

KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI UNIVERSITAS SYIAH KUALA UPT. PERPUSTAKAAN

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ELECTRONIC THESIS AND DISSERTATION UNSYIAH

TITLE

THE EFFECTS OF USING GROUP INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION(AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY AT MA DAYAH JEUMALA AMAL BANDAR BARU)

ABSTRACT

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Zaiyana Putri, 2014. The Effects of Using Group Investigation Technique in

Teaching Reading Comprehension

(An Experimental Study at Madrasah Aliyah Dayah Jeumala Amal Bandar Baru). Thesis, Graduate Pogram of English Educationin Language Education Syiah Kuala University.

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Key words: Group Investigation Technique, Reading

This study was conducted to investigate the effects of Group Investigation Technique (GIT) in Teaching Reading at the Second Grade Students of Madrasah Aliyah Dayah Jeumala Amal Bandar Baru, Pidie Jaya. An experimental design was used and the data were collected through a test as the instrument. Two set of tests (pre- test and post- test) in the form of multiple choice items were administrated. Each test consisted of 20 questions with 5 options. Then, the population of this study was all the second grade students of MA Dayah Jeumala Amal Bandar Baru, Pidie Jaya, and two classes were taken as the samples for the experimental group and control group. A number of 36 students participated for the experimental group and 32 students for thecontrol group. The finding of this study showed that GIT used in teaching readingimproved students $\hat{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathbb{T}^{M}$ reading comprehension. The experimental group students have higher reading scores (x $\hat{\mathbf{I}} \dots = 77$) than those of control group (x $\hat{\mathbf{I}} \dots = 64$). The students $\hat{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathbb{T}^{M}$ reading ability in both groups was different as indicated by z-score. The z-score shows that the result of z-count is 4,29. While the result of z-table at the level of significance 5% ($\hat{\mathbf{I}} \pm 0,05$) is around -2,04 - 2,04. It means that the z-count is higher than z-table (4,29>-2,04 $\hat{\mathbf{x}} \in \mathbb{T}^{M}$ 2,04). Therefore, the alternate hypotheses is accepted and null hypotheses is rejected. In other words, it can be concluded that the students who were taught through GITobtain a better achievement in reading than those who were taught through individual reading activity.