

ABSTRACT

Batu Bara, Zulkarnain. Registration Number : 8176112048. The Effect of Teaching Strategies and Students' Motivation on Reading Comprehension Achievement. A Thesis. English Applied Linguistics Study Program, State University of Medan. 2019.

The objectives of this study are to explain whether: (1) Are students' reading comprehension achievement taught by using TPS significantly higher than that taught by using DRTA strategies (2) Is there any significant difference of the students' reading comprehension achievement with high motivation and than that of low motivation taught by using TPS and DRTA strategies. (3) Is there any significant interaction between teaching strategies and motivation on the students' reading comprehension achievement. The research design was experimental with research by using factorial design 2x2. There were 72 students from 2018/2019 academic year of SMAS Muhammadiyah 8 Kisaran as sample of this research. The students were divided into two groups. The first group was treated by using TPS and second group was treated by using DRTA. The motivation test was conducted for classifying the students upon the high motivation and the low motivation by using questionnaire. Students' achievement in reading comprehension was measured by using multiple choice tests. The data were analyzed by applying Two-Way ANOVA, The result revealed that (1) Students' reading comprehension achievement taught by using TPS significantly higher than that of taught by using DRTA with F_{observed} is Higher than F_{table} at level significance $\alpha = 0.05$ ($F_{\text{obs}} = 82.20 > F_{\text{tab}} = 3.98$), (2) There was significant difference of students achievement in reading comprehension with high motivation was taught by using TPS was higher than that low learning motivation taught by using DRTA with F_{observed} is higher than F_{table} at the level significance $\alpha = 0.05$ ($F_{\text{obs}} = 41.26 > F_{\text{tab}} = 3.98$). (3) There was significance interaction between teaching reading strategies and students motivation on students achievement in reading comprehension with F_{observed} is higher than F_{table} at the level significance $\alpha = 0.05$ ($F_{\text{obs}} = 14.81 > F_{\text{tab}} = 3.98$). Thus, teaching strategies and students' motivation significantly affect the students achievement in reading comprehension.

Keywords: teaching strategies, students' motivation, reading comprehension

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan apakah : (1) Apakah hasil belajar pemahaman membaca siswa yang diajar menggunakan TPS secara signifikan lebih tinggi daripada yang diajar menggunakan strategi DRTA (2) Apakah ada perbedaan yang signifikan terhadap hasil belajar pemahaman membaca siswa dengan motivasi tinggi dan motivasi yang rendah yang diajar menggunakan TPS dan strategi DRTA, (3) Apakah ada interaksi yang signifikan antara strategi mengajar dengan motivasi siswa dalam hasil belajar pemahaman membaca. Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian eksperimen dengan faktorial 2x2. Sampel pada penelitian ini adalah siswa SMAS Muhammadiyah 8 Kiasaran tahun pelajaran 2018/2019 sebanyak 72 siswa. Siswa dibagi menjadi dua grup yaitu grup siswa yang diajar menggunakan strategy TPS dan grup siswa yang diajar menggunakan strategy DRTA. Tes motivasi dilakukan untuk mengelompokkan siswa dengan motivasi tinggi dan motivasi rendah dengan menggunakan kuesioner. Hasil belajar membaca siswa diukur dengan menggunakan tes pilihan berganda. Data di analisa menggunakan ANAVA dua jalur. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa : (1) hasil belajar pemahaman membaca siswa yang diajar menggunakan strategi TPS secara signifikan lebih tinggi daripada yang diajar menggunakan strategi DRTA dengan F_{hitung} lebih besar daripada F_{table} pada taraf signifikansi $\alpha = 0.05$ ($F_{obs} = 82.20 > F_{tab} = 3.98$), (2) ada perbedaan yang signifikan terhadap hasil belajar pemahaman membaca siswa dengan motivasi yang tinggi diajar menggunakan TPS lebih tinggi daripada motivasi rendah yang diajar menggunakan strategi DRTA dengan F_{hitung} lebih besar daripada F_{table} pada taraf signifikansi $\alpha = 0.05$ ($F_{obs} = 41.26 > F_{tab} = 3.98$), (3) ada hubungan yang signifikan antara strategi mengajar dengan motivasi dalam hasil belajar pemahaman membaca siswa dengan F_{hitung} lebih besar daripada F_{table} pada taraf signifikansi $\alpha = 0.05$ ($F_{obs} = 14.81 > F_{tab} = 3.98$). Dengan demikian strategi mengajar dan motivasi siswa secara signifikan mempengaruhi pemahaman membaca siswa.

Kata kunci : strategi pengajaran, motivasi siswa, pemahaman membaca.