THE EFFECT OF APPLYING PHOTOREADING STRATEGY ON THE STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN READING COMPREHENSION

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Abstract

The study was carried out find the effect of photoreading strategy in reading comprehension. Therefore, the classroom research was carried out to acquire the data. The research based on the descriptive quantitative method. The population was 2013/2014 the eleventh (XI) students of SMA Nurul Islam Indonesia Medan. The number of population are 40 students. All population were taken by attendance list as the sample. The test was ten items, consisting 10 questions which students have to. The finding indicates that t_{hit} 4.25 is greater than value t_{table} 2.02., it means alternative hypothesis was accepted, and percentage of significant effect of this study in students' achievement in reading comprehension was 83.47%. It means that there was a significant effect in this study by using photoreading strategy.

Keywords: photoreading strategy, students' achievement, reading comprehension

A. Introduction

Reading is one of important skill in learning language beside listening, speaking and writing. According to Burn, et al in Erawati,P (2012:3) state that, Reading is not a single skill but combination of many skills that lead to the derivations of meaning. Reading can be thought of as a way to get some information, knowledge, and understanding. While reading a book, peoples are not only read the text to get information but also to understand it. The fundamental goal of reading activity is to know the science concept and to know the language and to get meaning form a text. Comprehension is the ultimate goal of every reading practice. Reading comprehension should be understood as a process that involves not only recalling By PhotoReading strategy, the students will increase their reading comprehension because it requires students to read focus.

According to Paul R. Scheele (1996: 14). Before learning PhotoReading, many people hear such stories and respond with, "That is nuts! There is no way you can read that fast." PhotoReading is not "reading" as people know it. This kind of information processing is possible only when readers temporarily by the critical, logical, analytical mind. The readers do not PhotoRead with the conscious mind. Instead, readers draw on vast layers of the mind that remain largerly unused during conventional reading. This literally means using the brain in a new way.

When you learn to mentally photograph a book at a rate of one page a second – about 25.000 words per minute – you are taking a new approach to processing information. At such rates, the old left-to-right, word-by-word, line-by-line method of elementary reading cannot operate. Instead, you meet the printed page using abilities scribed to the right hemisphere of brain. After PhotoReading a book, the next step is to stimulate and activate your brain. This step of "activation," as we call it, lets you extract information you need from the book to accomplish your goals for reading.

B. Method

The method of this research is important role in research, and a method is use a helping tool in solving problem and proving hypothesis. The method is apply in quantitative research. The experimental research purpose to investigate the effect of treatment in both experimental and control group and therefore in the experimental research, the sample were divide equally into groups: experimental group and control group. In the experimental group, the sample are taught by using PhotoReading strategy, and in the control group the sample are taught by conventional model.This research will be conducted in the eleventh grade (XI) students of SMA Nurul Islam Indonesia Medan

The study will use, experimental method in this research and the sample are devided into two group, namely: Experimental group is taught by using PhotoReading Strategy. Before presenting the material on reading comprehension, previously held pre-test in each class. The pre-test was given out to both group (Experimental group and control group) before the treatment. The function of the pre-test was to know the mean scores of the experimental and control group before receiving treatment. Control group is taught Speed Reading Strategy. Having given treatment, post test was given to the students. This post test was exactly the same as the pre test which had been used in order to know the mean score of two classes. The treatment was given to the both group, the experimental group and control group.

The method section describes how the study was conducted. Such a description enables the reader to evaluate the appropriateness of methods and the reliability and the validity of the results.

C. Discussion

The data were collected by giving the students a test that consisted of ten (10) items. The correct answer was given 10 score and highest score was 100, and incorrect answer was given 0 score. In this research, the sample was divided in two groups, the experimental and control group. That consist of 20 students in experimental group (XI IPS) and 20 students in control group (XI IPA). Each group was given pre-test and post-test.

The data of this research, the initial of students (sample) and students' score in the pre-test and post-test of two groups. the highest score of the pre-test in control group was 40 and the lowest was 10, while the highest score of post test was 70 and the lowest was 30. The total post-test in control group $\sum X = 960$ and the total post-test in experimental group $\sum Y = 1060.$

Testing Hypothesis

a. The equation of linear regression

$\hat{Y} = \sim + bx$ where $\sim$ and b is getting by:

$$\sim = \frac{(\sum Y)(\sum X^2) - (\sum X)(\sum XY)}{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1060)(48000) - (960)(50500)}{20(48000) - (960)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(50880000) - (48480000)}{(960000) - (921600)}$$

$$= \frac{(2400000)}{(38400)}$$

$$= 62.5$$

$$b = \frac{n(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{n\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(20)(50500) - (960)(1060)}{(20)(48000) - (960)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(1010000) - (1017600)}{(960000) - (921600)}$$

$$= \frac{(-7600)}{38400}$$

$$= -0.19$$

$$\hat{Y} = \sim + bx$$

$$\hat{Y} = 62.5 + (-0.19)\ x$$

b. Coefficient r^2

$$r^2 = \frac{b\{n\sum xy - (\sum xy)(\sum y)\}}{n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-0.19\{(20)(50500) - (960)(1060)\}}{(20)(59200) - (1060)^2}$$

$$= \frac{-0.19\{(1010000) - (1017600)\}}{(1184000) - (1123600)}$$

$$= \frac{-0.19(-7600)}{60400}$$

$$= \frac{1444}{60400}$$

$$= 0.023$$

$$r = \sqrt{0.023}$$

$$= 0.15$$

c. Determining the influene of the effect of x variable toward y variable

$$D = r^2 x100\%$$

= 165.21 x 100%

= 16.521%

X = 100 – 16.521%

= 83.47%

Y = 16.521%

It means the effect of X variable toward Y variable or the effect of applying "PhotoReading Strategy" on the students' achievement in reading comprehension is 83.47 % and 16.521 % was Speed Reading.

d. Examining the statistical hypothesis

$Ha : P \neq 0$ there is a significant effect PhotoReading strategy on the students reading comprehension.

$Ho : P = 0$ there is not a significant effect of PhotoReading strategy on the students reading comprehension.

With the criteria examination $\sim$, Ho is accepted if – $t\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\sim\right) < t < t\left(1\frac{1}{2}\sim\right)$ where $t\left(t-\frac{1}{2}\sim\right)$ is getting by t distribution with dk = n – 2. dk = 20 – 2 = 18. $\sim$ = 5% = 0.05. In other way,

$$t_{hit} = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

$$= \frac{12.85\sqrt{20-2}}{\sqrt{1-165.21}}$$

$$= \frac{12.85\sqrt{18}}{\sqrt{-164.21}}$$

$$= \frac{12.85(4.24)}{12.81}$$

$$= \frac{54.484}{12.81}$$

$$= 4.25$$

$t_{table} = t\ (1-\frac{1}{2}a)$ (dk)

$= t\ (1-\frac{1}{2}0.05)$ (38)

$= t_{0.975}$ (38)

$= 2.02$

The conclusion, because t_{hit} > t_{table} or 4.25 > 2.02. So, Ho is rejected. It means that Ha is accepted. There is a significant effect of PhotoReading strategy in reading comprehension.

E. Conclusion

After the researcher has analysis the data, conclusion can be drawn as the conclusions are shown specifically that t_{obs} is 4.25 and t_{table} is 2.02. t_{table} was found based on the result of degree of freedom (df). The fact shows that t_{obs} is higher than the value of t_{table} because $t_{obs} > t_{table}$ or 4.25 > 2.02. It means that null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis

is accepted. The students faced difficulty to understand the step by step PhotoReading strategy. And its very difficult for them to understand the meaning of the text because there are too many sentences in the text.

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