting to see how these old forts were constructed. From its parapet you can overlook the entire shore of Makassar way to the horizon in the Bay of Makassar were lie the Spermonde islands. It now houses the Museum of Makassar and South Sulawesi as well as the legendary books called the Il La Galigo. If you are interested in this Dutch heritage fort log on to:

<http://www.indonesia.travel/en/destination/point-of-interest/fort-rotterdam>.

## 2 | Pantai Losari: The Losari Beach walk and the Orchid Gardens



West of Makassar is the popular Pantai Losari, or the Losari Beach Walk, which is the best place to watch the tropical sun slowly sink over the horizon. This place becomes busy near sundown when hawkers come to sell all kinds of yummy foodstuff including mouthwatering seafood, while lovers await the setting sun beyond the blue sea. Not far from Losari Beach is the C.L Bundt Orchid Garden and Collection of Seashells, a favorite spot for tourists to visit. Most upmarket hotels are also located within walking distance from the Losari Beach.

## 3 | The Somba Opu Street Shopping Heaven



Also close by is Jalan Somba Opu, or the Somba Opu Street, which is your Shopping street where you can find anything and everything ranging from gold and silverware, pearls from Ambon, Bali woodcarving, silk sarongs or hand-woven fabrics from Toraja, and a whole lot more. For details and what to shop, click on the following link : <http://www.indonesia.travel/en/post/makassar-s-culinary-specialties-crabs-seafood-and-coto-makassar>

#### 4 | Chinese Temples

Makassar has a number of Chinese temples, the oldest and most important is the Tian Hou Gong temple, or “The Temple of the Heavenly Queen” located on the corner of Jalan Sulawesi and Jalan Serui, which was built in the 18th century. The other is the Long Xian Gong, or “Temple of the Apparition of the Dragon” which is also between Jalan Sulawesi and Jalan Bali, built in 1868. This area comes definitely alive during Chinese New Year and at Cap Goh Meh with clanging lion dances and lots of festivities.

#### 5 | The Paotere Harbor



The Paotere harbor is located some 4 km north from the city center. If you love old sailing ships then this location is definitely a must visit to take fantastic photographs. Nearby is one of Indonesia’s largest fish markets where you can find giant tuna, giant crabs and every sea creature you can imagine on sale. The place is busy from morning to late afternoon.

#### 6 | Trans Studio Makassar



But if you prefer something more modern and entertaining, then the Trans Studio Makassar is your attraction. This is the world's third largest indoor theme park (as of 2009) and includes the Trans Hotel, a residential area, Trans Walk and Rodeo Drive, recreational beach and office area. Here is the perfect place for a fun family adventure because the park offers all the thrills and spills of a regular theme park.

The difference? It is indoors and air-conditioned so you don't have to worry about rain or heat.

## 7 | The Bantimurung Waterfall and the Kingdom of Butterflies



For beautiful Nature, take a ride outside the city and visit the Bantimurung Waterfall in the Bantimurung Bulusaraung National Park. This is a favorite place to wade into the pool and splash under the quite strong flow of the waterfall. Next to the waterfall are steps to walk up along the river to the kingdom of butterflies. Beware, the stairs are slippery and it is quite a walk to trek up the hill to where you find the butterflies. This region holds at least 150 species of butterflies most of which cannot be found elsewhere in the world.

## 8 | The Ballalompoa Museum



If you are interested to know more of the history of Makassar visit the Ballalompoa Museum located in the former palace of the Sultan of Gowa. Every morning at 09.0 local time an impressive “Changing of the Guard” takes place on the plaza in front of the Museum. Wearing resplendent bright red costumes, “soldiers” involved in the “Changing of the Guard” at the former Gowa Palace will perform their drill, which is open to the public.

<https://www.indonesia.travel/gb/en/trip-ideas/fascinating-things-to-see-and-do-when-in-makassar> Wed, 07 February 2018

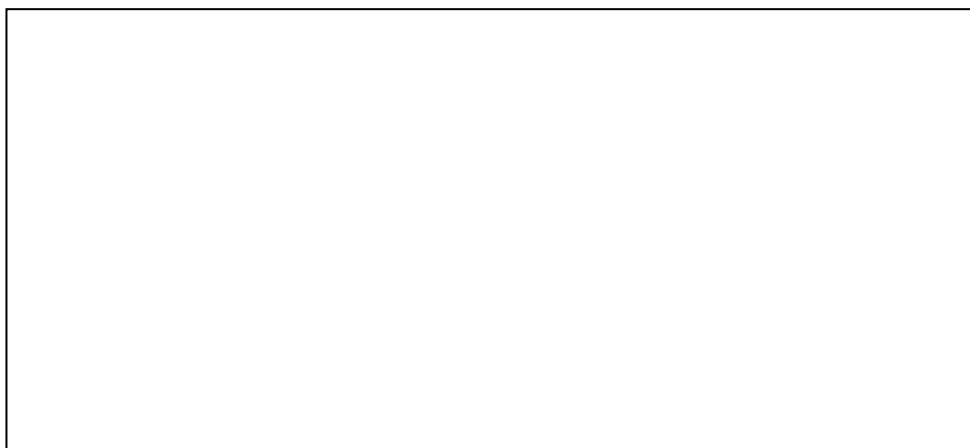
Answer the following questions according to the reading passage.

1. According to the passage, the city of Makassar is called the largest city in East Indonesia because :
  - a. Makassar is the trading city which has many traditional products
  - b. Makassar is the modern city in the eastern part of Indonesia
  - c. Makassar is the center of economy in East Indonesia
  - d. Makassar is the trading center between West Indonesia and East Indonesia
  
2. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage about Makassar?
  - a. Home of romantic live for diving
  - b. Home of majestic for sailing ships
  - c. Home of fantastic for traditional food
  - d. Home of srategic for trading valuable products
  
3. Which of the following is right statement according to the passage:
  - a. The Bugis and the Makassar are the largest tribes of South Sulawesi
  - b. The Bugis and the Makassar are sailor people of South Sulawesi
  - c. The Bugis and the Makassar have different cultures with the other tribes in South Sulawesi
  - d. The Bugis and Makassar are modern tribes in South Sulawesi
  
4. “Makassar has become a modern city, boasting an array of top star-rated hotels along the costal boulevard, but walk into a side street and you may well think you are back in the 19th century”. Which words show **the opposite of modern city**:
  - a. Boasting an array
  - b. A side street
  - c. But walk into
  - d. Along the costal boulevard
  
5. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
  - a. Makassar is the trading center
  - b. Makassar is the modern city
  - c. Makassar is the center of economy
  - d. Makassar is the trading city



6. Is Fort Rotterdam one of fortresses in Indonesia that still has untouched constructions?
  - a. Yes, it is
  - b. No, it isn't
  - c. No, it is not
  - d. Yes, Fort Rotterdam is
  
7. Where is the best place that we could see the sunset in Makassar according to the passage?
  - a. Fort Rotterdam
  - b. Pantai Losari
  - c. Trans Studio
  - d. The Paotere Harbour
  
8. Which of the following is NOT true about *Trans Studio Makassar*?
  - a. It has a residential area
  - b. It is one of the biggest place to play
  - c. It is the perfect place for family water gaming
  - d. It hasan office area
  
9. What could be seen in Somba Opu Street according to the passage?
  - a. The largest fish market
  - b. All kinds of yummy foodstuff
  - c. The horizon in the Bay of Makassar
  - d. Handicraft and jewelry shops
  
10. When does *Pantai Losari* usually begin to be visited according to the passage ?
  - a. At the Saturday night
  - b. Near sunset times
  - c. On Sunday morning
  - d. On holidays
  
11. What is the best reason to visit Bantimurung Waterfall if we come to Makassar according to the passage?
  - a. For seeing the various kinds of butterflies
  - b. For splashing under the waterfall
  - c. For swimming on the river
  - d. For enjoying beautiful nature

12. Why does Paotere Harbour become a must place in taking fantastic photographs ?
- a. Because it is a place where we can find giant seafoods
  - b. Because it is biggest fish market in Makassar City
  - c. Because it is a place where the old wood sailing ships are tied
  - d. Because it has aura of the old cosmopolitan trading center
13. What is your conclusion about Makassar City after reading this text?



### Reading Passage 3

#### Traditional Bugis Wedding



On the third day in Makassar, South Sulawesi, we were invited to a traditional Wedding. The amazing thing about this invitation is how dramatically different it was from a wedding invitation and preparation in the US. No save the date card and RSVP one month before, no assigned seating, no rented country club, no tuxedo or white wedding dress with a train. Instead, we arrive as unknown foreigners invited one day prior to the wedding. The traditional clothing was spectacular, the colors rich, the jewelry and adornment astonishing. The wedding was between Andi Anto Patak (groom) and Andriana Amir (bride). Andi Anto Patak is from a royal family in the Luwu Kingdom in Palopo, South Sulawesi. The wealth of the community is derived primarily from intensive agriculture. The wedding occurred over a number of days. The ceremony was about 100 people and the celebration was at least 500 people. There were a number of rituals that occurred before the ceremony itself. The evening before the ceremony the couple was separated and the woman sat on a stage to receive Daun Pacar leaves (similar to natural henna) on her palms. The attending relatives took turns administering the leaves to her palms and wishing her well. This ritual frequently occurs for the groom as well (but not in this case). Women are known to stay in their rooms for about a week. Yes, an entire week! The worry about leaving during the week before the wedding is concern about accident. The ceremony itself was gorgeous. The clothing worn is known as Baju Bodo and has been worn in weddings in South Sulawesi for thousands of years. Even with the religious practices shifting to Islam (in about 1300 CE) the clothing has stayed the same.

Parts of the ceremony have changed over time, however. The incidence of offerings to deities has changed to offerings to the couple and to Allah. There is still an exchange of rice (which is a symbol of wealth and protection) and gold (or in some cases cash). There was traditional drumming and gong music as the groom processed into the ceremony. The couple was kept separate until the final documentation occurred (the bride was hiding in her room). The documentation included an agreement with each other and an agreement with Allah. We sat down in the front and observed as the Imam and groom discussed the agreement and the groom signed off on all of them. We also watched as the father of the groom carefully counted the cash that was presented to the father of the bride. This is known in the anthropological world as 'bridewealth'. The bride's father wept as he held the Imam's hand. It was quite touching.

Shortly after the money was counted and the documents signed we were shuttled into a small room where the bride was sitting on her bed hiding underneath a white cloth. We looked around to see only three other people. We were alarmed by the fact that these people were willing to let unknown foreigners into such an intimate setting! Does anyone have thoughts about this? I have plenty of ideas...but I would love to hear yours. Anyway, shortly after our entrance the groom arrived to exchange rings and to exchange forehead kisses. The food was served and the place cleared out fast (it was about 110 degrees). Later I learned that the post-marital residence pattern is traditionally matrilocal (couple moves in with the wife's family). Sometimes the couple chooses to build their own home (unilocal residence) as they get older. In the end however, the couple will house their parents. Because of the previous matrilocality the grandparents are much more likely to move in with a daughter than the son. What a spectacular day this was! I can't imagine spending it any other way!

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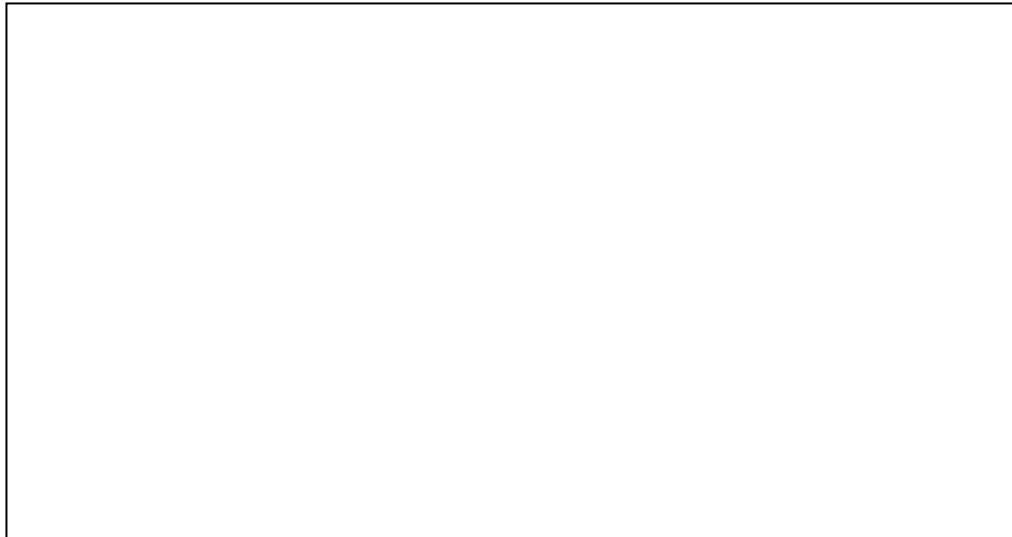
Answer the following questions according to the reading passage.

1. **According to the passage**, the prominent difference between Bugis Wedding and US Wedding is :
  - a. Their wedding clothing
  - b. Their food
  - c. Their preparation
  - d. Their guests dress

2. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage about ritual **before** wedding ceremony?
  - a. *Mappacci*
  - b. *Mappettuada*
  - c. *Mappenre Dui*
  - d. *Mapparola*
  
3. Which of the following is true statement according to the passage about Bugis' wedding ceremony and celebration:
  - a. The wedding celebration is more limited people than wedding ceremony.
  - b. The wedding celebration is more quiet than wedding ceremony.
  - c. The wedding ceremony is more noisy than wedding celebration.
  - d. The wedding ceremony is more limited people than wedding celebration.
  
4. "Women are known to stay in their rooms for about a week. Yes, an entire week! The worry about leaving during the week before the wedding is concern about accident ". Which words show **the ritual culture of Traditional Bugis Wedding** :
  - a. A week
  - b. The worry about leaving
  - c. Concern about accident
  - d. Stay in their rooms
  
5. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
  - a. Traditional Bugis Wedding is hold for a few days.
  - b. Bugis is one of society culture which is living naturally in South Sulawesi.
  - c. The ceremony of Bugis wedding looks beautiful and luxury.
  - d. There are some differences between Bugis wedding and the other traditional weddings.
  
6. It can be inferred from the passage that pacar leaves are put on bride's palms by
  - a. Her friends
  - b. Her close families
  - c. Her neighbours
  - d. Her parents
  
7. Where is the position of the bride during the ceremony processes according to the passage?

- a. In the room
  - b. At the right side of the groom
  - c. At the left side of the groom
  - d. In front of the groom
8. Which of the following is NOT true about *Islam ceremony*?
- a. The bride and the groom are kept separate until the end of the ceremony
  - b. The bride's father holds *imam*'s hand during the *ijab qabul*
  - c. There is submission bridewealth from father's groom to father's bride
  - d. There is signature of wedding documentation and agreement assigned by *imam*
9. What did the groom do when meeting the bride in the room according to the passage?
- a. Signed the documents
  - b. Wore the bride a ring
  - c. Made pictures with the bride
  - d. Shaked hand with the bride's family
10. When does the groom touch his wife for the first time according to the passage ?
- a. After the ceremony
  - b. After *ijab qabul*
  - c. After signing the documents
  - d. After giving the ring to his wife
11. What is the best reason of a new couple to choose staying at the house of the wife's parents after recently married according to the passage?
- a. For matrilocality culture
  - b. For saving their money
  - c. For making good relationship among the wife's family
  - d. For enjoying their honeymoon
12. Why should only limited people accompany the bride in her room when the groom enters the room for the first time?
- a. Because this ritual is secret
  - b. Because this ritual is forbidden for unknown people
  - c. Because this ritual is intimate setting
  - d. Because this ritual is sacral

13. What is your conclusion about Traditional Bugis Wedding after reading this text?

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student to write their conclusion about Traditional Bugis Wedding.

**APPENDIX 5**

## Open-ended Questionnaire

1. Pada saat Anda memahami sebuah bacaan, jika gagal memahami kosa kata dalam teks bacaan tersebut, apa yang Anda lakukan dalam usaha memahami teks tersebut?

2. Apakah Anda mengetahui apa itu kelas-kelas kata (*Parts of Speech*) dalam Bahasa Inggris? Sebutkan dan beri contoh masing-masing.

3. Apa itu *regular* dan *irregular verbs*? Berikan contoh masing-masing.

4. Berapa *tenses* dalam Bahasa Inggris yang Anda ketahui? Sebutkan dan berikan contoh.



5. Seberapa jauh Anda mengetahui tentang Rukun Islam?

6. Jelaskan secara singkat pengetahuan Anda tentang perintah shalat.

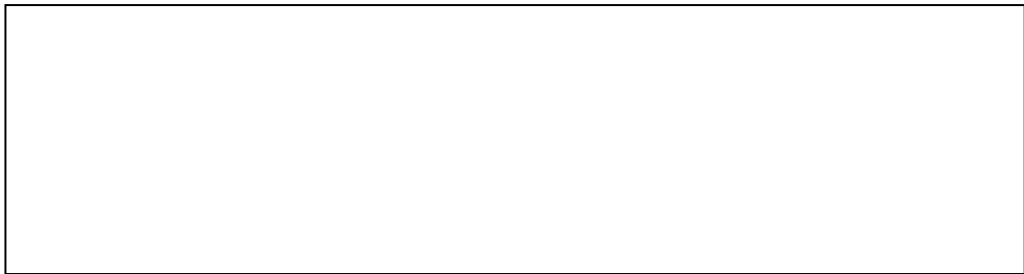
7. Sebutkan tempat-tempat menarik yang sudah pernah Anda kunjungi di Kota Makassar.

8. Hal-hal apa saja yang pernah Anda lakukan di tempat-tempat yang menarik tersebut?

9. Jelaskan secara singkat pengetahuan Anda tentang Pernikahan Tradisional Bugis.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student to write their answer to question 9.

10. Gambarkan pengalaman Anda pada saat mengikuti Pernikahan Tradisional Bugis.

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student to draw or describe their experience for question 10.

**APPENDIX 6 : The Answer Keys****Sociocultural Knowledge Test**

1. C	18. A	34. C
2. A	19. C	35. B
3. C	20. A	36. A
4. B	21. D	37. B
5. A	22. A	38. C
6. C	23. B	39. D
7. A	24. C	40. B
8. D	25. B	41. D
9. A	26. A	42. A
10. B	27. D	43. C
11. C	28. B	44. D
12. B	29. C	45. B
13. A	30. C	46. C
14. D	31. A	47. D
15. B	32. C	48. B
16. C	33. D	49. C
17. C		50. C

**Vocabulary Knowledge Test**

1. B	18. B	34. A
2. D	19. B	35. B
3. A	20. C	36. B
4. B	21. C	37. B
5. C	22. A	38. B
6. C	23. A	39. A

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 7. A  | 24. D | 40. D |
| 8. B  | 25. D | 41. B |
| 9. B  | 26. C | 42. A |
| 10. D | 27. C | 43. B |
| 11. A | 28. A | 44. B |
| 12. B | 29. D | 45. D |
| 13. C | 30. C | 46. B |
| 14. B | 31. A | 47. C |
| 15. A | 32. C | 48. D |
| 16. C | 33. D | 49. D |
| 17. D |       | 50. D |

### Grammatical Knowledge Test

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1. C  | 14. D |
| 2. A  | 15. C |
| 3. B  | 16. D |
| 4. B  | 17. D |
| 5. B  | 18. C |
| 6. A  | 19. C |
| 7. C  | 20. C |
| 8. C  | 21. B |
| 9. D  | 22. B |
| 10. C | 23. A |
| 11. B | 24. A |
| 12. A | 25. C |
| 13. C |       |

**Reading Passage 1**

- |      |      |       |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. A | 11. B |
| 2. B | 7. B | 12. A |
| 3. C | 8. C | 13. D |
| 4. A | 9. D | 14.   |
| 5. A | 10.C |       |

**Reading Passage 2**

- |      |      |       |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. D | 6. A | 11. D |
| 2. C | 7. B | 12. C |
| 3. B | 8. C | 13.   |
| 4. C | 9. D |       |
| 5. A | 10.B |       |

**Reading Passage 3**

- |      |      |       |
|------|------|-------|
| 1. C | 6. B | 11. A |
| 2. A | 7. A | 12. C |
| 3. D | 8. C | 13.   |
| 4. D | 9. B |       |
| 5. B | 10.D |       |

**APPENDIX 7 : The Data Results**

No.	Nama Responden	Sociocultural	Vocabulary	Grammatical	Reading Comprehension
1	Student 1	70	52	64	42
2	Student 2	62	52	52	66
3	Student 3	70	42	24	36
4	Student 4	78	64	52	64
5	Student 5	60	46	32	60
6	Student 6	58	26	24	36
7	Student 7	76	56	40	56
8	Student 8	76	52	40	66
9	Student 9	70	34	16	38
10	Student 10	60	18	20	32
11	Student 11	56	42	20	50
12	Student 12	70	54	28	62
13	Student 13	76	44	36	62
14	Student 14	62	38	40	52
15	Student 15	72	68	64	72
16	Student 16	72	50	60	76
17	Student 17	60	52	28	52
18	Student 18	60	48	44	62
19	Student 19	54	26	48	58
20	Student 20	60	42	32	54
21	Student 21	66	34	36	42
22	Student 22	58	36	40	52
23	Student 23	68	40	28	40
24	Student 24	68	54	60	60
25	Student 25	70	40	24	42
26	Student 26	62	40	32	56
27	Student 27	58	56	40	38
28	Student 28	50	44	20	58
29	Student 29	62	42	28	52
30	Student 30	78	32	28	42
31	Student 31	70	46	44	70
32	Student 32	62	34	40	48
33	Student 33	56	26	20	48
34	Student 34	54	54	36	58
35	Student 35	72	42	44	54
36	Student 36	86	40	36	68
37	Student 37	68	44	20	40
38	Student 38	60	46	40	52
39	Student 39	54	28	24	34
40	Student 40	68	48	40	40

### Appendix 8 : The Tabulation of the Answer Choices

Nomor Soal	Pilihan	Reading Passage 1	Reading Passage 2	Reading Passage 3
1	a	1	3	14
	b	0	11	0
	c	0	2	<b>26</b>
	d	<b>39</b>	<b>24</b>	0
2	a	1	23	<b>33</b>
	b	<b>39</b>	0	6
	c	0	<b>6</b>	0
	d	0	11	1
3	a	5	15	7
	b	1	<b>14</b>	4
	c	<b>33</b>	11	6
	d	1	0	<b>23</b>
4	a	<b>15</b>	12	0
	b	11	12	6
	c	3	<b>7</b>	9
	d	11	9	<b>25</b>
5	a	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	4
	b	17	8	<b>12</b>
	c	8	1	6
	d	3	5	18
6	a	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	0
	b	17	6	<b>30</b>
	c	3	3	1
	d	9	13	9
7	a	1	0	<b>31</b>
	b	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	3
	c	1	0	1
	d	13	1	5
8	a	1	6	10
	b	0	4	13
	c	<b>39</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>
	d	0	16	5
9	a	4	1	12
	b	5	1	<b>17</b>
	c	2	2	3
	d	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	8
10	a	17	2	2
	b	2	<b>29</b>	17
	c	<b>19</b>	5	7
	d	2	3	<b>14</b>
11	a	2	19	<b>27</b>
	b	<b>36</b>	7	1
	c	0	2	12
	d	2	<b>12</b>	0
12	a	<b>27</b>	6	6
	b	10	8	1
	c	3	<b>23</b>	15
	d	0	3	<b>18</b>
13	a	11		
	b	11		
	c	7		
	d	<b>11</b>		

## APPENDIX 9 : The Data Statistical Analysis

### Regression

Variables Entered/Removed<sup>a</sup>

Model	Variables Entered	Variables Removed	Method
1	Grammatical, Sociocultural, Vocabulary <sup>b</sup>	.	Enter

a. Dependent Variable: Reading Comprehension

b. All requested variables entered.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.641 <sup>a</sup>	.411	.362	9.1862

a. Predictors: (Constant), Grammatical, Sociocultural, Vocabulary

ANOVA<sup>a</sup>

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2123.596	3	707.865	8.388	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	3037.904	36	84.386		
	Total	5161.500	39			

a. Dependent Variable: Reading Comprehension

b. Predictors: (Constant), Grammatical, Sociocultural, Vocabulary



Coefficients<sup>a</sup>

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	19.842	12.131		1.636	.111
	Sociocultural	.075	.194	.053	.385	.702
	Vocabulary	.358	.173	.331	2.068	.046
	Grammatical	.333	.142	.369	2.341	.025

a. Dependent Variable: Reading Comprehension

## Correlations

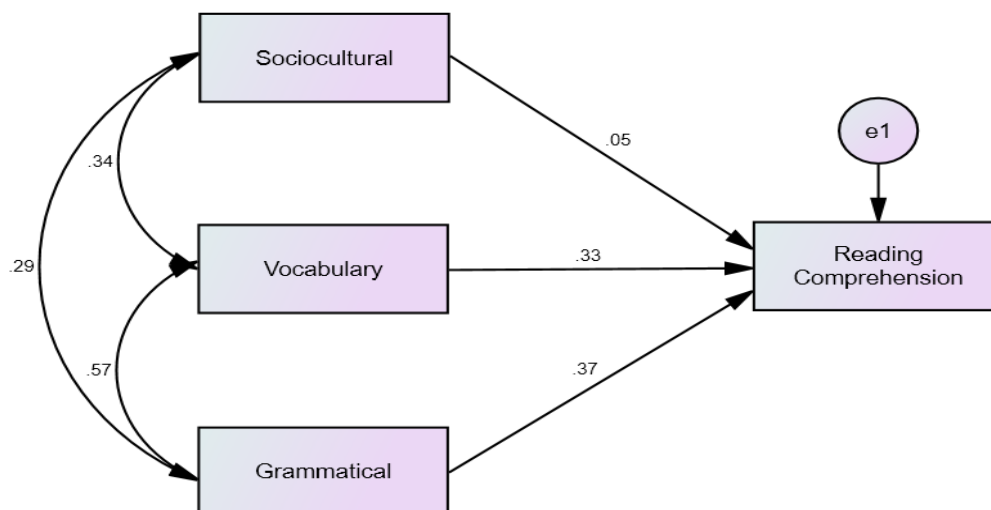
## Correlations

		Sociocultural	Vocabulary	Grammatical
Sociocultural	Pearson Correlation	1	.335	.289
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.034	.071
	N	40	40	40
Vocabulary	Pearson Correlation	.335	1	.575
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.034		.000
	N	40	40	40
Grammatical	Pearson Correlation	.289	.575	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.071	.000	
	N	40	40	40
Reading Comprehension	Pearson Correlation	.270	.561	.574
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.092	.000	.000
	N	40	40	40

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

## Amos Analysis



### Estimates (Group number 1 - Default model)

#### Scalar Estimates (Group number 1 - Default model)

#### Maximum Likelihood Estimates

#### Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
Y <--- X1	.075	.186	.401	.689	par_4
Y <--- X2	.358	.166	2.153	.031	par_5
Y <--- X3	.333	.137	2.437	.015	par_6

#### Standardized Regression Weights: (Group number 1 - Default model)

	Estimate
Y <--- X1	.053
Y <--- X2	.331
Y <--- X3	.369

#### Covariances: (Group number 1 - Default model)

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
X1 <--> X2	28.210	14.203	1.986	.047	par_1
X2 <--> X3	75.870	24.382	3.112	.002	par_2
X1 <--> X3	29.070	16.774	1.733	.083	par_3

**Correlations: (Group number 1 - Default model)**

	Estimate
X1 <--> X2	.335
X2 <--> X3	.575
X1 <--> X3	.289

**Variances: (Group number 1 - Default model)**

	Estimate	S.E.	C.R.	P	Label
X1	64.110	14.518	4.416	***	par_7
X2	110.310	24.980	4.416	***	par_8
X3	157.990	35.778	4.416	***	par_9
e1	75.948	17.199	4.416	***	par_10

**Qualitative Data Analysis**

Question 1 : Pada saat Anda memahami sebuah bacaan, jika gagal memahami kosa kata dalam teks bacaan tersebut, apa yang Anda lakukan dalam usaha memahami teks tersebut?

No.	Students Answer	Frequency	Percentage
1	Memahami sekelilingnya/konteks (sebelum dan sesudah kata sulit) untuk menyimpulkan arti	17	42.50
2	Mencari dalam kamus	6	15.00
3	Memahami topik bacaan	2	5.00
4	Membaca berulang kali sampai paham	8	20.00
5	Berusaha memahami kosa kata	1	2.50
6	Tidak ada jawaban	1	2.50
7	Bertanya pada teman	1	2.50
8	Menandai/mencatat kosa kata yang sulit tersebut	2	5.00
9	Menebak artinya	2	5.00
Total		40	100.00

Question 2 : Apakah Anda mengetahui apa itu kelas-kelas kata (Parts of Speech) dalam Bahasa Inggris? Sebutkan dan berikan contoh masing-masing.

No.	Students Answer	Frequency	Percentage
1	8 kinds, no example or give 1 example	5	12.50
2	4 kinds, give examples each	3	7.50
3	5 kinds, give examples	3	7.50
4	No Answer	5	12.50
5	3 kinds, give examples	1	2.50
6	7 kinds, give examples	5	12.50
7	3 kinds, no examples	1	2.50
8	6 kinds, give examples	4	10.00
9	5 kinds, no examples	2	5.00
10	Wrong answer	4	10.00
11	8 kinds, give examples	7	17.50
Jumlah		40	100.00

Question 3 : Apa itu *regular* dan *irregular verbs*? Berikan contohnya masing-masing

No.	Students Answer	Frequency	Percentage
1	Right answer and give right examples	15	37.50
2	No answer	4	10.00
3	Right answer, only give 1 example	4	10.00
4	Right answer, wrong 1 example	4	10.00
5	Right answer, no examples	7	17.50
6	Wrong answer	5	12.50
7	Partly right answer, wrong example	1	2.50
Total		40	100.00

Question 4 : Berapa *tenses* dalam Bahasa Inggris yang Anda ketahui? Sebutkan dan berikan contoh

No.	Students Answer	Frequency	Percentage
1	16 Tenses, give each right example	2	5.00
2	7 Tenses, give each right example	3	7.50
3	4 Tenses, wrong/no example	6	15.00
4	4 Tenses, give each right example	5	12.50
5	7 Tenses, no example	1	2.50
6	10 Tenses, give each right example	2	5.00
7	11 Tenses, no example	2	5.00
8	3 Tenses, wrong/no example	1	2.50
9	8 Tenses, give each right example	5	12.50
10	12 Tenses, give partly example	3	7.50
11	6 Tenses, no example	1	2.50
12	wrong answer	2	5.00
13	3 Tenses, give each right example	1	2.50
14	10 Tenses, no example	1	2.50
15	6 Tenses, give each right example	2	5.00
16	1 Tenses, no example	1	2.50
17	5 Tenses, wrong/no example	1	2.50
18	11 Tenses, 4 example	1	2.50
Total		40	100.00

Question 5 : Seberapa jauh Anda mengetahui tentang Rukun Islam?

No.	Students Answer	Frequency	Percentage
1	No answer	3	7.50
2	Right answer, mention the 5 points	22	55.00
3	Right answer, not mention the points	8	20.00
4	Only mention the 5 points	5	12.50
5	Partly right answer, not mention the points	2	5.00
Total		40	100.00

Question 6 : Jelaskan secara singkat pengetahuan Anda tentang perintah shalat

No.	Students Answer	Frequency	Percentage
1	Amalan pertama dihisab dan Shalat menjadikan urusan baik	3	7.50
2	Shalat adalah perintah/wajib, wajib 5 waktu, sendiri dan berjamaah	3	7.50
3	Shalat adalah wajib, pembersih dosa-dosa, mendapatkan pahala, meninggalkan dosa	8	20.00
4	Shalat adalah kewajiban sesuai Al-Quran, Rukun Islam ke-2, dilaksanakan 5 waktu	12	30.00
5	Perintah shalat adalah kewajiban	1	2.50
6	Shalat dikerjakan mendapat pahala, cerminan hidup/penting	1	2.50
7	Shalat itu wajib, tiang agama, berdosa jika ditinggalkan	6	15.00
8	Shalat dilakukan 5 waktu	2	5.00
9	Allah perintahkan shalat sebagai bukti cinta	1	2.50
10	Shalat adalah perintah ibadah	1	2.50
11	Shalat dijelaskan dalam Al-Qur'an, di hadits bagaimana mengerjakannya	1	2.50
12	Shalat mengagungkan Allah. Ada wajib dan ada sunnah	1	2.50
Total		40	100.00

Question 7 : Sebutkan tempat-tempat menarik yang sudah pernah Anda kunjungi di Kota Makassar

No.	Students Answer	Frequency	Percentage
1	4 lokasi	7	17.50
2	9 lokasi	3	7.50
3	3 lokasi	6	15.00
4	Wrong answer	4	10.00
5	5 lokasi	9	22.50
6	2 lokasi	4	10.00
7	8 lokasi	1	2.50
8	6 lokasi	2	5.00
9	7 lokasi	3	7.50
10	1 lokasi	1	2.50
Total		40	100.00

Question 8 : Hal-hal apa saja yang pernah Anda lakukan ditempat-tempat yang menarik tersebut?

No.	Students Answer	Frequency	Percentage
1	Foto-foto, nongkrong, jalan-jalan menikmati pemandangan	4	10.00
2	Belajar sejarah, melihat-lihat, membeli ole-ole, sunset, bermain	2	5.00
3	Jalan-jalan, belanja, kulineran	2	5.00
4	Berwisata dan kegiatan organisasi	7	17.50
5	Makan, berenang, foto-foto, senang-senang	4	10.00
6	Menikmati suasana dan sunset, bersenang-senang	5	12.50
7	Belajar, foto-foto, menulis, meneliti, melihat pemandangan	5	12.50
8	Foto-foto	3	7.50
9	Jalan-jalan	1	2.50
10	Jalan-jalan, makan dan belajar	3	7.50
11	Berkenalan dan bertukar budaya	1	2.50
12	Bermain dan berfoto-foto	2	5.00
13	Wrong answer	1	2.50
Total		40	100.00

Question 9 : Jelaskan secara singkat pengetahuan Anda tentang Pernikahan Tradisional Bugis

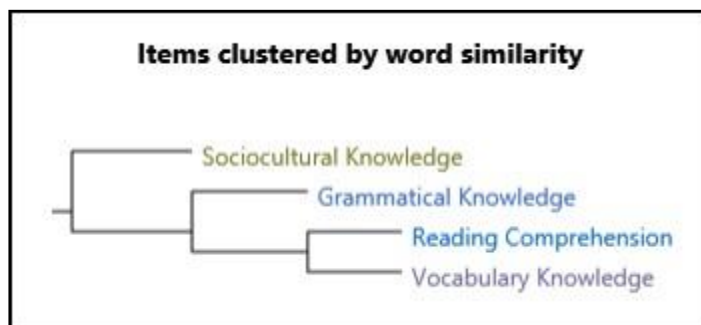
No.	Students Answer	Freq.	Percentage
1	Penuh adat budaya, terkenal dan mahal (uang Panaik) yg mahal	9	22.50
2	Ribet, penuh ritual dari awal, sebelum sampai sesudah menikah	16	40.00
3	Penuh ritual, baju bodo warna warni, meriah	2	5.00
4	Dimulai dengan Mappettu ada'	1	2.50
5	Pernikahan adat	1	2.50
6	Pernikahan yang menarik karena banyak ritual yang menarik	2	5.00
7	Pernikahan yang berbeda dengan suku lain, lebih sopan (malebbi) dan penuh ritual	4	10.00
8	Banyak ritual, baju yang khas, gotong royong, uang panaik mahal	1	2.50
9	Persiapannya sampai berbulan-bulan, prosesnya lama	2	5.00
10	Pernikahan ritual yang sakral	1	2.50
11	No answer	1	2.50
Total		40	100.00

Question 10 : Gambarkan pengalaman Anda pada saat mengikuti Pernikahan Tradisional Bugis

No	Students Answer	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sebagai 'Passappi' pengantin perempuan	8	20.00
2	Ikut dalam acara 'Mappacci'	3	7.50
3	Dilarang masuk dalam acara 'Mappasikarawa'	1	2.50
4	Sebagai pagar ayu	3	7.50
5	Pengetahuan budaya bertambah	1	2.50
6	Passappi, pembawa uang, pembawa seserahan	2	5.00
7	Penghalang ointu	1	2.50
8	Wrong answer	4	10.00
9	Ikut 'Mappettu ada', Mappacci, dan Mappasiluka	1	2.50
10	Sebagai Passappi, penjaga meja, pagar ayu, MC, Tamu	4	10.00
11	Sebagai tamu	2	5.00
12	Sebagai Passappi dan pagar ayu	5	12.50
13	Sebagai penjaga souvenir	1	2.50
14	No Answer	1	2.50
15	Pagar ayu dan pelayan	1	2.50
16	Pembawa erang-erang dan ikut Mappacci	2	5.00
Total		40	100.00



## The Analysis Results of NVivo 12 Plus



Code A	Code B	Pearson correlation coefficient
Nodes\\Vocabulary Knowledge	Nodes\\Reading Comprehension	0.260109
Nodes\\Vocabulary Knowledge	Nodes\\Grammatical Knowledge	0.101225
Nodes\\Reading Comprehension	Nodes\\Grammatical Knowledge	0.044158
Nodes\\Sociocultural Knowledge	Nodes\\Grammatical Knowledge	0
Nodes\\Sociocultural Knowledge	Nodes\\Reading Comprehension	0
Nodes\\Vocabulary Knowledge	Nodes\\Sociocultural Knowledge	0

### APPENDIX 10 : The Statistical Item Validation

		Grammatical
R1	Pearson Correlation	.540**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R2	Pearson Correlation	.440**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005
	N	40
R3	Pearson Correlation	.480**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	40
R4	Pearson Correlation	.367 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.020
	N	40
R5	Pearson Correlation	.557**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R6	Pearson Correlation	.457**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40
R7	Pearson Correlation	.302
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.048
	N	40
R8	Pearson Correlation	.399
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.046
	N	40
R9	Pearson Correlation	.425**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006
	N	40
R10	Pearson Correlation	.519**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	40
R11	Pearson Correlation	.345 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.029
	N	40
R12	Pearson Correlation	.321 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.044
	N	40
R13	Pearson Correlation	.527**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40

		Grammatical
R14	Pearson Correlation	.419**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	40
R15	Pearson Correlation	.611**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R16	Pearson Correlation	.474**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	40
R17	Pearson Correlation	.672**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R18	Pearson Correlation	.238
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.140
	N	40
R19	Pearson Correlation	.491**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	40
R20	Pearson Correlation	.454**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40
R21	Pearson Correlation	.511**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	40
R22	Pearson Correlation	.332 <sup>a</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036
	N	40
R23	Pearson Correlation	.457**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40
R24	Pearson Correlation	.370 <sup>a</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.019
	N	40
R25	Pearson Correlation	.323 <sup>a</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.042
	N	40

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

a. Cannot be computed because at least one of the variables is constant.

		Reading Comprehension
R1	Pearson Correlation	.357 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.024
	N	40
R2	Pearson Correlation	.377 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.017
	N	40
R3	Pearson Correlation	.578 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R4	Pearson Correlation	.394 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.012
	N	40
R5	Pearson Correlation	.312 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.050
	N	40
R6	Pearson Correlation	.480 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	40
R7	Pearson Correlation	.316 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.047
	N	40
R8	Pearson Correlation	.383 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015
	N	40
R9	Pearson Correlation	.413 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008
	N	40
R10	Pearson Correlation	.314 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.048
	N	40
R11	Pearson Correlation	.327 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.040
	N	40
R12	Pearson Correlation	.447 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004
	N	40
R13	Pearson Correlation	.332 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036
	N	40
R14	Pearson Correlation	.368 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.019
	N	40

		Reading Comprehension
R15	Pearson Correlation	.562**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R16	Pearson Correlation	.381 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015
	N	40
R17	Pearson Correlation	.428**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006
	N	40
R18	Pearson Correlation	.368 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.019
	N	40
R19	Pearson Correlation	.383 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015
	N	40
R20	Pearson Correlation	.480**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	40
R21	Pearson Correlation	.589**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R22	Pearson Correlation	.438**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005
	N	40
R23	Pearson Correlation	.330 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.037
	N	40
R24	Pearson Correlation	.321 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.043
	N	40
R25	Pearson Correlation	.420**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.007
	N	40
R26	Pearson Correlation	.580**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R27	Pearson Correlation	.349 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.027
	N	40
R28	Pearson Correlation	.386 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014
	N	40

		Reading Comprehension
R29	Pearson Correlation	.319 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.045
	N	40
R30	Pearson Correlation	.384 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014
	N	40
R31	Pearson Correlation	.317 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.046
	N	40
R32	Pearson Correlation	.478 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	40
R33	Pearson Correlation	.385 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014
	N	40
R34	Pearson Correlation	.320 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.044
	N	40
R35	Pearson Correlation	.447 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004
	N	40
R36	Pearson Correlation	.458 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40
R37	Pearson Correlation	.348 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028
	N	40
R38	Pearson Correlation	.570 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R39	Pearson Correlation	.656 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R40	Pearson Correlation	.361 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.022
	N	40

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

		Sociocultural
R1	Pearson Correlation	.313 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.049
	N	40
R2	Pearson Correlation	.348 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028
	N	40
R3	Pearson Correlation	.531 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R4	Pearson Correlation	.348 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028
	N	40
R5	Pearson Correlation	.383 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015
	N	40
R6	Pearson Correlation	.433 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005
	N	40
R7	Pearson Correlation	.345 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.029
	N	40
R8	Pearson Correlation	.381 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015
	N	40
R9	Pearson Correlation	.412 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008
	N	40
R10	Pearson Correlation	.388 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013
	N	40
R11	Pearson Correlation	.372 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018
	N	40
R12	Pearson Correlation	.457 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40
R13	Pearson Correlation	.426 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006
	N	40
R14	Pearson Correlation	.500 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	40

		Sociocultural
R15	Pearson Correlation	.332 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036
	N	40
R16	Pearson Correlation	.389 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013
	N	40
R17	Pearson Correlation	.335 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036
	N	40
R18	Pearson Correlation	.379 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016
	N	40
R19	Pearson Correlation	.448 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004
	N	40
R20	Pearson Correlation	.452 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40
R21	Pearson Correlation	.523 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	40
R22	Pearson Correlation	.323 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.042
	N	40
R23	Pearson Correlation	.452 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40
R24	Pearson Correlation	.478 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	40
R25	Pearson Correlation	.448 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004
	N	40
R26	Pearson Correlation	.324 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.041
	N	40
R27	Pearson Correlation	.426 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006
	N	40
R28	Pearson Correlation	.347 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028
	N	40



		Sociocultural
R29	Pearson Correlation	.553**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R30	Pearson Correlation	.325 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.041
	N	40
R31	Pearson Correlation	.374 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.017
	N	40
R32	Pearson Correlation	.374 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.017
	N	40
R33	Pearson Correlation	.454**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40
R34	Pearson Correlation	.478**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	40
R35	Pearson Correlation	.578**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R36	Pearson Correlation	.347 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028
	N	40
R37	Pearson Correlation	.562**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.00
	N	40
R38	Pearson Correlation	.440**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005
	N	40
R39	Pearson Correlation	.329 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.040
	N	40
R40	Pearson Correlation	.446**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.004
	N	40
R41	Pearson Correlation	.313 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.050
	N	40
R42	Pearson Correlation	.329 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.038
	N	40

		Sociocultural
R43	Pearson Correlation	.332 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.036
	N	40
R44	Pearson Correlation	.412 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008
	N	40
R45	Pearson Correlation	.440 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.005
	N	40
R46	Pearson Correlation	.540 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R47	Pearson Correlation	.379 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016
	N	40
R48	Pearson Correlation	.355 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.025
	N	40
R49	Pearson Correlation	.429 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006
	N	40
R50	Pearson Correlation	.412 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008
	N	40

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

		Vocabulary
R1	Pearson Correlation	.338 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.033
	N	40
R2	Pearson Correlation	.345 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.029
	N	40
R3	Pearson Correlation	.315 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.048
	N	40
R4	Pearson Correlation	.361 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.022
	N	40
R5	Pearson Correlation	.317 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.046
	N	40
R6	Pearson Correlation	.316 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.047
	N	40
R7	Pearson Correlation	.666 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R8	Pearson Correlation	.588 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R9	Pearson Correlation	.371 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.018
	N	40
R10	Pearson Correlation	.542 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R11	Pearson Correlation	.455 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40
R12	Pearson Correlation	.397 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.011
	N	40
R13	Pearson Correlation	.390 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013
	N	40
R14	Pearson Correlation	.424 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.006
	N	40

		Vocabulary
R15	Pearson Correlation	.209
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.196
	N	40
R16	Pearson Correlation	.452**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40
R17	Pearson Correlation	.361*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.022
	N	40
R18	Pearson Correlation	.492**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	40
R19	Pearson Correlation	.347*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028
	N	40
R20	Pearson Correlation	.499**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	40
R21	Pearson Correlation	.404**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010
	N	40
R22	Pearson Correlation	.314*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.049
	N	40
R23	Pearson Correlation	.328*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.039
	N	40
R24	Pearson Correlation	.406**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009
	N	40
R25	Pearson Correlation	.462**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40
R26	Pearson Correlation	.405**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010
	N	40
R27	Pearson Correlation	.313*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.049
	N	40
R28	Pearson Correlation	.378*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.016
	N	40

		Vocabulary
R29	Pearson Correlation	.320 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.044
	N	40
R30	Pearson Correlation	.321 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.044
	N	40
R31	Pearson Correlation	.511 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	40
R32	Pearson Correlation	.473 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	40
R33	Pearson Correlation	.397 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.011
	N	40
R34	Pearson Correlation	.658 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R35	Pearson Correlation	.338 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.033
	N	40
R36	Pearson Correlation	.413 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.008
	N	40
R37	Pearson Correlation	.481 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	40
R38	Pearson Correlation	.383 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015
	N	40
R39	Pearson Correlation	.507 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	40
R40	Pearson Correlation	.403 <sup>†</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010
	N	40
R41	Pearson Correlation	.539 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R42	Pearson Correlation	.452 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.003
	N	40

		Vocabulary
R43	Pearson Correlation	.400 <sup>*</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.011
	N	40
R44	Pearson Correlation	.406 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.009
	N	40
R45	Pearson Correlation	.390 <sup>*</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.013
	N	40
R46	Pearson Correlation	.335 <sup>*</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.034
	N	40
R47	Pearson Correlation	.336 <sup>*</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.034
	N	40
R48	Pearson Correlation	.612 <sup>**</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	40
R49	Pearson Correlation	.368 <sup>*</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.019
	N	40
R50	Pearson Correlation	.347 <sup>*</sup>
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.028
	N	40

\*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

## APPENDIX 11 : The Curriculum Vitae of the Respondents

No	Name	Place, Date of Birth	Tribe	Religion	Formal Education		
					SD (Elementary)	SMP (Junior)	SMA (Senior)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Student 1	Maruala , 24 Juni 1997	Bugis	Islam	SD Inpres Maruala, Barru	SMPN 1 Tanete Riaja, Barru	SMAN 1 Tanete Riaja, Barru
2	Student 2	Barru, 7 Juni 1999	Bugis	Islam	SDN Kompleks Ralla, Barru	SMPN 1 Tanete Riaja, Barru	SMAN 5. Barru
3	Student 3	Soppeng, 30 September 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDN 26 Tinro, Soppeng	SMPN 2 Wt.Soppeng, Soppeng	SMAN 1 Wt.Soppeng, Soppeng
4	Student 4	Parepare, 20 November 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDN 87 Appajareng, Soppeng	SMPN 1 Liirija, Soppeng	SMAN 1 Liirija, Soppeng
5	Student 5	Soppeng, 21 April 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDN 143 Limpotenga. Soppeng	SMPN 3 Marioriwawo, Soppeng	SMAN 1 Wt.Soppeng, Soppeng
6	Student 6	Balikpapan, 16 November 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDI 6/75 Waekece'e, Bone	SMPN 3 Lappariaja, Bone	MAN 1 Lappariaja, Bone
7	Student 7	Piampo, 26 Mei 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDN 201 Wewangrewu, Wajo	SMPN 2 Tanasitolo, Wajo	SMKN 1 Sengkang, Wajo
8	Student 8	Nunukan, 21 Agustus 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDI Kompleks Ralla, Barru	SMPN 1 Tanete Riaja, Barru	SMAN 1 Nunukan, Nunukan
9	Student 9	Gellenge, 16 Mei 1997	Bugis	Islam	SDN 170 Tanete, Soppeng	SMPN 1 Mariorawa, Soppeng	SMAN 1 Mariorawa, Soppeng
10	Student 10	Pinrang, 29 Agustus 1998	Bugis	Islam	SD 266 Bakunge, Soppeng	SMPN 1 Marioriwawo, Soppeng	SMAN 1 Marioriwawo
11	Student 11	Sinjai, 4 Januari 1997	Bugis	Islam	SDN 105 Bonto, Sinjai Utara	SMPN 3 Sinjai Utara	SMAN 1 Sinjai
12	Student 12	Kawasule, 3 September 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDN 1 Karebbe, Luwu Timur	SMPN 4 1 Malili, Luwu Timur	SMAN 1 Luwu Timur
13	Student 13	Maros, 20 Maret 1997	Bugis	Islam	SD Angkasa Pura I, Maros	SMPN 1 Mandai, Maros	SMAN 1, Maros
14	Student 14	Wajo, 17 Juni 1998	Bugis	Islam	SD Swasta Pundarika, Makassar	SMPN 1 Tanasitolo, Wajo	SMAN 2 Sengkang, Wajo
15	Student 15	Pulau Sabaru, 4 Oktober 1997	Bugis	Islam	SDN 1 Sabaru, Pangkep	SMPN 2 Sabaru, Pangkep	SMAN 2 Sabaru, Pangkep
16	Student 16	Samaere, 16 Juli 1999	Bugis	Islam	MIN Amisalu, Bombana Kendari	MTs.Al-Ashar, Mannanti Sinjai	SMAN 1 Tellulimpoe, Sinjai
17	Student 17	Dori'e, 5 Juli 1999	Bugis	Islam	SDD 344 Bola, Wajo	SMPN 2 Bola, Wajo	Nurmilad Boarding Sch., Wajo
18	Student 18	Bone, 24 April 1997	Bugis	Islam	SDI 10/33 Pankaitana, Bone	SMPN 1 Salomekko, Bone	SMAN 1 Sinjai Utara
19	Student 19	Parepare, 16 Desember 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDI Tompo, Barru	SMPN 3, Barru	SMAN 1, Barru
20	Student 20	Bombana, 27 Juli 1999	Bugis	Islam	SDN Pattengge, Bombana	MTs. Bauara, Bombana	SMAN 02 Bombana, Kendari
21	Student 21	Gattareng, 18 Agustus 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDN 146 Gattareng, Soppeng	SMPN 1, Parepare	SMAN 1, Parepare
22	Student 22	Pangkajene, 9 November 1999	Bugis	Islam	SDN 6 Lokkasaila, Pangkep	SMPN 1 Pangkajene Pangkep	SMAN 11, Pangkep
23	Student 23	Pinrang, 28 Agustus 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDN 8, Pinrang	SMPN 1, Pinrang	SMAN 1, Pinrang
24	Student 24	U. Pandang, 4 Februari 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDI 023 Pekkae, Barru	SMPN 1 Tanete Rilau, Barru	SMK Pratinida, Makassar
25	Student 25	Malaysia, 15 Oktober 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDI 10/78 Padaelo, Bone	SMPN 1 Mare, Bone	SMAN 1 Mare, Bone
26	Student 26	Sinjai, 10 Februari 1998	Bugis	Islam	SD 103 Bontompara, Sinjai Utara	SMPN 2 Sinjai Utara	SMAN 2 Sinjai Utara
27	Student 27	Makassar, 6 Oktober 1997	Bugis	Islam	SDI 6/75 Cinennung, Bone	SMPN 2 Cina, Bone	SMAN 2 Watampone, Bone
28	Student 28	Bone, 8 Juni 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDN 270 Massangkae, Bone	SMPN 1 Kajuara, Bone	SMAN 8, Bone
29	Student 29	Barru, 23 Desember 1996	Bugis	Islam	SDN 53 Langnga, Pinrang	MTs. DDI Mangkoso, Barru	MAS DDI Mangkoso, Barru
30	Student 30	Gayabaru, 26 Oktober 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDN 95 Kece'e, Soppeng	SMPN 4 Liirija, Soppeng	SMAN 2 Wt.Soppeng, Soppeng
31	Student 31	Mare, 28 Juni 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDI 6/75 Tellu Boccoe, Bone	SMPN 1 Mare, Bone	SMAN 1 Mare, Bone
32	Student 32	Balocci, 28 Maret 2000	Bugis	Islam	SDN 5 Padangtanalau, Pangkep	SMP Semen Tonasa 1, Pangkep	SMAN 1 Pangkajene, Pangkep
33	Student 33	Barru, 30 Maret 1997	Bugis	Islam	SDI Galung, Barru	SMPN 3, Barru	SMAN 1, Barru
34	Student 34	Makassar, 26 Maret 1999	Bugis	Islam	SDI Ralla, Barru	SMPN 1 Tanete Riaja, Barru	SMAN 5, Barru
35	Student 35	Bone, 16 Februari 1996	Bugis	Islam	SDI No. 14 Balosi, Maros	MTs. DDI Takkalasi, Barru	MA DDI Takkalasi, Barru
36	Student 36	Sinjai, 30 Desember 1999	Bugis	Islam	SDN 51 Lambari, Sinjai	MTs. Al-Ashar Mannanti, Sinjai	SMAN 9, Sinjai
37	Student 37	Bengo, 15 Desember 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDN 144 Lilinawang	SMPN 2 Lappariaja, Bone	MAN 3, Bone
38	Student 38	Lasusua, 26 November 1999	Bugis	Islam	SDN 1 Lasusua, Kolaka Utara	MTs. 1 Lasusua, Kolaka Utara	SMAN 1 Lasusua, Kolaka Utara
39	Student 39	Barru, 6 November 1996	Bugis	Islam	SDI Padaelo, Barru	MTs. Attaufiq Padaelo, Barru	MA Muhammadiyah, Padaelo
40	Student 40	Parepare, 2 Februari 1998	Bugis	Islam	SDN 11 Pangsid, Sidrap	SMPN 1 Pangsid, Sidrap	SMAN 1 Pangsid, Sidrap

## **APPENDIX 12 : The Curriculum Vitae of the Researcher**

### **A. Personal Data**

1. Name : Dra. Radiah Hamid, M.Pd.
2. Place, Date of Birth : Pinrang, 11 November, 1970
3. Address : BTN. Minasa Upa Blok AB 9/13 Makassar
4. Family Status : Married
  - a. Husband : Drs.Ir. Ahmad Dahlan
  - b. Sons : Muhammad Zuhdi Ahmad, S.Ds.  
Muhammad Akram Ahmad  
Muhammad Maulana Ahmad (Alm.)
  - c. Father : (Alm.) Drs. H. Abd Hamid Matong
  - d. Mother : Hj. St. Naimah, A.P., B.A.

### **B. Education**

Formal Education :

- SD (Elementary) 1982 in Pinrang
- SMP (Junior High School) 1985 in Pinrang
- SMA (Senior High School) 1988 in Pinrang
- S1 1992 at Universitas Muslim Indonesia (English Literature Department)
- S2 2000 at Universitas Negeri Makassar (English Education Programme)

### **C. Occupation**

- Occupation : Dosen Tetap Yayasan Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar
- NIDN : 0911117004
- Pangkat : Lektor/3c



#### D. Published Journal Articles

- Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens: a Literary Study with Reference to Contextual Semantics. *Elite Journal* Volume 2/No. 2/ Desember 2015. ISSN: 2155-0821
- Improving the Students Reading Comprehension through Three Minute Pause Strategy. *Exposure Journal* Volume VI/No. 1/ Mei 2017. ISSN : 2252-7818. E-ISSN : 2502-3543
- The Use of Contextual Semantic Analysis in Reading Extensively a Novel. *The Prosiding of the Second Annual Seminar on English Language Studies* Postgraduate Program Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University 2017
- Dominant Influence of Linguistic Knowledge in EFL Reading Comprehension: Schemata Analysis. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, Vol. x, No. x, pp. 3310 - 3322, 2020. DOI: 10.13189/ujer.2020.0x0x0x.

#### D. Paper Presentation on National and International Seminars

- Seminar Nasional Linguistik (Semiotik) Program Magister Linguistik Program Pascasarjana FIB Unhas 2017. *Pola Kesantunan Berbahasa (Language Politeness) pada Masyarakat Penutur Bahasa Bugis di Kota Parepare pada Aspek Menolak/Negasi*
- The 15<sup>th</sup> Asia TEFL – 64<sup>th</sup> TEFLIN 2017 International Conference. *The Advantages of Bilingual Education by Special Reference to Linguistic Cultural and Pedagogical Rationales in TEFL*
- English Language Teaching International Conference (Eltic) 2019. *Epistemic Complexity of Graduate Students' English Academic Paper*

## Appendix 13 : The Research Documentations



The researcher, Radiah Hamid, welcomed the research respondents of English Education Department FKIP Unismuh Makassar at Jolin Hotel, on Sunday, 19 May, 2019



The researcher gave instruction to do the tests



On research



On research



On research



On research



On research



On research



On research



On research



On research



On research



On research



On research





On research



On research



On research



On research



On research



On research



Having collected already



Having collected already



Having been dinner after fasting



Having been dinner after fasting



Early finished



Early finished



Making Fun Pictures



Making Fun Pictures