IMPROVING STUDENTS READING COMPREHENSION THROUGH SCANNING AND SKIMMING TECHNIQUES FOR STUDENTS IN SMA MUHAMMADIYAH TARAKAN

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research was to find out the students reading comprehension improvement through scanning and skimming techniques for students in SMA Muhammadiyah Tarakan. This research was quasi experiment. In this research, the researcher used two class. The researcher compared control class and experiment class whether there was any difference and improvement before and after giving treatment. The control class was given by skipping and paraphrasing techniques, meanwhile experiment class was given by scanning and skimming techniques. The subject of this study were XI IIS 3 as the experiment class there were 27 students and XI IIS 2 as the control class there were 26 students. The instruments were reading test that included pretest and posttest. Besides that, the researcher used descriptive analysis to analyze the data and SPSS veersion 22.0 for inferential analysis. The result of this research indicated that there were differences between pretest and posttest in both of the class. It was proven by the result of the students mean score. The students mean score in experiment class of pretest was 47,59 and posttest was 63,70. On the other hand, the students mean score in control class of pretest was 55,19 and posttest was 60,00. It can be seen from both of the class were have improvement. Eventhough, the treatment was different, but the comparison between control and experiment class, the experiment class was got higher improvement after giving the treatment by using scanning and skimming techniques, ratherthan the control class that was given by using skipping and paraphrasing techniques. It means that in experiment class the improvement of the students mean score was 16,11 point. The result of independent sample Ttest in posttest showed that Ttest (1,707) higher than Ttable (1,675). The result of this research there was the students reading comprehension was improve after using scanning and skimming techniques. Then it can be concluded that scanning and skimming can improve the students reading comprehension for studnts in SMA Muhammadiyah Tarakan.

Keywords: Reading Comprehension, Scanning and Skimming Techniques, Improvement

INTRODUCTION

Reading lesson, as it is widely known that is very complex language skill to master. Mastering reading skill is important for all people in the world. A points out Holden (2004) reading is important gateway to personal development, and to social, economic, and civic life. Reading is the language skill which learners usually find the most difficult.

It automatically influenced their ability in making inferences, finding information detail and finding main idea. While Harmer (2002) stated that reading is called receptive skills and these skills basically are the ways in which people extract meaning. Furthermore, Grabe and Stoller (2002) argue that reading is the ability to draw meaning from printed page and interpret this

information appropriately. This activity ordinarily requires the readers not only to read the texts, but also understand it. Thus, it can be said that reading always comes along with comprehension. The technique is needed not only to overcome the students difficulties but also to improve the students reading comprehension. Scanning is quickly searching for some particular piece of information in the text (Grellet, 1981). According to Abita (1990), skimming is a reading technique that is used to get a quick "gist" or the overall sense of a section or chapter. It is used to read a text very quickly and to get the main or general ideas. In this technique the students can answer the questions that ask about main idea, or general ideas without take a lot of time to answer the questions.

Based on the observation in SMA Muhammadiyah Tarakan, it was shown that the students in eleventh grade still lack in reading comprehension and confuse how to answer the question. Therefore the researcher assumes that the students need technique that can help in reading comprehension.

Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension is defined as the process by which a person derives meaning from print. It is complex, dynamic process which requires active engagement with the text and a conscious effort on the part of the reader to gain meaning from what is read.

Comprehension means relating to what we do not understand or new information, to what we already know (Eskey, 1986). Therefore, in comprehending a text, the reader relates new information from the text being read to his previous knowledge that he has stored in his mind. Smith (1982) states that comprehension in reading as a matter of "making sense" of text, of relating written language to what we know already and to what we want to know.

Comprehension can be regarded as condition where certainly exist. We comprehend when we have no doubt about alternative interpretation or decisions in our mind. The reader also must be able to comprehend the reading text in order to get the message and information from what they have read.

Scanning and Skimming Techniques

Skimming is a reading technique that is used to get the overall sense of a section in the text. It used to read a text very quickly and to get the main or the general ideas. Skimming involves searching for the main idea by reading the first paragraph and the last paragraphs, nothing other organizational cues, such as summaries that used by the author.

Scanning is a reading technique that is intended to fnd a particular piece of information located in the text. In scanning, very little information is processed for long term retention or even for immediate action. The main feature of scanning is that "any part of the text which does not contain the preselected symbol(s) is dismissed." Scanning involves looking for specific words/phrases, figures, names or dates of particular event, the capital of a country, etc.

Improvement

Improvement is the process of a condition moving from one state to a state considered to be better, usually through some action intended to bring about the better state. In this research, the researcher want to find out the improvement of students reading comprehension after got the treatments there were scanning and skimming techniques for experiment class, meanwhile in control class the treatments were use skipping and paraphrasing.

METHOD

The method that used in this research was quantitative research, and used experimental method that was quasi experimental design. This research was find out that scanning and skimming techniques can improve the score of students reading comprehension. According to Cresswell (2009), quantitative research is a means for testing objectives theories by examining the relationship among variables. It means that this method was one of the method to find the influence of one variable to variables.

The researcher used quasi experimental design to get the data from this research. The design used two classes, one class as a control class and one class as a experimental class that was received the treatments of scanning and skimming techniques. For class control used skipping and paraphrasing techniques.

Research Variable

Variable refers to the characteristics or attributes of an individual or an organization that can be measured or observed. Variables usually vary among the people or organizations studied. This variant means that scores in certain situations are divided at least into two variables (Thompson, 2006). In this research proposal there were two variables, dependent variable and independent variable.

1.   Dependent variable is a variable that depends on the independent variable. This bound variable is the result of the influence of independent variable. Therefore in this research the dependent variable was reading comprehension of students, because reading comprehension of student can be changed after the students got the treatment of scanning and skimming techniques.

2.   Independent variable is variable that cause, influence or have an effect on results. Therefore in this research the independent variable was scanning and skimming techniques that was given to the students as a treatment to increase their reading comprehension.

Population and Sample

In this research the researcher made a limitation of the population. The population of this study was taken from eleven grade students SMA Muhammadiyah Tarakan. According to Arikunto (1979) a sample is a small group that is observed and a population is defined as all members of any well defined class of people, events or subjects. Thus sample is a part of population that is observed, there were XI IIS 3 and XI IIS 2.

The researcher used sampling technique that was called purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique in which researcher relies on his or her own judgement when choosing members of population to participate in the study. In this research, 27 students from

eleventh grade was taken by researcher that have difficult in reading comprehension, that was XI IIS 3 as the experiment class, because this class got the lower score that was 52, while the minimum criteria was 70. Meanwhile, in control class the researcher took 26 students from XI IIS 2 that good in reading comprehension.

Instrument of the Research

In collecting the data in this research, the students was given reading comprehension test. The reading test consist of two form there were, multiple choice and true false which taken from the English book or LKS.

It was administer as the instrument to obtain the data. It was a multiple choice and true false test. The text consists of 2 or 3 texts with the total number 20 questions, 10 for true false test and 10 for multiple choice. The procedures in administrating the test were divided into pre test, treatment, post test, and scoring the test.

Data Collection Technique

The researcher used reading test to collect the data. The procedure of this reading test in this research were pre test, treatment, and post test.

Data Analysis Technique

The data in this research was quantitative. The students score in reading comprehension by using scanning and skimming techniques as the quantitative data. It means that pre test and post test score. After that the score from students was counted used by using SPSS version 22.

1.   Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive analysis used to analyzed the data before used t-test calculation. In this research, this analysis used to find out the score by scoring the students reading test, classifying the score in the classification criteria and calculating the mean score and standard deviation.

2.   Inferential Analysis

Inferential analysis used statistical tests to saw whether a pattern we observed was due to chance or due to the program or intervention effects. After collecting the data , the preliminary analysis was consist of two test, which were the normality and homogeneity that used in SPSS version 22 with the probability value 0,05 .The data can be say normality distribute and homogeneous if the Sig. Display is higher than 0,05.

1)   Normality

A normality test is to determine whether the data from population spread normally or not. The purpose of the normality test was to ensure the distribution data take from the population have normal distribution or not. Test of normality that used was Kolmogorov smirnov formula. Kolmogorov-Smirnov test were describe as follows :

H_a : Data is normally distributed if the probability value is higher than level of significant.

H_0 : Data is not normally distributed if the probability value is lower than level of significant.

If the probability value was lower than 0,05 (probability value <0,05), then H_0 was accepted and H_a was rejected. It means the score in both of the class were not normally distributed. In the other hand, if the probability value was higher than 0,05 (probability value > 0,05), then H_a

was accepted and H_0 was rejected. It means the score between experimental and control group class were normally distributed.

2)   Homogeneity

Homogeneity test is to know whether the variance in population of the research is homogeneous or not. Homogeneity test used to measure the data of population whether it was homogeneous or not. Interpretation of the result of the homogeneity test was looking at the value of Sig. (2-tailed). The hypothesis of homogeneity test were described as follows :

H_a : Data is homogeneous if sig > 0,05

H_0 : Data is not homogenous if sig <0,05

3) Hypothesis Testing

The students scores on pretest and posttest in experiment class and control class as the quantitative dara are analyze by using Independent Sample T-test in SPSS version 22.0. Significant differences were analyzed between the pretest control and pretest experiment class, posttest control and posttest experiment class. After calculate the data , in this case T-test was applied to determine the significant differences in the students reading comprehension.

If the t.test is lower than t.table it means that the null hypothesis was accepted it means this techniques can not improve the students reading comprehension. If the t.test is higher than t.table it means that the alternative hypothesis was accepted it means this techniques can improve the students reading comprehension. The hypothesis is, there was improvement of students reading comprehension through scanning and skimming techniques.

FINDINGS

This research was held in SMA Muhammadiyah Tarakan at Jl. Ladang III No. 02 Tarakan. It took two classes that were experimental and control class. Experimental class in this research was IX-IIS3 and the control class was IX-IIS 2. This research was done for 15[th]April to 2nd May 2019. There were three meetings that the researcher took in this research for applying the treatment. Before giving the treatment, the researcher gave pretest and after three meetings treatment, the researcher gave posttest. The experimental class was treated by using scanning and skimming techniques. The control class was treated by using paraphrasing and skipping techniques.

The Students' Score of Pretest

The pretest of experimental class was held on 15th April 2019 at the class XI-IIS 3, at 13.30-14.00, before delivering the material about explanation text, the pretest was held for 30 minutes for students answered 10 questions of multiple choice and 10 questions of true false. This phase to measure the students reading comprehension before giving the treatment by using scanning and skimming techniques.

The control class was given the pretest on 18th April 2019 , at 13.00-13.30, at the class XI-IIS 2, the pretest was held for 30 minutes for students to answered 10 questions of multiple choice and 10 questions of true false. The control class using paraphrasing and skipping techniques.

On the pretest, the teacher asked the students to answer the reading question based on the topic that given by teacher in the students worksheet.

Based on the students score from pretest the researcher found the frequencies of students results according to Department of National Educations (2006), each category had score D up to A, where,D= poor, C= fair, B= good, A= very good. There are four classification of students score, very good for the students who got 83-100, good for the student who got 73-82, fair for the students who got 63-72, poor for the students who got 62-0. From the finding of research , before gave the treatments, the main score from pretest in experiment class was 47,59, meanwhile in control class was 55,19.

The Students' Score of Posttest

The postest in experimental class was held on 29th April 2019, at 14.30-15.00 at XI IIS 3, after delivering the last material about explanation text. Meanwhile, the posttest was given in control class on 2nd May 2019, at 14.00-14.30 at XI IIS 2, after delivering the last material about explanation text. The students did the posttest in the last meeting, for 30 minutes the students answered 10 questions of multiple choice and 10 questions of true false. Before the students answering the questions, the teacher explained the instructions in the posttest paper.

Based on the students score from pretest the researcher found the frequencies of students results according to Department of National Educations (2006), each category had score D up to A, where,D= poor, C= fair, B= good, A= very good. There are four classification of students score, very good for the students who got 83-100, good for the student who got 73-82, fair for the students who got 63-72, poor for the students who got 62-0. From the finding of research, after gave the treatment there were different scores from both of the classes. In experiment class there was 63,70 meanwhile in control class there was 60,00. It can be seen that the mean score in experiment class after got scanning and skimming techniques treatments, the students score was improve from 47,59 become 63,70. On the other hand, in control class that used skipping and paraphrasing techniques treatments the score from 55,19 become 60,00. It can be seen from the results that used scanning and skimming can improve the students reading comprehension. It was proved by the results of computation t-test by using Independent Sample T-test. In pretest experiment and control class the results of t-test was lower than t-table (-2,915<-1,675) with df 51, it means that there were difference between control class and experiment class even though the researcher did not do any treatments.

The results of t-test in posttest of control class and experiment class was t-test was higher than t-table (1,707>1.675) with df 51, it means there was different improvement between experiment and control class in reading comprehension after the treatments were given by the researcher. It means that H_a was accept that was there was improving students reading comprehension through scanning and skimming techniques for students in SMA Muhammadiyah Tarakan.

DISCUSSION

It was proved by the results of computation t-test by using Independent Sample T-test. In pretest experiment and control class the results of t-test was lower than t-table (-2,915<-1,675) with df

51, it means that there were difference between control class and experiment class even though the researcher did not do any treatments.

The results of t-test in posttest of control class and experiment class was t-test was higher than t-table (1,707>1.675) with df 51, it means there was different improvement between experiment and control class in reading comprehension after the treatments were given by the researcher. It means that Ha was accept that was there was improving students reading comprehension through scanning and skimming techniques for students in SMA Muhammadiyah Tarakan.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of the research on improving students reading comprehension through scanning and skimming techniques for students in SMA Muhammadiyah Tarakan. The researcher found the mean score of pretest in experiment and control class was different with mean score of posttest in experiment and control class. The mean score of pretest in experiment class before taught by using scanning and skimming techniques was 47,59. On the other hand, the mean score of control class was 55,19. Both of class have increased the mean score of posttest after gave treatment, even though the control class was not taught by using scanning and skimming techniques, control class has increased in mean score from 55,19 become 60,00. Meanwhile, in experiment class that was taught by using scanning and skimming techniques has increased the mean score of posttest from 47,59 become 63,70. It can be seen that even tough the both of class were increased in mean score, but the mean score of posttest in experiment class was higher than posttest control class. It means that there was significant improvement in experiment class.

It can be concluded from the result of Independent Sample T_{test} there were, the result of pretest T_{test} was lower than T_{table}, T_{test} was $-2,915 < T_{table}$ was $-1,675$. In posttest the result was different, the result of posttest T_{test} was higher than Ttable, T_{test} was $1,707 > T_{table}$ was $1,675$ which was at degree of freedom (df) was 51 and the level of significant 0,05. It means that scanning and skimming techniques was improve the students reading comprehension in SMA Muhammadiyah Tarakan.

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