

# JURNAL ILMIAH BINALITA SUDAMA MEDAN



**ISSN: 2541-1039**

TINGKAT PENGETAHUAN REMAJA PUTRI TENTANG KEPUTIHAN DI SMA AEK KANOPAN KECAMATAN LABUHAN BATU UTARA (**Eriyani**)

PENGARUH GAYA KEPEMIMPINAN KEPALA RUANGAN TERHADAP MOTIVASI KERJA PERAWAT DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH SALAK KABUPATEN PAKPAK BHARAT (**Sri Dhamayani, Agusrianto**)

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**VOLUME 4**

**NOMOR 2**

**NOVEMBER 2019**

# **JURNAL ILMIAH**

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Akhir kata semoga jurnal ini dapat memberi manfaat besar bagi dunia pendidikan, khususnya bidang kesehatan.

Medan, November 2019

**Redaksi**

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## **The Effect of Reading Comics Aloud in Ability of Students' Pronunciation at STIKes Binalita Sudama Medan**

SRI WIDA HARAHAAP  
Dosen STIKes Binalita Sudama Medan

### **ABSTRACT**

This research is aimed at identifying the effect of reading comics aloud in ability of students' pronunciation. The experiment class is taught by using reading comics aloud while control class is without using reading comics aloud. The data are taken from pronunciation test which are given in learning process. The result shows that reading comics aloud in ability of students pronunciation. After the data were analyzed, it was found that the value of t-observed was 4,702 with the degree of freedom (df) = 71 at the level of significance 0,05. it means that t- observed was higher than t-table (4,702  $\geq$  1,045).

**Key Words** : Reading Aloud, Comics, and Pronunciation

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **The background of the Study**

Language is one of most important things in communication and it is used as a tool of communication among the nation all over the world. It is almost impossible for one person to convey their idea effectively to another without using any oral or written symbol in the form of the language. Every nation or ethnic group has its language as a means of communication. English is an international language. As an international language, it is very important and has many interrelationship with various aspect of life owned by human being. In globalization area, people are faced by the challenge English communication. English is not frequently learned as a tool for understanding and teaching united state or British cultural values. Instead, English has become a tool for communication in transportation, technology, diplomacy, commerce, banking, tourism, science research and etc.

Indonesia is the country where English is positioned as a foreign language. Considering the importance

of English, Indonesia government has decided to put English as one of the subject which is taught in the school from kindergarten until university level. As a foreign language, teaching and learning English in Indonesia emphasize on four basic skill; they are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In learning a foreign language, reading is one of the important role.

It hoped that the students are able to use English in this globalization era both receptively and productively. However, speaking skill is mostly used in the daily life because it is used for direct communication.

According to Sahulata (1988:7) "sounds are vibration with characteristic of frequency, intensity, and duration with produce certain sensation audibility when striking the ear". The sounds of speech can be studied from various points of view. One can investigate the physical of speech sounds as they are transmitted through the air, measuring the amount of energy present in the acoustic signal, its distribution over the frequency spectrum, how this measurement chance in the course of an utterance.

Mispronunciation can make misunderstanding. It can be seen in the words. 'see' and 'she'. The y have a different even it has similar sound. Based on the example, the teacher must teach the right pronunciation to increase the students' communicative competence. Pronunciation can influence the delivering message process if it is not clear and correct.

The teaching pronunciation for Indonesian students is quite difficult. The difficulties are due to the fact that irregular spelling of the English offers poor guidance to its pronunciation, another due to interference or negative transfer from the mother tongue of the students to the target language. Many factor influence English language pronunciation of non-native speakers when they try to make on excellent pronunciation. Locality, social surrounding, early influence and some individual peculiarities will affect pronunciation. Those influence the teaching pronunciation process.

Comic is one of the many media to teach pronunciation by reading aloud. Its combined picture and sentence, so it will help the students to understand and hoe the way to pronounce the words.

Reading comics is commonly preferred by most teenager learners. Teaching pronunciation by using comics by reading aloud leads the students to pronounce the words. The vocabularies in the comics will help the students to pronounce the words. The result show that the using of comics gives contribution to the aspect mechanics in spelling and pronounce the words.

English pronunciation is quite difficult for Indonesian learners, in some cases the difficulties are due to the fact that the irregular spelling of the language offers poor guidance to its pronunciation. In other cases, the difficulties are due to interference from

the first language to the target language. There are two fundamental principles in the general strategy of pronunciation teaching. On the other hand, pronunciation teaching has been integrated with other skill (listening, speaking, reading and writing), and with other aspect of language (grammar, lexis, style, function and discourse).on the other hand, pronunciation has to be isolated for practice of specific items and problems.

Pronunciation is closely linked to ears, listening is a vital part of developing this area listening to a model and tape, CD, Video, or using student on own voice as a model will be the most affective way of doing this. So, and audio visual media has an important role to improve students' pronunciation ability.

The student will learn all of those when they learn English at school, and they also need to have the ability to understand and to use the language components, such as; vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, etc. the mastery in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation language components will influence the students' ability in mastering the communication skill.

Language plays an important role in human life because it is the media of communication, thought, and learning. Human need to interact, to communicator to show their ideas, by using language human being can narrate and share their experience or information to others.

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using language human being can narrate and share their experience or information to others.

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATUR**

### **Theoretical Framework**

This study is planned to investigate the effect of reading comics to improve the students' pronunciation. In doing research, theories are needed to explain some concept or term s applied in the research concerned.

### **The definition of Effect**

Poewadarmita (balai Pustaka, 1996:664), believes that the effect is the power that exist from something whether it's people or object, that have power and influential on others. Theoretical framework in this research are presented and discussed as the following

### **Reading**

#### **Definition of Reading**

Reading is one of the slanguage skill of the four language skills, namely listening, speaking, reading and writing. There are various definition of reading as proposed by Burns et al (1984:11) "reading is a complex act that must be learned. It is also means by the which further learning takes place. In other words, a person learns to reads to learn ". Its means that reading is a complex behavior that that be learned and is a tool for further learning. So, learning to read and reading to learn but also the activity involves visual, think, psycholinguistics, and metacognitive". In this case the reading needs to play an active role in responding to the source. Also according to Tarin (1990:7) reading is of the process carried and used by readers to get the message to be conveyed by the author through the medium of words or spoken language.

In terms linguistics reading, is a process of encoding back and

cryptanalysis (a recording and decoding process). Reading is a process that contents write words with the meaning of spoken language (oral language meaning) that includes the conversion of written or printed into meaningful sound. (Tarin, 1990:7). The same thing also expressed by Farida (2008:2) that “reading is essentially a complex involving a lot of things, not just recite the writing,

Nunan (1999:249), “Reading is a interactive process of communication”. The interaction between the writer and the reader is made possible via text. It is through the text that the writer encodes his/her message, and it also through the text that the reader gets the meaning of message by decoding it. There are some definitions about reading. Zainuddin ,(2009:9) reading is one of four skills in English that the students should acquire.

## **Pronunciation**

### **The Definition of Pronunciation**

In learning English language, we should attention about pronunciation. Pronunciation is one of the important things in learning English in order to make a good communication.

Pronunciation is the way we pronounce the word, especially in a way that is accepted of generally understood. The way we speak also conveys something about ourselves to the people around us. Learners with good English pronunciation are more likely to be understood even if they make errors in other areas. Celce-Murcia (1987) defined pronunciation as the production of the sounds used to make meaning. it also includes attention to the particular sounds of language, and aspects of speech beyond the level of individuals of sounds, such as intonation, phrasing, stress, timing, voice production, and in its broadest definition, the gestures and expression related to the way we speak.

The older pronunciation textbooks usually focused on sound discrimination. This is one of the myths held by many teachers and students. A pronunciation class should include much more than the contrast of words sounds, and the pronunciation of consonants and vowels. There are six basic components of pronunciation which include intonation, stress and rhythm, vowels and consonants, initial sounds and final sounds, and voiced and voiceless sounds.

1. Intonation : Intonation refers to the way the voice goes up and down in pitch when we are speaking and the rise and fall of our voice as we speak. In the random house Unabridged English Dictionary, intonation is defined as “the pattern or melody of pitch changes in connected speech, especially the pitch pattern of a sentence”. According to Scarcela and Oxford (1994:221) it conveys and performs grammatical function in sentences. Firth (1993:173-183) suggested the teachers should check the following questions: are the students using the suitable intonation pattern? Are yes or no questions signaled through the use of rising intonation? Is a falling intonation used with Wh-question? Are the students changing pitch to indicate the major stress in a sentence?

2. Stress and rhythm: stress means that speakers of English make certain syllables and words. Stress in the amount of energy or effort that we use to pronounce words that are more important in a sentence. In English, you need to use word and sentence stress correctly if you want your listeners to accurately understand the meaning of your words. The rhythm of a language is created by strong stress or syllables in a sentence.

3. Vowels: A vowel is a sound in spoken language that is characterized by an open configuration of the vocal

tract so that there is no build-up of air pressure above the glottis. Vowel sounds are produced by air from the lungs which vibrate when the air in the mouth is not blocked. There are five vowels in English (a, i, u, e, o) which compose the different vowel sounds and are made by lowering the jaw and by changing the position of the tongue. One definition of a diphthong would be a combination of vowel sounds. The first sound in each phoneme is longer and louder.

4. Consonants: A consonant is a part of speech and sound that is articulated with complete or partial closure of the upper vocal tract. The upper vocal tract is the section of the vocal tract located above the larynx. There are 25 consonant sounds in English language which consist of 21 letters b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z. and the 4 consonant clusters, ch, sh, th, and ng. Scarcella and Oxford (1994) defined consonants as noises produced with some sort of blockage in the air passage. A consonant may appear in both the initial sound and final sound. Some consonant sounds are voiced while others are voiceless.

5. Initial and final sound: there are several kinds of final sound. For example when the final /s/ is used in the third person, there are three distinct sounds, which are the /s/ in sings, the /z/ in tells and the /ɪz/ in watches. There are rules for using the final /s/ sound such as the voiceless ending /s/ is used when the last sound in a word ends in a voiceless sound, and the ending /z/ is used when the last sound in the word ends in a voiced sound.

6. Voiced and voiceless: all the sounds produced in the English language are either voiced and unvoiced. All vowels in English are voiced, whereas only some of the consonant sounds are voiced. One problem faced by many students with pronunciation is

whether or not a consonant is voiced or voiceless. When the pronounced consonant sounds, they will feel no vibration in their throats, just a short explosion of air. Students could pronounce each of these consonant sounds, do not exist in the Thai language. As a result, many Thai students find English pronunciation difficult.

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **Design of the Study**

Design used in this study is experimental quantitative research. Arikunto (2002:233), an experimental research is the only type of research that can test hypotheses to establish cause-effect relationships. Furthermore, Wireman (1991:99) explains that an experiment research is a research situation in which at least one independent variable, called the experimental variable, is deliberately manipulated or varied by the researcher, while quantitative research is the collection and analyses of numerical data in order to explain, predict, or control phenomena of interest.

## **THE DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS**

### **The Data**

In this research, the sample was divided into two groups: the experimental group and control group. The students in experimental group were taught by reading comics aloud while students in control group were taught without using reading comics aloud. Students in experimental group and 24 students in control group.

### **Research Findings**

In this study, the writer presented two kinds of tests, they were pre-test and post-test. Pre-test was given to the students before the teaching learning process, and post-test was given at the last meeting after the teaching learning process.

### **Research Finding**

Based on the data analysis, it was found that using reading comics aloud gave significant effect on teaching pronunciation. The students' score taught by using reading comics aloud was higher than that taught without reading comics aloud. The different scores were tested by using t-test. The result of t-test calculation showed that  $t_{\text{observed}}$  was higher than  $t_{\text{table}}$  ( $4,702 \geq 1,004$ ). So, the use of reading comics aloud gave significant effect on students' achievement in pronounced the words.

### **Discussion**

There is a significant effect of using reading comic aloud in ability of students' pronunciation. Based on the explanation above and analyze the indicators seen in the implementation of reading comics aloud strategy in pronunciation, it could be concluded that the implementation of reading comic aloud in ability students' pronunciation. The implementation of reading comics aloud in teaching learning situation effectively. The teacher who uses comics will not stress on the students final product. On the other hand, the teacher focuses on process of teaching and learning.

Based on the fact, it is underlined that in this study, the hypothesis of this study is accepted and well proven; as the writer has previously hypothesized that significant difference between teaching pronunciation to the students of STIKes Binalita Sudama Medan who are taught pronunciation by using reading comics and those are taught without using reading comic aloud.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### **Conclusion**

From the discussion in the previous chapter, some points can be concluded as follows:

1. The average score of the students who were taught pronunciation by

using reading comics aloud is 21,005 in the table of achievement it is on the range of 75-95 which is categorized as good, therefore the students' achievement who were taught pronunciation by using reading comics aloud is good.

2. The average score of the students who were taught pronunciation without using reading comics aloud is 75. In the table of achievement it is on the range of 61-85 which is categorized as fair. Therefore the students' achievement who were taught pronunciation without using reading comic aloud is fair.
3. The t-test level significant  $t_{0,05}$  shows that  $t_{\text{obtained}}$  value is 21,005 and  $t_{\text{table}}$  value is 1,980, so there is a significant difference in the students' achievement between those who were taught pronunciation by using reading comics aloud and those who were taught pronunciation without using reading comics aloud.

It means that using reading comics aloud strategy in the teaching pronunciation to the STIKes Binalita Sudama Medan.

### **Suggestion**

Based on the result of the study and findings, some suggestions are offered in order to improve the quality of teaching and learning process of pronunciation and they are as follows:

1. Should prepare some facilities that are needed in teaching and learning process such as books, workbooks, and in focus, thus the aims of teaching and learning process can reach well.
2. Should apply Comics by reading aloud in teaching pronunciation

because the implementation of reading comics aloud can improve the students' ability in pronouncing the words.

3. The next researchers are suggested to do a research that relates to this research by extending the area of research such as senior high school level, higher school level or by using other research design such as an classroom action research.

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Naskah yang diajukan untuk diterbitkan dapat berupa: penelitian, tinjauan kasus, dan tinjauan pustaka. Naskah merupakan karya ilmiah asli dalam lima tahun terakhir dan belum pernah dipublikasikan sebelumnya. Ditulis dalam bentuk baku (MS Word) dan gaya bahasa ilmiah, tidak kurang dari 20 halaman, tulisan times new roman ukuran 12 font, ketikan 1 spasi dan ukuran kertas A4. Naskah yang telah diterbitkan menjadi hak milik redaksi dan naskah tidak boleh diterbitkan dalam bentuk apapun tanpa persetujuan redaksi. Pernyataan dalam naskah sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab penulis.

### **Format Naskah**

Naskah diserahkan dalam bentuk *compact disk* (CD) dan *print-out* 2 eksemplar. Naskah disusun sesuai format baku terdiri dari: judul naskah, nama penulis, abstrak, latar belakang, metode, hasil dan pembahasan, kesimpulan dan saran, daftar pustaka.

### **Judul Naskah**

Judul ditulis secara jelas dan singkat dalam bahasa Indonesia yang menggambarkan isi pokok/variabel, maksimum 20 kata.

### **Nama Penulis**

Meliputi nama lengkap penulis utama tanpa gelar dan anggota (jika ada), disertai nama institusi/instansi, alamat institusi/instansi, kode pos, PO Box, *e-mail* penulis, dan no telp.

### **Abstrak**

Ditulis dalam bahasa Inggris dan bahasa Indonesia, dibatasi 200-300 kata dalam satu paragraph, bersifat utuh dan mandiri, tidak boleh ada referensi. Abstrak terdiri dari: latar belakang, tujuan, metode, hasil analisa statistik, dan kesimpulan, disertai kata kunci/*keywords*.

### **Latar Belakang**

Berisi informasi secara sistematis/urut tentang: masalah penelitian, skala masalah, kronologis masalah, dan konsep solusi yang disajikan secara ringkas dan jelas.

### **Metode Penelitian**

Berisi tentang: jenis penelitian, desain, teknik *sampling* dan jumlah *sampel*, karakteristik responden, waktu, tempat penelitian, instrument yang digunakan, serta uji analisis statistik disajikan dengan jelas.

### **Hasil dan Pembahasan**

Hasil penelitian hendaknya disajikan secara berkesinambungan dari mulai hasil penelitian utama hingga hasil penelitian penunjang yang dilengkapi dengan pembahasan.

Hasil dan pembahasan dapat dibuat dalam suatu bagian yang sama atau terpisah. Jika ada penemuan baru, hendaknya tegas dikemukakan dalam pembahasan. Nama tabel/diagram/gambar/skema, isi beserta keterangannya ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia dan diberi nomor sesuai dengan urutan penyebutan teks. Satuan pengukuran yang digunakan dalam naskah hendaknya mengikuti sistem internasional yang berlaku.

### **Kesimpulan dan Saran**

Kesimpulan hasil penelitian dikemukakan secara jelas. Saran dicantumkan setelah kesimpulan yang disajikan secara teoritis dan secara praktis yang dapat dimanfaatkan langsung oleh masyarakat.

### **Daftar Pustaka**

Sumber pustaka yang dikutip meliputi: jurnal ilmiah, tesis, disertasi, dan sumber pustaka lain yang harus dicantumkan dalam daftar pustaka. Sumber pustaka disusun berdasarkan alfabetis, secara berurutan yaitu: nama, marga, tahun penerbitan pustaka, judul pustaka, edisi (jika ada), kota penerbit, dan nama penerbit, jumlah acuan minimal 10 pustaka.

**UCAPAN TERIMA KASIH DAN PENGHARGAAN  
KEPADA :**

Selaku Penelaah (Mitra Bestari) dari Jurnal Ilmiah  
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**BINALITA SUDAMA MEDAN**

