AN ANALYSIS OF THE SECOND YEAR STUDENTS' ABILITY IN PREDICTING INFORMATION OF NARRATIVE TEXT USING PICTURES AT SMAN7 TEBO JAMBI

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to describe the students' ability in predicting information in narrative text using picture stories. Relating to this, the researcher used descriptive method. The population of this study was the second year students of SMAN 7 Tebo Jambi. Based on the result of this study, it was found that the ability of the second year students of SMAN 7 Tebo Jambi to predict information about orientation of narrative text using picture stories was moderate. It was indicated by the fact that 16 students (57.14%) of Exact Science and 24 students (92.30%) of Social Science had moderate ability. It was also found that the ability of the second year students to predict information about complication of narrative text using picture stories was moderate. It was indicated by the fact that 21 students (75.00%) of Exact Science and 20 students (76.92%) of Social Science had moderate ability. The ability of the second year students to predict information about resolution of narrative text using picture stories was moderate. It was indicated by the fact that 16 students (57.14%) of Exact Science and 18 students (69.23%) of Social Science had moderate ability. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the ability of the second year students of SMAN 7 Tebo Jambi to predict information of narrative text using picture stories was moderate.

Key words: Analysis, Predicting Information, Students' Ability

Introduction

Reading is one of language skills. It is an important skill for students in learning English because the success of their study depends on their ability in reading. If their reading skill is not good, they will have difficulty in making progress. On the other hand, if they have a good ability in reading, they will have a better chance to succeed in their study.

Mikulecky and Jeffries (2004: 3) state that reading is one of significant ways to improve your language skills because it can expand your vocabulary, it can repair your writing, and it is a good way to increase your English. By reading, students get more information and knowledge about many things that happen in the world such as technology, politic, sport, culture, etc. It is also an entertainment. When we are tired or surfeited, we can read a book, magazine or newspaper which we are interested. Of course, it makes us relaxed. Furthermore, there are many advantages of having reading skill. More you read more you get.

Based on the result of interview that the researcher did to the English teacher at SMAN 7 Tebo Jambi on February 2013, the students had difficulties to comprehend a text. When the students read the text, they translated the text word by word. Furthermore, most students did not try to comprehend the text, they only focused on difficult word that they found in the text. It was useless although they knew the meaning of each word, but they could not understand it. This problem was often faced by students in reading. That is why the teacher should use good strategy to teach in order to improve students' reading ability. One of strategy was predicting.

Predicting is one of strategies to describe the content of the text before reading. Mikulecky and Jeffries (1998: 36) say that when you preview for looking information then you make guesses about what in the text is, it is called predicting. Furthermore, Huegli (2008: 6) says that predicting will prepare your reading. It means that if you predict before you read, you will get information first.

Kirn and Hartmann (1990: 175) also describe that good reading need an active mind, the reader make prediction about the material that they are reading. Then they try to guess what is going to come next. It means that predicting is one of strategies in reading that help you become a good reader.

Dallmann *et. al* (1982: 190) state that there are some steps for improving abilty to predict are as follows;

1. Look at the picture of a story, stating what will happen in the story. Ask yourself what will happen next.
2. Tell what will happen in next story.
3. Discuss why things happen.
4. Make ending for the story.
5. Compare the information in the text with the information that we have already had in our mind then deciding what will happen.
6. Predict what will happen after listening the part of the account of an experience other students.
7. After reading the text, is the prediction correct?

In general, the purpose of this study was to describe the ability of the second year students of SMAN 7 Tebo Jambi to predict information in orientation, complication, and resolution of narrative text using picture stories.

Research Method

This study was aimed to describe the students' ability in predicting information in narrative text using picture stories. Relating to this, the researcher used descriptive method. Gay (1987: 189) states

that descriptive research includes collecting data to test hypotheses or to answer questions related to the current status of the subject. The purpose of descriptive method was to investigate some of problems in education.

The population of this study was the second year students of SMAN 7 Tebo Jambi. The members of population were 164 students divided into six classes; XI IPA I, XI IPA II, XI IPA III, XI IPS I, XI IPS II, and XI IPS III.

To select the sample, the researcher used stratified random sampling. Stratified sampling was used since the population is in different strata. They were Exact Science and Social Science. The uses random sampling was due the similar characteristics of population for each cluster. They were homogenous because they had same allocated time, curriculum, syllabus, and teaching material in learning English.

The researcher used some steps to analyze the data.

1. Calculate the mean by using the formula (Arikunto, 2012: 299).

$$M = \frac{\Sigma x}{N}$$

2. Calculate the standard deviation by using the formula (Arikunto, 2012: 299).

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum X}{N}\right)^2}$$

3. Classify the students' ability into high, moderate, and low by using the following criteria (Arikunto, 2012: 299).

   >M + 1 SD = high

   (M – 1 SD) – (M + 1 SD) = moderate

   <M – 1 SD = low

4. Find the percentage of students who get high, moderate, and low ability by applying the following formula;

$$P = \frac{R}{T} \text{ x } 100$$

Findings and Discussions

The Students' Ability in Predicting Information of Narrative Text Using Pictures

The ability of students who major in Exact Science in predicting information of narrative text using pictures was moderate. It was indicated by 16 students (57.14%) whose ability fell into moderate category. The ability of students who major in Social Science in predicting information of narrative text using pictures was moderate. It was indicated by 18 students (69.23%) whose ability fell into moderate category. The researcher calculated the percentage of students who had high, moderate and low ability as shown in Table below.

The Classification of Students' Ability in Predicting Information of Narrative Text Using Pictures

Students' Major	Classifications	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Exact Science	High	6	21.43%
	Moderate	16	57.14%
	Low	6	21.43%
Social Science	High	4	15.39%
	Moderate	18	69.23%
	Low	4	15.39%

The Students' Ability to Predict Information About Orientation of Narrative Text Using Picture Stories

The ability of students who major in Exact Science to predict information about orientation of narrative text using pictures was moderate. It was indicated by 16 students (57.14%) whose ability fell into moderate category. The ability of students who major in Social Science to predict information about orientation of narrative text using pictures was moderate. It was indicated by 24 students (92.30%) whose ability fell into moderate category. The researcher calculated the percentage of students who had high, moderate and low ability as shown in Table below.

The Classification of Students' Ability to Predict Information About Orientation of Narrative Text Using Picture Stories

Students' Major	Classifications	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Exact Science	High	9	32.14%
	Moderate	16	57.14%
	Low	3	10.71%
Social Science	High	2	7.69%
	Moderate	24	92.30%
	Low	0	0%

The Students' Ability to Predict Information About Complication of Narrative Text Using Picture Stories

The ability of students who major in Exact Science to predict information about complication of narrative text using pictures was moderate. It was indicated by 21 students (75.00%) whose ability fell into moderate category. The ability of students who major in Social Science to predict information about complication of narrative text using pictures was moderate. It was indicated by 20 students (76.92%) whose ability fell into moderate category. The researcher calculated the percentage of students who had high, moderate and low ability as shown in Table below.

The Classification of Students' Ability to Predict Information About Complication of Narrative Text Using Picture Stories

Students' Major	Classifications	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Exact Science	High	4	14.29%
	Moderate	21	75.00%
	Low	3	10.71%
Social Science	High	4	15.39%
	Moderate	20	76.92%
	Low	2	7.69%

The Classification of Students' Ability to Predict Information About Resolution of Narrative Text Using Picture Stories

Students' Major	Classifications	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Exact Science	High	10	35.71%
	Moderate	16	57.14%
	Low	2	7.14%
Social Science	High	7	26.92%
	Moderate	18	69.23%
	Low	1	3.85%

The Students' Ability to Predict Information About Resolution of Narrative Text Using Picture Stories

The ability of students who major in Exact Science to predict information about resolution of narrative text using pictures was moderate. It was indicated by 16 students (57.14%) whose ability fell into moderate category. The ability of students who major in Social Science to predict information about resolution of narrative text using pictures was moderate. It was indicated by 18 students (69.23%) ability fell into moderate category. The researcher calculated the percentage of students who had high, moderate and low ability as shown in Table below.

Discussions

The Students' Ability to Predict Information About Orientation of Narrative Text Using Picture Stories

The result of data analysis demonstrated that 16 students who major in Exact Science (57.14%) and 24 students who major in Social Science (92.30%) had moderate ability. This finding indicated that the students still had difficulties on predicting information about orientation of narrative text. The students could not identify the person involved in the story. For example, the question number 2 "Who are the characters involved in the picture?" the correct answer for the question is "d. Malin Kundang, his mother, and the merchant. In fact, the question could be answered correctly by 19 out of 28 students who major in Exact Science and by 16 out of 26 students who major in Social Science.

The Students' Ability to Predict Information About Complication of Narrative Text Using Picture Stories

The result of data analysis demonstrated that 21 students who major in Exact Science (75.00%) and 20 students who major in Social Science (76.92%) had moderate ability. This finding indicated that the students still had difficulties on predicting information about complication of narrative text. The students could not identify the situation of the story. For example, the question number 6 "What does the man do to the woman?" the correct answer for the question is "a. He abuses the woman." The question could be answered correctly by 14 of 28 students who major in Exact Science and by 16 of 26 students who major in Social Science.

The Students' Ability to Predict Information About Resolution of Narrative Text Using Picture Stories

The result of data analysis demonstrated that 16 students who major in Exact Science (57.14%) and 18 students who major in Social Science (69.23%) had moderate ability. This finding indicated that the students still had difficulties on predicting information about resolution of narrative text. The students could not identify the situation of the story. For example, the question number 29 "What does the man do to the woman?" the correct answer for the question is "a. He looks her". The question could be answered correctly by 8 of 28 students who major in Exact Science and by 16 of 26 students who major in Social Science.

Conclusions

Based on findings of this study as already discussed, the researcher drew the several conclusions as follows;

1. In general, the ability of the second year students of SMAN 7 Tebo Jambi in predicting information of narrative text using pictures was moderate. It was indicated by the fact that 16 students who major in Exact Science (57.14%) and 18 students who major in Social Science (92.30%) had moderate ability.
2. The ability of the second year students of SMAN 7 Tebo Jambi to predict information about orientation of narrative text using picture stories was also moderate. It was indicated by the fact that 16 students who major in Exact Science (57.14%) and 24 students who major in Social Science (92.30%) had moderate ability.
3. The ability of the second year students of SMAN 7 Tebo Jambi to predict information about complication of narrative text using picture stories was moderate. It was

indicated by the fact that 21 students who major in Exact Science (75.00%) and 20 students who major in Social Science (76.92%) had moderate ability.

4. The ability of the second year students of SMAN 7 Tebo Jambi to predict information about resolution of narrative text using picture stories was moderate. It was indicated by the fact that 16 students who major in Exact Science (57.14%) and 18 students who major in Social Science (69.23%) had moderate ability.

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