

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the writer explains about the time and place of the study, approach and type of the study, subject and object of the study, data collecting procedures, Endorsement of data, and data analysis procedure.

A. Time and Place of the Study

The study was conducted for two months at SMAN 4 Palangka Raya. It is on Jln.Sisingamangaraja III, Palangka Raya, Central Kalimantan on April to Mei 2016.

B. Approach and Type of The Study

In this study is mixed research. Mixed method research design is a procedure for collecting, analyzing, and “mixing” both quantitative and qualitative research and methods in a single study to understand a research problem.¹ To find out the students’ score in comprehending report text, the writer used quantitative approach. The writer divided the student’s score into two categories, low score (successful students) and high score (unsuccessful students) after giving the test. While, to know and describe the strategies used by the successful and unsuccessful students, the writer used qualitative approach.

¹ Creswell, J. (2012).*Educational research: Planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research* (4thed.).Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Education.

C. Subject and Object of The Study

The subject of this study was the eleventh grade students of SMAN 4 of Palangka Raya. The numbers of the subject were 391 students. It is classified into ten classes:

Table 3.1
Number of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMAN 4
Palangka Raya

No	Class	Total
1	XI-IPA 1	38
2	XI-IPA 2	35
3	XI-IPA 3	40
4	XI-IPA 4	35
5	XI-IPA 5	40
6	XI-IPS 1	40
7	XI-IPS 2	43
8	XI-IPS 3	40
9	XI-IPS 4	41
10	BAHASA	39
All students		391

Writer wanted to know measure quality of student certain class with certain purpose. Below the table of sample :

Table 3.2
Number of Sample

No	Class	Total
1	XI-IPS 4	41
2	XI-IPS 2	43
All Student		84

The reasons why the writer took the XI-IPS 4, and XI-IPS 2 classes as the sample of the study because those classes have represented the average English achievement of the whole of population.

To choose the subject, the writer used purposive sampling. In this case, Sugiono states that

*The purposive sampling is the technique of getting the source of sample data by using the definite consideration.*²

Meanwhile, the object of this study was the students' language learning strategies in comprehending report text.

D. Data Collecting Techniques

To collect the data, the writer used some techniques, such as; test administration, questionnaire distribution, interview, and documentation.

1. Test

The first instrument is test, it is used to obtain the students' reading skill and to catagorize the students score into successful and unsuccessful students.

² Sugiyono, *Metodology Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*, Penerbit Alfabetha, Bandung, 2008. P.300

In this study, the writer used multiple choice forms as the test. The writer orders the students to comprehending text. After giving the test, the writer corrected the answer sheets of students test based on the reading assessment and constructed the description of the students' score in.

The score that showed students were said passed and failed in the test based on standard of minimum value referred of curriculum at SMAN 4 Palangka Raya was 70. To know the description of the students' level based on the standard evaluation for senior high school level, the data was arranged as follow:

Table 3.3
Evaluation Standard of English Subject³

Score	Criteria
70 – 100	Passed
0 – 69	Failed

The way how to score students comprehension using multiple choices based on information from the English teacher the formulation was:

$$\text{Scores} = \frac{B}{N} \times 100$$

Where:

B = Frequency of the correct answer

N = Number test of Items

100 = Constant multiplier

³ Interview with Mrs. A on May Januaryth, 2016 at 10.00 a.m in SMAN 4

The test should be so constructed as to contain a representative sample of the course, the relationship between the test items and the course objectives always being apparent. The content specification can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.4
Spesification Item Test

No	Question and Alternatif Answer	Level	Key answer	Position in Teks
1.	The following are the functions of blood, EXCEPT a. To collect waste b. To take oxygen to every cell c. To take food to every cell d. To keep the body healthy e. To keep the body at a steady	Literal	d. To keep the body healthy	Paragraph 1 Line 4
2.	What will happen to someone's tissues if he/she doesn't have enough blood? a. They will be paralyzed b. They will have a diseases c. They will be lack of food d. They will lack water and die e. They will lack oxygen and die	Literal	e. They will lack oxygen and die	Paragraph 1 Line 9
3	What is the purpose of the secound paragraph? a. To describe a blood b. To describe red blood c. To describe white blood d. To describe oxygen			Paragraph 2 Line 2

	e. To describe the body in tube			
4	<p>“...and give it to cells in the tissues.” (Paragraph 2) what does ‘it’ refer to?</p> <p>a. The blood b. The shape the tissues c. The oxygen d. The lung e. The red blood</p>	Inferential	b. The shape the tissues	Paragraph 2 Line 7
5.	<p>What can keep us safe from infection?</p> <p>a. Plasma b. Blood vessels c. White blood cells d. Red blood cells e. Tissues</p>	Literal	c. White blood cells	Paragraph 3 Line 1
6	<p>What kind of text above?</p> <p>a. Report text b. Descriptive text c. Narrative text d. Spoof e. News item</p>	Literal	a. Report text	
7.	<p>What the function of white blood?</p> <p>a. Carry oxygent around the body b. Keep us safe from infection c. Help oxygen in the lung d. Liquid of life e. Helps to keep the body at a steady temperature</p>	Literal	b. Keep us safe from infection	Paragraph 3 Line 1
8.	<p>“ They prowl around the body....” (paragraph 3) What do “they” refer to?</p> <p>a. The cell’s in human blood b. Bacteria c. Red blood cells d. White blood cells</p>	Inferential	d. White blood cells	Paragraph 3 Line 2

	e. Plasma			
9	<p>“.....fall over and graze our knee.” (paragraph 4) What is the synonym of ‘graze’ ?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fly b. Walk c. Run d. Trouble e. Lead 	Inferential	e. Lead	Paragraph 4 Line 1
10	<p>Why will wound stop bleeding after a little while when we fall over and graze our knee?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Blood can make a sticky lump that plugs the holes in the broken blood vessels b. Blood can make a sticky lump that plugs the broken blood vessels c. Blood can make new cells in the broken blood vessels d. Blood can stop flowing in the broken blood vessels e. Blood can cure the broken blood vessels 	Inferential	a. Blood can make a sticky lump that plugs the holes in the broken blood vessels	Paragraph 4 Line 3
11	<p>What is the story about?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. A lake b. A river c. An island d. A continent e. A city 	Literal	c. An island	Paragraph 1 Line 1
12	<p>“People can only get to Wingo Island by boat.” The sentence implies that Wngo Island is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Near to other islands b. Close to another island c. Near to another island 	Literal	c. Near to another island	Paragraph 1 Line 5

	d. Far from other islands e. Far from city			
13	“People can only get to Wingo Island by <u>boat</u> .” (paragraph 1) What does the word “boat” mean? a. A small ship b. A rocket c. An island d. A helicopter e. A tree	Inferential	a. A small ship	Paragraph 1 Line 6
14	Fruji is the ... on Wingo Island. a. Name of a river b. Name of a tree c. Name of a mountain d. Name of someone who lives Name of animal	Literal	b. Name of a tree	Paragraph 2 Line 3
	What causes windstorms at Wingo? a. Moss b. The sand c. Animals d. The sea around e. Wingo Tree	Literal	c. Animals	Paragraph 3 Line 4
15	What are the chairs and tables in that island made of? a. Iron b. Trees c. Moss d. Fruji trees e. yellow fruit	Literal	d. Fruji trees	Paragraph 4 Line 5
16	Where do the people of the island live in? a. In the houses b. In the forest c. In the tree holes d. In the big-gloos e. In the moss	Literal	d. In the big-gloos	Paragraph 4 Line 5
17	According to passage, which of the following is not true?	Literal	c. The weather in Wingo	Paragraph Line

	<p>a. Wingo is an island.</p> <p>b. Many sharks are in Wingo island.</p> <p>c. The weather in Wingo Island is tropic all the time</p> <p>d. Rain always falls in Wingo Island.</p> <p>e. The wheatheron winggo is very hot but at the twelve o'clock</p>		<p>Island is tropic all the time</p>	
19	<p>“<u>It</u> is place to listen to the leaves whispering” The underlined word refers to</p> <p>a. The telephone</p> <p>b. fujji</p> <p>c. The computer</p> <p>d. An island</p> <p>e. Wingo Island</p>	Inferential	<p>e. Wingo Island</p>	Paragraph 5 Line 3
20	<p>“It is place to listen to the leaves <u>whispering</u>.” (last paragraph) The closest meaning of the underlined word is</p> <p>a. Talking in a soft way</p> <p>b. Laughing</p> <p>c. Singing</p> <p>d. Makes a soft sound</p> <p>e. Become angry</p>	Inferential	<p>d. Makes a soft sound</p>	Paragraph 5 Line 3
21	<p>What is the purpose of the text?</p> <p>a. an immune system</p> <p>b. bacteria and virus</p> <p>c. To describe health scientists</p> <p>d. To describe the immune cells</p> <p>e. To describe illnesses</p>	Literal	<p>a.an immune system</p>	Paragraph 1 Line 1
22	<p>What the reaction when a person is under stress? (in second Paragraph)</p> <p>a. The immune cell</p>	Literal	<p>b.His body will release a hormone</p>	Paragraph 2 Line 2

	<p>will act as protection</p> <p>b. His body will release a hormone</p> <p>c. Protect our body</p> <p>d. People are more likely to get sick</p> <p>e. Viruses will come to body</p>			
23	<p>What is NPY?</p> <p>a. A nerve system</p> <p>b. An immune system</p> <p>c. A virus</p> <p>d. A bacteria</p> <p>e. A hormone</p>	Literal	e.A hormone	Paragraph 2 Line 2
24	<p>What does NPY do?</p> <p>a. It releases bacteria to the human body</p> <p>b. It destroys the virus in human body</p> <p>c. It strengthens the immune system</p> <p>d. It weakens the immune system</p> <p>e. It destroys bacteria and viruses</p>	Literal	d.It weakens the immune system	Paragraph 3 Line 4
25	<p>From the text we know that.....</p> <p>a. Healthy people have a lot of NPY</p> <p>b. NPY was invented by scientists</p> <p>c. NPY is the source of some illnesses</p> <p>d. You need to have NPY to get relaxed and cool</p> <p>e. NPY is an immune system</p>	Literal	d.You need to have NPY to get relaxed and cool	Paragraph 5 Line 3
26	<p>What is the main idea of the last paragraph?</p> <p>a. What NPY is</p> <p>b. How NPY works</p> <p>c. How NPY is produced</p> <p>d. How to strengthen the immune system</p>	Literal	b.How NPY works	Paragraph 6 Line 2

	e. People's wish for the discovery of cures for illnesses			
27	<p>"...the best thing to do to strengthen the immune system is..." (Last paragraph) what is the antonym of 'strengthen'?</p> <p>a. Repair b. Develop c. Weaken d. Limit e. Omit</p>	Inferential	c.Weaken	Paragraph 6 Line 2
28	<p>The text above is in the form of?</p> <p>a. Recount b. Narrative c. Spoof d. Report e. Analytical Exposition</p>	Literal	d.Report	Paragraph Line
29	<p>The best thing to do to strengthen the immune system is...</p> <p>a. To relax b. To sleep c. To drink d. To walk e. To enjoy</p>	Literal	a.To relax	Paragraph 6 Line 3
30.	<p>" the immune system is to relax , <u>stay calm</u>..."</p> <p>The antonym of the underlined word is..</p> <p>a. Relax b. Rest c. Break d. Sleep e. Busy</p>	Inferential	e.Busy	Paragraph 6 Line 4
31	<p>"A dolphin live in the sea, <u>it</u> is not a fish"</p> <p>The underlined word refers to?</p> <p>a. Fish b. Mammal c. Dolphin d. Man e. Human</p>	Inferential	c.Dolphin	Paragraph 2 Line 1

32	<p>What kind of animal is dolphin?</p> <p>a. Insect</p> <p>b. Fish</p> <p>c. Mammal</p> <p>d. Bird</p> <p>e. Shark</p>	Literal	c.Mammal	Paragraph 2 Line 2
33	<p>Why talking to dolphin is not easy?</p> <p>a. dolphins cannot hear the kind of man's sounds</p> <p>b. dolphins cannot think as human</p> <p>c. dolphins like playing with man</p> <p>d. dolphins feel annoyed by man</p> <p>e. dolphins want to be free</p>	Literal	a.dolphins cannot hear the kind of man's sounds	Paragraph 3 Line 5
34	<p>What is the characteristic of dolphin according to the text?</p> <p>a. Fierce</p> <p>b. Friendly</p> <p>c. Naughty</p> <p>d. Shy</p> <p>e. Not responsible</p>	Literal	b.Friendly	Paragraph 4 Line 1
35	<p>The text above is in the form of ...</p> <p>a. Spoof</p> <p>b. Report</p> <p>c. Recount</p> <p>d. Procedure</p> <p>e. Narration</p>	Literal	b.Report	Paragraph Line
36	<p>To tell the factual information, the writer mostly uses.....</p> <p>a. passive voice</p> <p>b. simple past tense</p> <p>c. present perfect tense</p> <p>d. simple present tense</p> <p>e. present continuous tense</p>	Literal	d.simple present tense	Paragraph Line
37	“.....difficult and	Inferential	a.Secure	Paragraph 4

	dangerous waters.”(paragraph 4) What is the antonym of ‘dangerous’ ? a. Secure b. Good c. Fall d. Saving e. Change			Line 5
38	From the text we know that .. a. Dolphin lives in the river b. Dolphin very friendly c. Dolphin can’t live alone d. Dolphin is fish e. Dolphin	Literal	b.Dolphin very friendly	Paragraph 4 Line 1
39	What does the text tell us about? a. Dolphin b. Mammal c. Bird d. Human e. Man	Literal	a.Dolphin	Paragraph Line
40	What’s the main idea of paragraph two? a. Dolphin learn with man b. Dolphin is mammal c. The characteristic of dolphin d. The live of dolphin e. Dolphin talk	Literal	c.The characteristic of dolphin	Paragraph 4 Line 1
41	The text tells us about.... a. the Elephant’s peculiar feature b. useful servant c. strange looking animal d. an elephant e. elephant looks very clumsy.	Literal	d. an elephant	Paragraph 1 Line 1
42	What are the characteristics of elephant?	Literal	a.Thick legs, huge sides and backs, large	Paragraph 1 Line 2

	<p>a. Thick legs, huge sides and backs, large hanging ears</p> <p>b. a small tall, little eyes and small body</p> <p>c. Big eyes, thick legs and a small tall</p> <p>d. huge sides and backs, big eyes and large hanging ears</p> <p>e. little eyes, long white tusks and small body</p>		hanging ears	
43	<p>Which of the following is NOT part of the elephant described in the first paragraph ?</p> <p>a. It looks strange</p> <p>b. It is heavy</p> <p>c. It is wild</p> <p>d. It has a trunk</p> <p>e. It has a small tail</p>	Literal	a. It looks strange	Paragraph 1 Line 2
44	<p>The most distinguishing characteristic of an elephant is.....</p> <p>a. its clumsiness</p> <p>b. its thick legs</p> <p>c. its large body</p> <p>d. its long nose</p> <p>e. its large ears</p>	Literal	d.its long nose	Paragraph 1 Line 5
45	<p>“The trunk is the elephant’s <u>peculiar</u> feature....(Paragraph2) The underline word close in meaning to</p> <p>a. Large</p> <p>b. strange</p> <p>c. tough</p> <p>d. smooth</p> <p>e. king</p>	Inferential	b.strange	Paragraph 2 Line 1
46	<p>It is stated in the text that the elephant uses the trunk to do the following, EXCEPT</p> <p>a. to eat</p> <p>b. to push</p> <p>c. to drink</p>	Literal	b. to push	Paragraph 2 Line 3

	d. to carry things e. to squirt water over the body.			
47	The elephant draws up water by its trunk and can squirt <u>it</u> all over its body like a shower bath (paragraph 2) The underlined word refers to.... a. shower bath b. elephant's body c. a shower d. water e. elephant's trunk	Inferential	e.elephant's trunk	Paragraph 2 Line 3
48	The last paragraph is about... a. An Elephan b. An elephant Character c. Part of body an elephan d. Elephan's drink elephant's peculiar feature,	Literal	b.An elephan Character	Paragraph 3 Line 1
49	The third paragraph is mainly about the fact that.... a. elephants are strong b. elephants can lift logs c. elephants are servants d. elephant are very useful e. elephant must be trained	Literal	d.elephant are very useful	Paragraph 3 Line 3
50	The text above is in the form of... a. Analytical Exposition b. Narrative c. Recount d. Report e. Spoof	Literal	c.Report	Paragraph Line
51	What is the communicative purpose of the text?	Literal	b.To describe the way things are, with	Paragraph Line

	<p>a. To give entertainment or amusement to the readers</p> <p>b. To describe the way things are, with reference to a range of nature.</p> <p>c. To persuade the reader with its argument.</p> <p>d. To present (at least) many different aspects of an issue</p> <p>e. To describe how something is accomplished</p>		reference to a range of nature.	
52	<p>The text describes about...</p> <p>a. species of fungi in the world</p> <p>b. characteristics of plant kingdom</p> <p>c. area where fungi live</p> <p>d. fungi as a quite different plant</p> <p>e. importance of fungi</p>	Literal	d.fungi as a quite different plant	Paragraph 1 Line 3
53	<p>“.....they have one method of preventing their <u>fragile</u> threads drying out”The antonym of the underlined word is</p> <p>a. Brittle</p> <p>b. Sturdy</p> <p>c. Breakable</p> <p>d. Weak</p> <p>e. Delicate</p>	Inferential	c.Breakable	Paragraph 2 Line 8
54	<p>Which one of the following sentences is NOT TRUE according to the text?</p> <p>a. Fungi have a method to survive in dry atmosphere</p> <p>b. Mycelium is a mass of tiny thread of fungus</p> <p>c. Fungi can survive only in damp area of water</p>	Literal	a.Fungi have a method to survive in dry atmosphere	Paragraph 2 Line 11

	<p>d. Mushroom is one among the 50,000 species of fungi.</p> <p>e. Fungi are quite different plant in the plant kingdom</p>			
55	<p>The text above is in the form of...</p> <p>a. Analytical Exposition</p> <p>b. Narrative</p> <p>c. Recount</p> <p>d. Report</p> <p>e. Spoof</p>	Literal	a.Report	Paragraph Line
56	<p>The last paragraph is about...</p> <p>a. The main part of fungus</p> <p>b. The live of fungi</p> <p>c. Part of the plant kingdom</p> <p>d. To decribe fungi</p> <p>e. Fungis characteristicts</p>	Literal	a.The main part of fungus	Paragraph 2 Line 1
57	<p>“...<u>they</u> have one method of preventing their fragile.”(paragraph 2) The underlined word refers to</p> <p>a. Water</p> <p>b. Animal</p> <p>c. Plants</p> <p>d. Fungi</p> <p>e. Bacteri</p>	Inferential	d.Fungi	Paragraph 2 Line 8
58	<p>why fungi live in damp areas on water?</p> <p>a. Because fungi need water</p> <p>b. Because they have one method of preventing their fragile threads drying out.</p> <p>c. they are now though to be quite different.</p> <p>d. They need the nutrients</p> <p>Fungi can't live in water</p>	Literal	b.Because they have one method of preventing their fragile threads drying out.	Paragraph 2 Line 9

59	<p>What are species of fungi?</p> <p>a. Mould, smuts and flower</p> <p>b. Yeast, rusts, smuts and mould</p> <p>c. Flower, yeast, mushrooms and smuts</p> <p>d. mildews, mould, tree and mushrooms.</p> <p>e. Flower, tree, yeast, smuts and rusts</p>	Literal	b. Yeast, rusts, smuts and mould	Paragraph 2 Line 12
60	<p>Which one species of fungi?</p> <p>a. Mushroom</p> <p>b. Fungus</p> <p>c. Mycelium</p> <p>d. Plant kingdom</p> <p>e. Water</p>	Literal	a. Mushroom	Paragraph 2 Line 13
61	<p>What does the word "octopus" mean in Greek?</p> <p>a. Eight feet</p> <p>b. Fish.</p> <p>c. Dark fish</p> <p>d. Ghost Sea</p> <p>e. Birth</p>	Literal	a. Eight feet	Paragraph 1 Line 5
61	<p>Which group of sea creatures belongs to the same family with octopus?</p> <p>a. turtle and crab</p> <p>b. shrimp and crab</p> <p>c. crab and cuttlefish</p> <p>d. cuttlefish and squid</p> <p>e. turtle and squid</p>	Literal	d. cuttlefish and squid	Paragraph 2 Line 1
62	<p>How large a fully-grown octopus can be from the tip of one tentacle to the tip of another?</p> <p>a. 6,5 metres.</p> <p>b. 7,5 metres.</p> <p>c. 8,5 metres.</p> <p>d. 9,5 metres.</p> <p>e. 10,5 meters</p>	Inferential		Paragraph 2 Line 8
63	<p>How much a fully-grown octopus can weigh?</p> <p>a. 25 kilograms</p>	Inferential	c. 45 kilograms	Paragraph 2 Line 9

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. 35 kilograms c. 45 kilograms d. 55 kilograms e. 65 kilograms 			
64	<p>The word <i>them</i> in paragraph 3 refers to the octopus's</p> <p>.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Teeth b. Enemies c. Tentacles d. Utilizes e. Eyes 	Inferential	c.Tentacles	Paragraph 3 Line 1
65	<p>How does the octopus look for food?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It uses magic colors. b. It uses its teeth. c. It uses its hand. d. It uses its tentacles. e. It uses its eyes 	Inferential	d.It uses its tentacles.	Paragraph 3 Line 2
66	<p>Before the octopus eats its victim, the octopus</p> <p>.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. changes the color of its body b. realizes a thick dark fluid c. bite it d. crushes it e. eat it 	Literal	b.crushes it	Paragraph 3 Line 6
67	<p>What does the octopus do to run away or escape from its enemy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. It stings the enemies. b. It gives out a thick dark fluid to darken the water. c. It swims. d. It runs 	Literal	b.It gives out a thick dark fluid to darken the water.	Paragraph 4 Line 2
69	<p>What is the best title for the text above?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Octopus b. Outside shells of octopus c. Octopus family d. Octopus body 	Literal	a.Octopus	Paragraph Line

	e. Ocean plants			
70	The text above is in the form of... a. Analytical Exposition b. Spoof c. Narrative d. Report e. Recount	Literal	a.Report	Paragraph 1 Line
71	What is the topic of the text above? a. A spider b. A spider body parts c. Insect s d. A spider home e. Insects body parts	Literal	a.A spider	Paragraph 1 Line 1
72	The statement that is TRUE according to the text is..... a. Spiders are special insects that have three pair of legs b. Arachnids have three pairs of legs and two body parts c. Spiders are not insects but arachnids that can see quite well d. Spiders do not like other small insects as their food e. Spiders are not in their web to wait for the small insects to eat	Report	e.Spiders are not in their web to wait for the small insects to eat	Paragraph 1 Line 6
73	“They are arachnids.” The word ‘they’ refers to? a. Insect b. Spider’s web c. Spider d. Fangs e. Poison	Inferential	c.Spider	Paragraph 1 Line 9
74	What does the second paragraph tell us about? a. Most spiders make their own homes. b. Spiders eat small insects	Literal	b.Spiders eat small insects	Paragraph 2 Line 1

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Spiders are not insects d. spider is waiting for its next dinner guest. e. Spider's home 			
75	<p>Which of the following is kind of small insect?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mosquitoes b. Elephant c. Horse d. Ant Bee 	Literal	a.Mosquitoes	Paragraph 2 Line 2
76	<p>The spider has special teeth called</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. poison b. fangs c. arachnids d. quest substance 	Literal	b.fangs	Paragraph 2 Line 5
77	<p>What is NOT the difference between spider and insect?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Insects have three pairs of legs b. Spiders have four pairs of legs c. Insects' home are like spiders' d. Insects have three body parts e. Spiders have two body parts 	Literal	c.Insects' home are like spiders'	Paragraph 3 Line 1
78	<p>where we can find a spider web?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. In the mountain b. In the see c. In the corner of some rooms d. In the body e. In the river 	Literal	c.In the corner of some rooms	Paragraph 3 Line 4
79	<p>This word "web" in paragraph three means....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. a spider's poison b. a spider's eyes c. a spider's leg d. a spider's dinner e. a spider's hous 	Inferential	e.a spider's hous	Paragraph 3 Line 5

80	The text above is in the form of ... a. Spoof b. Report c. Recount d. Procedure e. Narration	Literal	b.Report	Paragraph Line
81	Kangaroo's smaller relative is found a. Not only in Australia island b. Only in Australia c. Only in Australian island d. Only in Irian island e. Only in Tasmania	Literal	a.Not only in Australia island	Paragraph 1 Line 1
82	Which characteristic of kangoro? a. short front legs b. long hair c. big body d. long tail e. shoort back legs	Literal	a.short front legs	Paragraph 2 Line 1
83	What the function of kangaroo stroong back legs? a. For eat grass b. For sleeping c. For swimming d. For keep kangaroo body e. For jumping	Literal	e.For jumping	Paragraph 2 Line 4
84	“ <u>These</u> they use for sitting up on and for jumping.” (Paragraph 2). The underlined word refers to a. Legs b. Kangoroos c. Plants d. Marsupials e. Fences	Literal	a.legs	Paragraph 2 Line 3
85	How weight a red kangaroo? a. 70 kilo b. 80 kilo	Literal	90 kilo	Paragraph 3 Line 4

	<p>c. 90 kilo d. 100 kilo e. 60 kilo</p>			
86	<p>“ Kangaroos are marsupials” (paragraph-4) The word ‘marsupials’ means</p> <p>a. An animal which can make forward jump b. An animal which has front and back legs to jump c. An animal which eats grass and plants d. An animal which has an external pouch in front e. An animal which spends its first five months of life</p>	Inferential	d. An animal which has an external pouch in front	Paragraph 4 Line 1
87	<p>“A baby kangaroo is very tiny when it is born, and it crawls at once into this <u>pouch</u> where it spends...” (paragraph-4) The word ‘pouch’ means...</p> <p>a. A small bag carried in the pocket b. A pocket carried by a kangaroo c. A bag like pocket carried by animal d. A pocket of bag on a wallaby e. a bag like pocket of skin on</p>	Inferential	b.a bag like pocket of skin on	Paragraph 4 Line 4
88	<p>“baby kangaroo is very <u>tiny</u> when it is born.” What is antonym of ‘tiny’?</p> <p>a. Small b. Big c. Medium d. Wide e. Narrow</p>	Inferential	b.Big	Paragraph 4 Line 4
89	What is the best title for	Literal	c.Kangaroo	Paragraph

	<p>the text above?</p> <p>a. Baby kangaroo</p> <p>b. Largest kangaroo</p> <p>c. Kangaroo</p> <p>d. Australian island</p> <p>e. Animal</p>			Line
90	<p>What kind of the text above?</p> <p>a. Narrative</p> <p>b. Spoof</p> <p>c. Recount</p> <p>d. Analitical</p> <p>e. Report</p>	Literal	e.Report	Paragraph Line
91	<p>The text tells us about?</p> <p>a. Giraffe's reproduction</p> <p>b. The strange animals</p> <p>c. The highest animal</p> <p>d. Baby giraffe</p> <p>e. The heaviest animal</p>	Literal	c.The highest animal	Paragraph 1 Line 1
92	<p>The unique characteristic of giraffe is?</p> <p>a. Two horns on its head</p> <p>b. Their long neck</p> <p>c. Brown spot</p> <p>d. Their food</p> <p>e. Their life</p>	Literal	b.Their long neck	Paragraph 1 Line 5
93	<p>The second paragraph mainly discussed about?</p> <p>a. Giraffe's food</p> <p>b. Giraffe's characteristic</p> <p>c. Giraffe's life</p> <p>d. Giraffe's reproduction</p> <p>e. Giraffe's baby</p>	Literal	a.Giraffe's food	Paragraph 2 Line 2
94	<p>Why giraffe survive without drinking for long time?</p> <p>a. Because giraffes can rely on the water contained in leaves they eat</p> <p>b. Because giraffes have back up of food</p> <p>c. Because girrafes have a very long neck</p> <p>d. Because Giraffes have big brown eyes</p>	Literal	a.Because giraffes can rely on the water contained in leaves they eat	Paragraph 2 Line 2

	e. Because giraffes live on the water			
95	<p>“...to cut branches which are very <u>hard</u>.”(paragraph 2)</p> <p>What is antonym of hard?</p> <p>a. Rubbery</p> <p>b. Dense</p> <p>c. Soft</p> <p>d. Liquid</p> <p>e. Overflow</p>	Inferential	c.Soft	Paragraph 2 Line 8
96	<p>Which one is not true ?</p> <p>a. Giraffe is the highest animal</p> <p>b. Giraffes are very selective in choosing food</p> <p>c. Giraffes have a very long neck and two small horns</p> <p>d. Female giraffes can start pregnant at the age of one years</p> <p>e. Giraffes bear its baby with a standing position.</p>	Literal	d.Female giraffes can start pregnant at the age of one years	Paragraph 3 Line 3
97	<p>The word “it” in third paragraph refers to?</p> <p>a. Neck</p> <p>b. Horn</p> <p>c. Baby giraffe</p> <p>d. Food</p> <p>e. Long period of pregnant</p>	Inferential	c.Baby giraffe	Paragraph 3 Line 7
98	<p>What kind of text above?</p> <p>a. Report text</p> <p>b. Descriptive text</p> <p>c. Narrative text</p> <p>d. Spoof</p> <p>e. News item</p>	Literal	a.Report text	Paragraph Line
99	<p>What is the best title for the text above?</p> <p>a. Animal</p> <p>b. Baby animal</p> <p>c. A girrafe</p> <p>d. Baby girrafe</p>	Literal	C.A girrafe	Paragraph Line

	e. highest animal			
100	The text above is mainly intended to about girrafe. a. Discuss b. Classify c. Describe d. Elaborate e. Explain	Literal	c.Describe	Paragraph Line

In this study, the writer uses the instrument validity of the test to make the test valid. Validity refers to the extent to which the results of an evaluation procedure serve the particular used for which they are intended.⁴ The result of test was seen in table:

Table 3.5
The result of Test

No	Class	Passed	Failed
1.	XI IPS 4	4 Students	37 Students
2.	XI IPS 2	14 Students	29 Students
Total		18	66

From the table above, can be seen that 18 students get high score and 66 students get low score.

⁴ Wilmar TinamX5bunan. *Evaluation of Student Achievement*. Jakarta: Education Department, 1988, page. 11.X6

a. Validity

Ary et al. define validity as the extent to which scores on a test enable one to make meaningful and appropriate interpretations.⁵ Validity was defined as the extent to which an instrument measured what it claimed to measure. The focus of recent views of validity is not on the instrument itself, but on the interpretation and meaning of the score derived from the instrument. To measure the validity of the instrument, the writer used the formulation of Product Moment by Pearson as follows:⁶

There are various methods of obtaining the index of discrimination : all involve a comparison of those students who performed well on the whole test and who performed poorly on the whole test. It is calculated by using the formula:

$$D = \frac{\text{Correct U} - \text{Correct L}}{n}$$

Were : D = Discrimination Index

U = Correct answer Upper half

L = Correct answer Lower half

n = The number of students

⁵ Donal Ary, dkk., *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, Kanada: Wardsworth, 2010, page. 225.

⁶Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Jakarta: PT.Rineka Cipta,2002.p. 225.

Here the explanation about the result of test items of the eleventh grade students at SMAN 4 Palangka Raya as try out class.

Table 3.6
The Result of Instrument Try Out Test

Index	Difficulty	Discrimination	Values item
0.86 Above	Very Easy	To Be Discarded	-
0.71-0.85	Easy	To Be Revised	-
0.30-0.70	Moderate	Very Good Items	71
0.15-0.29	Difficult	To Be Revised	23
0.14 Below	Very Difficult	To Be Discarded	6

From the table above can be seen, there were 71 valid items was valid and 29 invalid items. The invalid items can not to be used because the items are unsuitable for testing in the future and can not to be used continued. The valid question are number 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 48,49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 60, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 85, 86 ,88, 89, 94, 95, 97, 99, 100

Two types of validation are important in the role as a classroom teacher are content validity and face validity.⁷

1) Content validity

In this case, the writer construct the test based on the material in semester I. the writer used report text. The following table showed the

⁷ H. Douglas Brown, *Teaching by Principles an Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy Second edition*, 1988, p. 338.

content specification of the instrument where the item distribution to the students.

Table 3.7
Content validity of Items Research Instrument

Indicator	Language Skill & component	Items of test	Types of test	Test items
The students are able to responds the meaning of text accurately, fluently, and acceptable	Reading Comprehension	100	Multiple choice	Short and long text, the students are required to choose the correct answer based on the test

Based on the explanation above, in making the test the writer matched each of the items test with curriculum that is used by SMAN 4 Palangka Raya. The purpose is to make the test is appropriate with the lesson that the students accepted in the moment when the research is done.

2) Face validity

Heaton stated on his book that a test is called has face validity is if the test items look right to other testers, teachers, and moderator.⁸ The face validity of the test items as follows:

1. Type of test is objective
2. The kind of the test items is multiple choices
3. The test items is report text
4. Language that use is English

⁸ J.B.Heaton, *Writing English Test*, England: Longman, 1974, p. 153

In this case, the writer used the test to find the students with the highest score as the successful students and the students with the lowest score as the unsuccessful students. The test is available in the appendix 2.

2. Questionnaire

According to Wilson and Melean, the questionnaire is a widely used and useful instrument for collecting survey information, providing dstructured, often numerical data, being able to be administered without the presence of the research, and often being comparatively straight forward to analyze.⁹

This technique applied to accomplish the data about the language learning strategies in comprehending report text applied by the second year students at SMAN 4 of Palangkaraya. The questionnaire consist of 30 items. They got five answers' option: always (SS), often (S), usually (CS), seldom (KD), never (TP).

In this study, the writer used Language Learning Strategy Questionnaire (LLSQ) for reading in order to know the learning strategies they used. The Questionnaire is available in the appendix 9.

The test should be so constructed as to contain a representative sample of the course, the relationship between the test items and the course objectives always being apparent.

⁹ Louis Cohen, dkk., *Research Methods Education*, New York: Routledge Falmer, 2000, h. 245.

The content specification can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.8
Test Items Specification Questionare

No	Strategies	Items	%
1	MEMORI STRATEGIES	1- 5	16,67 %
2	COGNITIVE STRATEGIES	6 – 10	16,67 %
3	COMPENTATION STRATEGIES	11- 15	16,67 %
4	METACOGNITIVE STRATEGIES	16 – 20	16,67 %
5	AFFECTIVE STRATEGIES	21 – 25	16,67 %
6	SOCIAL STRATEGIES	25 – 30	16,67 %
Total		30 items	100%

From the table above, can be seen that the presentase of test items spesification quistionare are memory strategies 16,67 %, cognitive strategies 16,67, compentation strategies 16,67 %, metacognitive strategies 16,67%, affective strategies 16,67 % and social strategies 16,67 %.

3. Interview

The interview was conducted to get data about the students' language learning strategies in comprehending report text.

The writer was done interview and asked to the students some questions. As Kvale states:

*Interview is an interchange of views between two or more people on a topic of mutual interest, sees in the centrality of human interaction for knowledge production, and emphasizes the social situations of research data.*¹⁰

¹⁰ Ibid.267

The writer used unstructured interview and interview guideline in order to get deeper information from the students' answer.

Interview was used to get information of the main study. The writer asked their language learning strategies and knows their reason why they use that strategy. Relate to interview, the writer conducted the guideline of interview structurally to focus on the problem of the study.¹¹

4. Documentation

Documentation is every written material or film.¹² This technique is used to collect the data, which is related to the research. It was used to support the data through documents or writings that relation with this study. According to Bogdan, in most tradition of qualitative research, the phrase personal document is used broadly to refer to any first person narrative produced by an individual who describes his or her own actions, experience and believe. The data taken from some cases as follows:

- a. The amount, the name, and the students' registration number of the second year students at SMAN 4 of Palangka Raya.
- b. The syllabus of English subject
- c. Score of the students

¹¹ Nasution, *Metode research*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara 2004. P. 113

¹² Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, p. 216.

E. Endorsement of data

The relevant data observe and investigate by the writer. There are four techniques to get validity of the data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

1. Credibility

In naturalistic research, in order to the data can be believed and fulfill terms of credibility, data must be admitted and received the truth by information source form information of the study. To effort in order that the truth of result of the study is believed, it is support by some ways, as follow:

a. The existence of participation

The first step is going to the field and observing the real condition in the field. The writer really knows the condition of the place where the study was done, makes good relationship with the subject of the study, recognize culture of environment of the place and check the truth information that is gotten.

Related to this study, the writer was seen to the second Grade Students of SMAN 4 Palangka Raya to know the condition of the place and recognize culture of environment of the place and check the truth information that is gotten in it.

b. Triangulation

Triangulation is test toward source of data (person, activity, place, etc.). According to L.J. Moleong states:

*Triangulation is technique investigation the validity of data that uses the other things out of the data to verification need as a comparison of the data.*¹³

Denzin in L.J. Moleong has differentiated the four kinds of triangulation, such as technique investigation source, method, investigator, and theory. In this study, the writer use method of data.

c. Member check

The objective of member check is to make information which way get and use in reading the text of the study suitable with what is meant by the subject of the study as respondents or informants.

2. Transferability

Transferability relates to the question, how far the result of the study can be applied by the other people in other context. So, it must make a report that explain clearly about content of research in order to the readers can easily to understand of the study. Furthermore, this research must give description clearly about the result the study.

Related to this study, the writer has described the result of the study clearly, systematically and thick description in order the reader can be easily to understand.

3. Dependability

Dependability examining was done by auditing all of research process to prove the data is reliable. So, the writer must focus to the problems, go to

¹³*Ibid.* p. 178.

field, determine the source of data, do data analysis, examine the endorsement of data and make conclusion of the data.

4. Conformability

The conformability is reached by asking readiness of advisor to check the process of the study, standard of the truth of the data and the result that is gotten and used to make the report. The research is said objective if the result of the study has been agreed by many people. Moreover, to examine the conformability, it can be done by examining the result of the study that correlated by process that is done. It means, the result and process must be balanced.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

According to Bogdan in sugiono states

“Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to other.”¹⁴

Miles and Huberman suggest that activities in data analysis qualitative done interactively and continuously. The activities in data analysis were data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data collection

The writer studies all of the data that was been collected from the field and make a conclusion of the data that can be understood and analyze.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, p.334

2. Data reduction

Data reduction is all of the data that have been collected, and then it is processed between relevant and irrelevant to the problems. The writer gets the data in the field, choose the data that relevant to the study, and focus on the data that will solve problems or to answer a research. Furthermore, simplify of the data and arrange question that will related to the problems of the study.

3. Data display

Data display is the relevant data reported. The result of the data reduction make in report systematically which will be understand and display the data which will get in the field. Data display in this research by using simple explanation.

4. Conclusion Drawing Verifying

Conclusion is the writer gave conclusion in answering of the formulation of the problems. The conclusion verifies b they looking back of the data reduction, data display before and after collecting the data. So, conclusions that will take that not deviate from the problems of the study. Furthermore, to get the credible data will support the validity prove.¹⁵ Conclusion drawing will do to know description about the result of study that will do in the field.

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p.345