IMPROVING STUDENTS’ ABILITY ON READING COMPREHENSION BY USING DIRECT INSTRUCTION AT NINTH GRADE STUDENTS OF SMP NEGERI 4 DOLOK SANGGUL IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

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Abstract - This study aims to improve student’s ability on reading comprehension by using direct instruction. This study was conducted by using classroom action research at the ninth grade of SMP NEGERI 4 DOLOK SANGGUL. The population of this study was the ninth grade of SMP NEGERI 4 DOLOK SANGGUL, the total number of population was 150 students. The sample of this study was about 20% (30 students) by using cluster random sampling based on Kunto Aji. The researcher was applied in two cycles with six meetings. The data was collected by using the quantitative data and qualitative data. The result showed that the improvement of the student’s score from pretest to post test of cycle I and cycle II. The students’ mean from pretest was 55.4, for the first cycle was 66.4, and the second cycle was 78.6. The pretest result 10% of the students got point 70 to up, the competence test cycle I was 36.6% and the improvement of the students showed in the last competence of the cycle II was 90%.

Keywords: Reading comprehension, Direct instruction

I. INTRODUCTION

The Background of the Study

English becomes the most essential language in the world. Almost all the people from many different countries around the world use it to communicate. The area of English has always become a special interest. It is because of the importance of English in any scope of our lives. Students’ reading skill actually can be improved by using Direct Instruction. Many methods can be used in order to help improving the students’ comprehension but for this thesis the method used is Direct instruction. Direct Instruction is one of the methods which can be applied in teaching reading. It is good methods which can make students interact actively in the class activity, especially in reading lesson because it can stimulate students to think and change their thinking. Direct Instruction is a method cooperative learning, the Direct Instruction model was specially designed to promote student learning of procedural knowledge and declarative knowledge that is well structure and can be taught in a step-by-step fashion. As we know our earth is sweep by a virus namely Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). Covid-19 is a family of viruses that currently covers the SARS. The word “CORONA” itself taken from Latin which means crown. So that this research conducted by doing home visit to the house of students who have been designed as samples in this study. So that this research conducted by doing home visit to the house of students who have been designed as samples in this study.
II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Reading
Reading is constructive process involving transaction between the reader, text, and context. It is not simple just an activity of saying words to the teacher or to themselves whether orally or silently.

Reading Comprehension
Reading comprehension is viewed by most linguistic as composed of a multiple number of skill and abilities that are interrelated and interdependent. Therefore, reading comprehension need some skills to increase student’s effectiveness as readers. Comprehension is a special kind of thinking process. Anderson and Pearson (1984:60) states that the reader comprehends by actively constructing meaning internally from interacting with the material that is read.

In addition, Bernhardt (2003:14) says that comprehension is an interactive process in the construction of meaning. Readers must use information already acquired to filter, interpret, organize, reflect upon and establish relationship with the new incoming information. In order to understand text, a reader must be able to identify words rapidly, know the meaning of all most of the words and be able to combine units of meaning into a coherent message. In conclusion, reading comprehension is an interaction between thought and language to get the meaning of a text. Level of comprehension refers to the degree in which a reader can be categorized as good as poor readers, proficiency or less proficiency readers. It means that how far the students understand the information gotten from the text and which level that has been achieved.

Short Functional Text Label
Label is an information contained in the outer packaging of a product or goods (Wikipedia.). Label must contain the minimum name or brand of the product, raw materials, additional ingredients, nutritional information, expiration date, product contents, and legality information.

![Figure 1 The Label of Food](image)

The Function of Label are :
1. Label identifies the product or brand.
2. Label determines the product class.
3. Label describes several things about the product (who made it, where it was made, when made, what's in it, how to use it, and how to use it safely).
4. Labels promote products through various attractive images.

Purposes of Label:
1. To give detail information about a product.
2. To provide information about the contents of the product being labeled without having to open the package.
3. To mean of communication producers to consumers about things that need to be known by consumers about the product, especially things that are visible or not physically known.
4. To give the right instructions to consumers to obtain optimum product function.
5. To promote the product from producers.
6. To give a sense of secure for consumers.

The Generic Structure of Label.a.
1. Food and drink label .
2. Servings: larger, bolder type, and sizes updated.
3. Calories: larger type.
4. Updated daily values.
5. Actual amounts declared.
6. Change in nutrients required.
7. New footnote.
Medication label:
1. Active ingredient,
2. Uses,
3. Warnings,
4. Directions,
5. Other Information,
6. Inactive ingredients,
7. Call center.

The most important parts of the functional text label:
1. Name of Product,
2. Brand of Product,
3. Ingredients,
4. Netto (Content),
5. Name and address of factory,
6. Reg.Number,
7. Production Code,
8. Direct to use,
9. Direct to store,
10. Nutrition Facts,
11. Expiration date,
12. Legality of product.

Direct Instruction
According to Arends (1997:66) in Aros Shoimin (2018: 63-64) states that the direct instruction model was specifically designed to promote student learning of procedural knowledge and declarative knowledge that is well structured and be taught in a step by step fashion. In the other word the direct instruction is purposes to help the students to learn the basic ability dan get the information who can taught by their teachers step by step.

The procedure of Using Direct Instruction
On direct instruction learning models there are five vital phases. These model syntaxs are presented in five stages. Including:
Phase 1: Orientation Phase/ Convey The Purpose
Phase 2: Presentation / Demonstration Phase
Phase 3 : The Guided Exercise Phase
Phase 4 : Check Understanding and Provide Feedback
Phase 5 : Phase of Independent Training.

III. THE RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design
This study was designed as Class Action Research, John Eliot (1991:69) states that action research must be defined as the study of a social situation with a view to improve the quality of action. Action research is an observation of an activity that appears consciously in a class. This is why the term “action” have used in this method of research. Action research is the name given to a series of procedures teachers can engage in, either because they wish to improve aspects of their teaching, or because they wish to evaluate the success and or appropriate of certain activities and procedures (Harmer,2003).

Classroom action research is different from more the conventional types of research. It is focuses on individual or small group professional practices. Hopkins (1993:45) state that action research is trying out an idea in practice with a view to improve or to change something, try to have real effect on situation. According to the type of this research that is action research, this research has form cycle stages. Each of the cycle consist of four steps namely: planning, action, observing, and reflecting.

Population
According to Sukandarrumidi (2004:47), the population is all members of the researcher subjects, in other word, population is all individuals from whom the data were collected. The population of the research was ninth grade students of SMP Negeri 4 Doloksanggul. There were 5 classes with the total number of the students are 150 students. The total number of students in each class was 30 students.

Sample
Sampling is the process of selecting units from a population of interest, so that by studying the sample we might fairly generalize our result back to the population from which they are chosen (Nasution,2003:1). On the other word, the sample is made up of the students from the population who are chosen to participate in the
study. According to Arikunto if the subject of the population consist if a large number, the sample can be taken 10% - 15% or 20% - 25% of the population or it depends on the researcher ability. From the statement above the researcher taken 20% students (30 students) as sample from 150 students total of population.

**Instrument For Collecting Data**

In collecting data, essay test was used. The students were asked to answer a functional text label question of essay test. It consists 12 essay test. Which were related to the functional text label that they read. Essay test have given in the pre-test, post test cycle 1 and post-test cycle 2. The time, which given to them to finish the test, is 30 minutes. Beside the essay test, observation sheet and interview sheet were used to collect the data. Observation sheet was used to identify all the condition that happen during the teaching learning process, while interview sheet was used to know the feeling, problem and other condition of the students.

**Technique of Data Analysis**

This study applied quantitative and qualitative data. The qualitative data found by describing the situation during the teaching and learning process and the quantitative data found by analyzing the scores tests of the students. The qualitative data analyzed from observation sheet and interview sheet. The quantitative data analyzed by computing the score of reading test. The students were asked to answer a functional text label questions of essay test. it consists 12 essay test. Which were related to the functional text label that they read. Essay test given in the pre-test, post test cycle 1 and post-test cycle 2. The time, which given to them to finish the test, was 30 minutes. In finding the mean of the students’ score, this study used the following formula:

\[
\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{N}
\]

Where: \(\bar{x}\) = The mean of students’ score \(\sum x\) = The total of number students. \(N\) = The number of the students.

**IV. CONCLUSION**

After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that direct instruction could improve students’ reading achievement, especially for students in ninth grade of SMP Negeri 4 Dolok Sanggul, and to build the knowledge of the student about concept of direct instruction and also the student know the kind of reading especially the kind of functional text label. After analyzing the data, some conclusion are drawn as the following:

1. The result showed that the improvement of the student’s score from pretest to post test of cycle I and post test cycle II.

2. The students’ mean from pretest was 55.4, for the first cycle was 66.4, and the second cycle was 78.6. The pretest result 10% of the students got point 70 to up, the competence test cycle I was 36.6% and the improvement of the students showed in the last competence of the cycle II was 90%.

**REFERENCES**


