

The effect of Previewing Strategy on Reading Comprehension of Tenth Grade Students at SMK Darul Anwar Singojuruh in Academic Years 2019/2020.

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Abstract

The objective of the research is to know whether the students taught by using Previewing Strategy get better reading comprehension in descriptive text score, because the observation showed that students have low score reading comprehension in descriptive text. The research design of this research was pre-experimental design. The respondents of this research were the tenth grade students of AK class at SMK Darul Anwar, that consisting of 31 students. To collect the data the researcher uses test as the instrument. The data were collected through multiple choice. The test is given before and after the treatment. The treatment is using Previewing Strategy as a media in teaching and learning reading comprehension descriptive text. The computation result of t-test is 10.66. The result of computation value is consulted to the *ttable* at 0.05 significant level, the *ttable* is 2.045. It is seen that the computation result (10,66) is higher than *ttable*(2.045) in the significant level 0.05. From the result above, it can be concluded that there is significant difference in the descriptive text reading comprehension score between the students who are taught using Previewing Strategy and students who were taught without Previewing strategy.

Keyword: Previewing, Reading Comprehension, Descriptive Text.

A. Introduction

Reading is the ability to understand the contents of reading or text. Reading can be used to share information and find ideas. Meaning reading is not only the ability to read on every line or page but reading also must require a lot of practice and sharpen the ability to read it. Nurfarida (2013), states that the ability to read has a close relationship between the reader and the text. In other words, the reader must have knowledge after reading the text, and the reader must be connected with prior knowledge to understand a reading. This means that the reader must be able to know the information in the text and the reader must be able to know how the strategy and ability to understand a reading because to know the results of reading comprehension. So, reading comprehension can be done when readers can do it effectively. Apart from reading cannot be done if you do not master grammar or do not have a lot of vocabularies.

Reading can also provide knowledge to students. In Indonesia the teaching and learning process at each level is right for students; reading is one of the things that must be considered by students because reading can be categorized as the main ability in learning English. Jafri (2014) states that motivation is the most important thing for students to get good grades. The common things usually are faced by students in reading is a lack of ability to read texts but also a lack of motivation and interest in reading text. Motivation is the most important thing for students to get good grades. If students are not interested in reading, maybe only some students will be able to understand the text. However, students must be able to improve their reading skills because they can read information, ideas, or maybe they can develop their knowledge.

Based on the researcher's observation, it was found that the tenth-grade students of SMK DARUL ANWAR in the academic year 2019/2020 encountered problem in reading comprehension on descriptive text. There is still a problem in the reading class which is reading a descriptive text. The problem often arises is that students often get low scores due to lack of reading skills. So as a result students are unable to identify a descriptive text that is unable to find main ideas, supporting sentences, messages that are inside a descriptive text that will cause students to be lazy to learn. This research focuses on learning a descriptive text.

The student should comprehend about descriptive text and comprehend what they are reading about. But in fact, the students cannot comprehend descriptive text. There are some criteria becoming problem for the students. The first is some students are not able to find comprehending general information. The second is the students are able to find specific information about descriptive text. The third is the students couldn't identifying word referent. The last is the students couldn't identifying synonym. These problems need and appropriate strategy for helping students. There is a strategy that can help students toward their comprehension in reading, called previewing.

Previewing is one of the strategies that can help students to know the contents of a reading text, especially the topic of reading texts. Previewing before reading a text will make an important contribution to the process of understanding information more quickly. This previewing strategy can help students to follow the author's idea. Although in previewing strategy it takes only a few minutes but has been proven to be able to provide important inventory in saving reading time. According to Chitrasari(2015) During the previewing activity the teacher prepares students to get used to the new words in the reading text because, using previewing allows students to get a general picture of an article and book. In other words this previewing strategy requires the reader to be able to see the title and search for a topic from the reading. Based on background the researcher is interested in researching at SMK Darul Anwar because they still have some difficulties with previewing strategies and researcher want to know the effect of previewing strategy in reading comprehension.

B. Research Method

1. Research Design

This type of research is experimental research. research conducted by giving treatment and observing the impact caused. The researcher use experimental research to determine the effects of the previewing strategy on reading comprehension of descriptive texts. The researcher use a quantitative method with one group pre test and post test design from pre experimental design. This design is to find out the results of the pre test and post test. The pre test is carried out before the teaching activities are given to determine the students' initial abilities regarding the lessons delivered. post test is to determine the ability of students after being given treatment, according to Sugiyono (2009) one pre test and posttest as follows:

Table 3.1 Research Design

O ₁	X	O ₂
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Where:

O₁ : Pre-Test

X : Treatment (using previewing strategy on reading comprehension)

O₂ : Post-test

2. The Research Area

The researcher will be conducted at the tenth grade of SMK Darul Anwar. the location of the school is Jln. KH. Abdullah Hasbullah No. 8 Ds. Padang Kec. Singojuruh, SMK DARUL ANWAR have 6 class which are divided into 2 majors, namely, TKJ, Akutansi. In this research, the researcher used purposive method to determine the research area.

3. The Research Respondent

Determination of respondent for this research is cluster random sampling. According to Sugiyono (2009) cluster random sampling is sampling technique if an object has very large data source. The respondent of this research is the tenth grade students SMK DARUL ANWAR in academic year 2019/2020. Population of this research is the tenth grade students of SMK DARUL ANWAR in academic year 2019/2020. There are 2 classes of the tenth grade and amount of the students is 78. There is class for TKJ, 1 class for Akutansi. The researcher take Akutansi class as the sample. There are 31 students of class Akutansi.

4. Data Collection Method

To collect research data using a test. Researcher use tests to determine strengths and weaknesses to understand reading. The right test in this research is a multiple choice because it makes it easy to assess. According to Hughes (2003) there are many ways to assess reading comprehension, one of which is multiple choices. The researcher used

multiple choice consisting of 20 items and each item is given a value of 5. Based on syllabus k13 the basic competence uses is 3.4 that distinguishes functions, text structures and linguistic elements of some descriptive text that involve action and request information regarding tourism places, according to the context of their use.

Table 3.2 INDICATORS OF READING COMPREHENSION

NO.	INDIKATOR	ITEM TEST	TOTAL
1.	Comprehending General informations	1,2,5,7,8,9,14,18,23	9
2.	Comprehending spesific informations	10,11,13,21,25	5
3.	Identifiying Word referent	4,6,15,16,19,22	6
4.	Identifiying Synonim	3,12,17,20,24	5
Total			25

5. Data Analysis Method

This research is about the effect of previewing a strategy on reading comprehension. In analyzing the data, researchers used pre test and post test of experimental with one group. The researcher used t test, because to find out the significant difference of 2 variables. The researcher analyzed the pre test and post test data in the reading comprehension descriptive text to find out the differences after getting treatment by previewing strategy. Accordingto Winarsunu (2009) t test the formula as follow:

$$t = \frac{X_1 - X_2}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{SD_1^2}{N_1 - 1}\right) + \left(\frac{SD_2^2}{N_2 - 1}\right)}}$$

Where :

t = Value of t

X_1 = The Mean Score of post-test of experimental class

X_2 = The Mean Score of pre-test of experimental class

SD_1^2 = The Variant Value of post-test of experimental class

SD_2^2 = The Variant Value of pre-test of experimental class

N_1 = The Number of students post-test

N_2 = The Number of students pre-test

After analyzing the data the researcher will consult the data to the t-table 5% significant level to know whether or not the result is significant.

C. Conclusion

Based on the finding and discussion in the chapter IV, it was obvious that the use previewing strategy on reading comprehension tenth grade students of SMK Darul Anwar in the academic year 2019/2020 had effect. It was proved by the obtained score of t-test. The t-test showed that t-test score 10,66 was higher than t-table 2,045 with degree of freedom 29 at 5% level significance. Thus, the

researcher concludes that there was a significant effect of previewing strategy at tenth grade students of SMK Darul Anwar in the academic year 2019/2020.

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