

ABSTRAK

Pega, Nadia. 2026. *The Effect of RAP Strategy on Students' Reading Comprehension in Expository Texts at SMAN 5 Tanjungpinang*. Skripsi. Tanjungpinang: Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji. Pembimbing I: Assist. Prof. Rona Elfiza, S.Pd., M.Pd. Pembimbing II: Assist. Prof. Dewi Nopita, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: *RAP Strategy*, Pemahaman Membaca, Teks Ekspositori

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah penggunaan strategi RAP (*Read, Ask, Paraphrase*) berpengaruh signifikan terhadap kemampuan membaca pemahaman siswa pada teks ekspositori di SMAN 5 Tanjungpinang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain *quasi-experimental* jenis *Nonequivalent Control Group Pre-test and Post-test Design*. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 64 siswa kelas XI yang dibagi menjadi dua kelompok, yaitu kelas eksperimen (XI.2) dan kelas kontrol (XI.1), yang dipilih menggunakan teknik *Cluster Random Sampling*. Instrumen penelitian berupa tes membaca pemahaman berbentuk 25 soal pilihan ganda yang diberikan pada tahap pre-test dan post-test. Data dianalisis menggunakan uji normalitas Shapiro-Wilk, uji homogenitas Levene, dan uji *Independent Samples t-Test*. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa data berdistribusi normal dan homogen. Nilai rata-rata pre-test kelas eksperimen sebesar 60,13 meningkat menjadi 82,50 pada post-test, sedangkan kelas kontrol

mengalami peningkatan dari 60,38 menjadi 65,38. Hasil uji *Independent Samples t-Test* menunjukkan nilai signifikansi (*Sig. (2-tailed)*) sebesar 0,005 ($< 0,05$), sehingga H_0 ditolak dan H_a diterima. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa penggunaan strategi RAP (Read, Ask, Paraphrase) memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap kemampuan membaca pemahaman siswa pada teks ekspositori di SMAN 5 Tanjungpinang.



ABSTRACT

Pega, Nadia. 2026. *The Effect of RAP Strategy on Students' Reading Comprehension in Expository Texts at SMAN 5 Tanjungpinang*. Undergraduate Thesis. Tanjungpinang: English Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji. Advisor I: Assist. Prof. Rona Elfiza, S.Pd., M.Pd. Advisor II: Assist. Prof. Dewi Nopita, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Keywords: RAP Strategy, Reading Comprehension, Expository Text

This study aimed to determine whether the use of the RAP (Read, Ask, Paraphrase) strategy had a significant effect on students' reading comprehension of expository texts at SMAN 5 Tanjungpinang. This study employed a quantitative method using a quasi-experimental design with a Nonequivalent Control Group Pre-test and Post-test Design. The sample consisted of 64 eleventh-grade students divided into two groups: the experimental class (XI.2) and the control class (XI.1), selected through the Cluster Random Sampling technique. The research instrument was a 25-item multiple-choice reading comprehension test administered as both the pre-test and post-test. The data were analyzed using the Shapiro-Wilk normality test, Levene's homogeneity test, and the Independent Samples t-Test. The results indicated that the data were normally distributed and homogeneous. The mean score of the experimental class increased from 60.13 in the pre-test to 82.50 in the post-test, while the control class showed a slight improvement from 60.38 to 65.38. The Independent Samples t-Test revealed a significance value (Sig. (2-tailed)) of 0.005 (< 0.05), indicating that the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that the RAP (Read, Ask, Paraphrase) strategy had a significant effect on students' reading comprehension of expository texts at SMAN 5 Tanjungpinang.