

A STUDY ON THE ABILITY OF THE SECOND YEAR STUDENTS OF SMAN 9 PEKANBARU IN COMPREHENDING REPORT TEXTS

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Abstract : *The purpose of this study is to find out the second year students' ability in comprehending report texts at SMAN 9 Pekanbaru. This research focuses on students' comprehending report text in terms of factual information, finding main ideas, the meaning of vocabulary, identifying references and making inferences. The data were collected using report text test with multiple choice type. The test contained 25 items. The try out was conducted to check the validity and reliability of the test. Based on the research, it was found out that first: the ability of the second grade students in comprehending report text is in good level with the mean score of 72.0. Second, the students' mean score in finding the factual information is in good level with the mean score of 71.3, in finding the main idea is in good level with the mean score of 74.4, in finding the meaning of vocabulary is in good level with the mean score of 71.0, in identifying references is in good level with the mean score of 71.7, and in making inference is also in good level with the mean score of 72.0. As a conclusion, the highest score among five components is in finding main idea, it is in 74.4 which considered as in good level. The lowest mean score is in finding the meaning of the vocabulary in context; it is in 71.0 which is considered also as in Good Level. Based on the result it can be inferred that students' ability in comprehending report text of the second year students of SMAN 9 Pekanbaru is in Good Level.*

Keywords : *Study, Ability, Report text.*

SEBUAH KAJIAN TENTANG KEMAMPUAN SISWA TAHUN KEDUA DI SMAN 9 PEKANBARU DALAM MEMAHAMI TEKS-TEKS REPORT

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Abstrak : Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk meneliti kemampuan siswa tahun kedua di SMAN 9 Pekanbaru dalam memahami teks-teks report. Penelitian ini berfokus pada kemampuan dalam memahami teks report di bidang memahami informasi faktual, memahami ide pokok, memahami makna dari kata-kata sulit, mengidentifikasi *reference*, memahami *inference*. Data diperoleh dari tes memahami teks report dalam bentuk pilihan ganda yang terdiri dari 25 soal. Uji coba dilakukan untuk memperoleh validitas dan reliabilitas tes yang baik. Hasil penelitian yang diperoleh adalah sebagai berikut; pertama, kemampuan siswa dalam memahami teks report secara keseluruhan berada pada level baik dengan nilai rata-rata 72, kedua, nilai rata-rata siswa memahami informasi faktual berada pada level baik dengan nilai rata-rata 71.3, dalam memahami ide pokok adalah berada pada level baik dengan nilai rata-rata 74.4, memahami makna kata-kata sulit berada pada level baik dengan nilai rata-rata 71.0, dalam mengidentifikasi *reference* berada pada level sedang dengan nilai rata-rata 71.7, memahami *inference* berada pada level yang baik juga dengan nilai rata-rata 72.0. Nilai tertinggi yang diperoleh siswa adalah memahami ide pokok berada pada level baik dengan nilai rata-rata 74.4. Sedangkan nilai terendah diperoleh oleh siswa dalam memaknai kata-kata sulit dengan nilai 71.0, yang masuk dalam kategori bagus. Sesuai dengan hasil bisa dilihat bahwa kemampuan siswa tingkat kedua di SMAN 9 Pekanbaru dalam memahami teks report ada dilevel baik.

Kata kunci: Penelitian, Kemampuan, Teks Report

INTRODUCTION

Reading is one of the language skills which have important roles for the students in enriching their knowledge and adding more experience. Sari (2008) stated that Reading is an activity with a purpose. The purpose for reading also determines the appropriate approach to reading comprehension. A person may read in order to gain information or verify existing knowledge, or in order to critique a writer's ideas or writing style. A person may also read for enjoyment, or to enhance knowledge of the language being read. The purposes for reading guide the reader's selection of texts.

Reading in a second language calls for fast, automatic word decoding and access to the mental lexicon (dictionary); this means working on building speed and fluency and on learning to recognize at least 10,000 words in the new language.

Since reading is very important in learning second language, a great effort has been given to develop reading skill. Although many ways have been promoted in order to improve reading skill among students, reading is still something that is seems problematic. Students can't understand English text. These problems occurred because according to Noormah (2000) the students are lacking of vocabulary, hardly understand the words and less interest to English subject.

They feel difficult to share their idea about the material that is being learned. In teaching process, a teacher has to choose appropriate techniques with the student's condition in order that the aim of teaching learning process can be reached or achieved.

According to the School-Based Curriculum in 2016, there are three genres that are taught in the first semester of the second year students of Senior High School. They are report, narrative and analytical exposition. In this research, the writer wants to find out the students ability in comprehending English text, especially in report text.

As we know, information report or report text is a factual text, which provides information about something. According to *Concise oxford Dictionary 10TH Edition* a report contains following: 1) an account given of a matter after investigation or consideration. 2) A piece of information about an event or situation. An information report is used as a way to gain a better understanding about a living or non-living subject. In this way, report texts can help increase students' motivation.

Anderson & Anderson (2003) use information report to explain the meaning of report texts. So, information report explain that report texts has an expensive study. "Information report is a piece of text that presents information about a subject." By learning report texts students will able to find out the specific information in the text, identify main idea, finding detail information, guessing the meaning of unfamiliar word, identify references, and making references. Students are expected to be able to comprehend report text because it can be found in many reading media such as newspaper, magazine, journal, novel, books, etc.

In addition, the students are required to learn all the four language skills. In fact reading is one of the skills which are tested in National Examination. Moreover, the students should have reading ability in comprehending some genres including report texts. Report text is used in the National School Examination, so that students should be able comprehend report texts.

METHODOLOGY

This research was a descriptive research. This type of research was used to describe and interpret the data being studied based on fact that is supported by accurate theories. Therefore, the aims of this research were to describe the students' ability in comprehending report texts.

Table 3.1 the Distribution of the Population

Classes	Total of Students
XI IPA1	37
XI IPA 2	37
XI IPA 3	38
XI IPA 4	37
XI IPA 5	37
Total	186

The population of this research was all of the second year students of SMAN 9 Pekanbaru in 2016/2017 academic year. They consisted of two majors, science and social major. Each of major consisted of four classes. For efficiency time and administration, this research will be focused on one major, science major, which is consisted of 186 students. They are divided into five classes; XI IPA 1, XI IPA 2, XI IPA 3, XI IPA 4 and XI IPA5.

The researcher used a test as the instrument to collect the data. The test consisted of 25 items. The duration time for doing the test was 75 minutes. Five texts were used in the instrument . Each text consisted of five items of multiple choices question. Before the researcher distributed the test to the sample, the test has been tried out. The validity and reliability was known by doing this test. According to Tinanmbunan in Siti Rabiha (46:2008) added that the test will be accepted if the reliability is between 0.20-0.70 and they will be rejected if the reliability is below than 0.20 (reliability is low) and above 0.70 (reliability is very high). The researcher calculated the difficulty level, the discrimination index, the mean score, standard deviation, and reliability of the result of the try out test. From the result, it can be seen that the reliability of the test is 0.45 which means that the test is reliable. After that, the real test was given to the sample class. The data was analyzed by calculating the students' score individually and found out the mean score. The students' score were classified into five level mastery, they are excellent, good, mediocre, poor and very poor (Adopted from Harris, 1986:55). The data was presented by using table.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

From the analysis of the difficulty there were eight rejected item. They were items number 6 (0.9), 13 (0.2), 16 (0.9). In the other word, the items 6 and 16 were too easy for the students because most of the students answered the items correctly, and the item number 13 was too difficult for the students because most of students answered the items incorrectly. For the 3 items were rejected the writer revised items.

The items of the test are accepted if the difficulty level is between 0.20-0.70 and they will be rejected if the index of the difficulty is below 0.20 (too difficult) and above 0.70 (too easy). The reliability of the test is 0.45 which means the test is reliable.

Table 4.2 Students' Scores and Their Level of Ability

No	Range Score	Frequency	Percentage	Level	Average Score
1	81-100	27	14%	Excellent	72
2	61-80	93	74%	Good	
3	41-60	15	8%	Mediocre	
4	21-40	5	3%	Poor	
5	0-20	1	1%	Very Poor	
TOTAL		186	100%		

From the data displayed above, it can be seen that 74% of the students are at the good level. It means that almost students have good comprehension of report texts. 1% in poor level indicates that only 1 student has poor ability in comprehending report text.

Table 4.3 Students' Scores in Finding Factual Information

No	Range Score	Frequency	Percentage	Level	Average Score
1	81-100	28	15%	Excellent	71.3
2	61-80	84	45%	Good	
3	41-60	46	24%	Mediocre	
4	21-40	23	13%	Poor	
5	0-20	5	3%	Very Poor	
TOTAL		186	100%		

Concerning the data above it is shown that 84 students (45%) are in good level. Only five students fall into very poor level. So, it can be said that the students' ability in finding factual information is pretty good.

Table 4.4 Students' Scores in Finding Main Idea

No	Range Score	Frequency	Percentage	Level	Average Score
1	81-100	37	19%	Excellent	74.4
2	61-80	76	41%	Good	
3	41-60	59	32%	Mediocre	
4	21-40	13	7%	Poor	
5	0-20	1	1%	Very Poor	
TOTAL		186	100%		

Overall, the data shows that 92% of the students could find the main idea of the texts while 8% of the students are in the low level (poor and very poor). Only small amount of students need to improve their ability in finding the main idea to help them comprehend the text.

Table 4.5 Students' Scores in Finding The Meaning of The Vocabulary in Context

No	Range Score	Frequency	Percentage	Level	Average Score
1	81-100	34	18%	Excellent	71.0
2	61-80	71	38%	Good	
3	41-60	55	30%	Mediocre	
4	21-40	18	10%	Poor	
5	0-20	8	4%	Very Poor	
TOTAL		186	100%		

In finding the meaning of vocabulary in context the mean score of the students is 71.0, this is the lowest score of all. It can be concluded that the students seem have some difficulties on relating the close meaning of unfamiliar words to the text and the topic of the text that is read.

Table 4.6 Students' Scores in Identifying Reference

No	Range Score	Frequency	Percentage	Level	Average Score
1	81-100	36	19%	Excellent	71.7
2	61-80	67	36%	Good	
3	41-60	59	32%	Mediocre	
4	21-40	19	10%	Poor	
5	0-20	5	3%	Very Poor	
TOTAL		186	100%		

Table 4.6 shows that the students' scores and their ability level in Finding Reference is varied. From 186 students most of the students 67 (36%) are in good level. 59 (32%) students are in mediocre level. 36 (19%) of the students are in excellent level. 19 (10%) students are in poor level and 5 (3%) of the students are in very poor level. The average score of the students in Finding Reference is 71.7 which is considered as in **Good Level**.

Table 4.7 Students' Scores in Finding Inference

No	Range Score	Frequency	Percentage	Level	Average Score
1	81-100	42	22%	Excellent	72
2	61-80	76	41%	Good	
3	41-60	39	21%	Mediocre	
4	21-40	17	9%	Poor	
5	0-20	12	7%	Very Poor	
TOTAL		186	100%		

In finding inference, 63% (118 students) are in very good level (good and excellent level), close enough with identifying reference 55% (103 students) are also in very good level (good and excellent level). It is shown that the ability of finding inference is higher than identifying reference. It means that students still have difficulties in order to represent another word.

Table 4.8 Students' Mean Scores in Reading Comprehension Test.

NO	The Classification of Question	Mean Score	Level of Ability
1	Finding Factual information	71.3	Good Level
2	Finding Main idea	74.4	Good Level
3	Finding the meaning of the vocabulary in the context	71.0	Good Level
4	Identifying Reference	71.7	Good Level
5	Making Inference	72.0	Good Level
TOTAL		72	Good Level

Table 4.8 shows that the students ability in finding the components to comprehend reading texts (report text) is in good level (61-80) the table indicates the ability of students' in comprehending five components, such as main ideas, factual information, vocabulary, inference and reference. The highest score among five components is in finding main idea, it is in 74.4 which considered as in good level. The lowest mean score is in finding the meaning of the vocabulary in context; it is in 71.0 which is considered as in **Good Level**.

Furthermore, the mean score of the students in reading comprehension test is 72. From the result of the data analyses, it can be inferred that students' ability in comprehending report text of the second year students of SMAN 9 Pekanbaru is in **Good Level**.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

Conclusion

The purposes of this research are to know the ability of the second year students of SMAN 9 Pekanbaru in comprehending report texts and to find the easiest and the hardest component of reading that the students deal with. Based on the results of the data analysis in chapter IV, the writer draws some conclusions.

First, the students' ability in comprehending report texts is considered as a good level since the mean score is 72. The data shows that 14% of the students at excellent level, 74% at good level, 8% at mediocre level, 3% at poor level, and 1% at very poor level.

Second, from the data analyzed at previews chapter, it can be seen that among the five components of reading; finding factual information, finding main idea, finding the meaning of the vocabulary in the context, identifying reference, and making inference, the easiest component for the students to be done is finding main idea with mean score reached 74,4. The most difficult components is in finding the meaning of the vocabulary in the context with the mean score gained 71.0, the lowest mean score of all components.

Recommendation

Concerning the conclusions above, there are some suggestions that might be helpful in teaching and learning process at SMAN 9 Pekanbaru. First, the students should be eager in reading English text, especially report texts. Because, report text represents the authentic reasons of reading which means that reading is not only to acquire the language, but also to enrich the students' knowledge of any information of the things are phenomena in the world.

Seconds, the teacher should have some effort to develop the students' motivation and encourage them to practice in comprehending report text in order to make the students familiar with reading materials in terms of five indicators of reading comprehension. So that they can attain the good comprehension on reading texts, especially report texts.

Third, the researcher recommended other researcher to continue the research findings in the other kinds of research.

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