THE EFFECT OF USING SCANNING TECHNIQUE ON STUDENTS' ACHIEVEMENT IN READING COMPREHENSION AT SMA IMELDA MEDAN

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Abstract

This research investigates the effect of using Scanning Technique on Students' Achievement in Reading Comprehension. The objective of the study is to find out the significant effect of using Scanning Technique on Students' Achievement in Reading Comprehension. This research was conducted in three steps (pre-test, treatment. Post-test). The instrument for collecting data was multiple choice test. After the data had been collected, they were analyzed by using t-test formula in order to see whether Scanning Technique significantly effects students' reading comprehension. The result of the analysis showed that t-observed was **3,36**, it was higher than t-table **1,67** with the level of significant (0,05) and the degree of freedom (df) 52. The result of the analysis showed that hypothesis of the research was accepted. It means that there was significant effect of using Scanning Technique on Students' Achievement in Reading Comprehension.

Keywords: Reading Comprehension, Scanning Technique

1. INTRODUCTION

In language learning, reading like listening because that are receptive skills. It means we do not need to produce language. Reading can be useful in human life because readers can understand many information. But in other side, reading is not

easy as people think because it is not only requires reading a series of sentences, but also it needs reader to process it and to construct a meaning of the text.

Reading comprehension is the process of making meaning from text and but its goal is to understand the meaning of a whole text not for each word or sentence (Wolley, 2011:15). Okhil, Cain, Elbro (2015:1) states reading comprehension is a complex process, which requires the orchestration of many different cognitive skills and abilities. Based on these opinion, the researcher concludes that reading comprehension is the complex process to understand what it is about by using our prior knowledge and connecting with the information of text.

Based on pre-observation, the researcher observed in SMA Imelda Medan through interview. The teacher explained that the most students have some difficulty in reading comprehension. First, the text is long and has complex sentences making students lazy to read the text. Second, students are lazy to read the text because of the lack of vocabulary that students know, so they did not know the meaning and the students also lazy to look up any meaning in dictionary.

Based on the background above, to make students feel happy when they study in class, teachers need good techniques in teaching. There are many techniques that can be used in reading comprehension, but they are not accustomed to using certain techniques to improve their reading comprehension. The purpose of using technique is to make the lesson easier for the students to learn and understand, also get the effectiveness and efficiency of the English learning process. These condition explains why the researcher wanted to do research using a scanning technique which will help the students in increasing their reading comprehension. The students easy to apply this technique and also using scanning can minimize comprehend the words in the text based on the meaning in dictionary. With the important points find by using scanning, they can comprehend the information of text they have read.

2. METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This approach to research was quantitative. In this research, the researcher was conducted by using experimental method. There are two variables in this research, consists dependent variable and independent variable. The dependent variable was reading comprehension and independent variable was scanning technique.

In this research, the researcher was conducted by using Randomized Groups. Two Ary (2010: 307) states in this design subjects are assigned to experimental and control group by random methods and are given a pre-test on the depend variable Y. The treatment is introduced only to the experimental subjects for a specific time.

Table 3.1 Research Design

Name of Group	Pre-test	Treatment	Post-Test
Experimental Group	X	Scanning Technique	X
Control Group	Y	Conventional Technique	Y

Table 3.1 both groups was given pre-test. While in the experimental group. The treatment was taught by using scanning techniques on students' achievement in reading comprehension. After the treatment, both of group was given the post-test.

Population and Sample

The population of this research was the second year students of SMA Imelda Medan. There were three parallel classes namely Xl. MIA1, XI. MIA2, XI. IIS1. Each class has different number of students. The total number of students is 77 students. The researcher had chosen the second year classes as the population because the technique that the researcher used has never been conduct to the population before and students of eleventh grade learn about genre of the text.

A sample is part of the population. The researcher used the cluster sampling technique to took the samples of the research. In this research, the sample had been divided into 2 groups. The class had used as a sample is composed of two classes, namely XI. MIA1 consist of 28 students as experimental class and XI. MIA2 consist of 25 students as control class. The total sample of this research was 53 students.

3. Result and Discussion

Mean Score of Pre-test and Post-test in Experimental Group

	Pre-test	Post-test
Total	1575	2117,5
Mean	56,25	75,625

From table above, it is found that in experimental group of 28 students' in pre-test is 1575 and the total score in post-test is 2117,5. There are different mean scores of pre-test and post-test in experimental group after teaching reading by using scanning technique.

Mean Score of Pre-test and Post-test in Control Group

	Pre-test	Post-test
Total	1362,5	1740
Mean	54,5	69,6

From table above, it is found that in control group of 25 students' in pre-test is 1362,5 and the total score in post-test is 1740.

There are different mean scores of pre-test and post-test in control group after teaching reading without scanning technique.

The result of computation by used t-test is called $t_{observed.}$ In this research, the result computation by using t-test is 3,36 and the calculation of the score by using t-test for degree freedom (df) = (nx+ny-2= 28+25-2= 51) at level of significance 0,05 that the critical value is 1,675.

The result of computation by using t-test should that $t_{observed}$ is higher than $t_{table.}$ It can be seen as follow:

$t_{observed} > t_{table}$ **(p=0,05) with df 51**

3,35 > 1,675 (p=0,05) with df 51

It means that using scanning technique has significant effect on students' achievement in reading comprehension. The students who were taught by using scanning technique got higher score than those who were taught without using scanning technique. This alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted.

In summary, scanning technique was one appropriate and effective technique for Senior High School students.

4. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher concludes that teaching by using scanning technique has a significant effect on students' achievement in reading comprehension in which $t_{observed}$ **(3,36)** > t_{table} **(1,67)** at the level of significance 0,05 and null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. It is proving students who are taught reading comprehension by using scanning technique has higher score than students who are taught without using scanning technique.

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