

Male and Female Strategy in reading Comprehension of Narrative text at Sma Kampus FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar

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Abstract—The purpose of this research is to analyze Male and Female Strategy in Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text in SMA Kampus FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar. The results of this study showed that (1) There were Seven Top down Strategy. (2) There were Eight Bottom up Strategy. (3) There were Five Interactive Strategy. Based on the results of research conducted, the researcher is find out male and female students' strategy in reading comprehension, namely from the results of essay text research and questionnaire texts that male students are more use top down strategies in reading comprehension while female students are more use bottom up strategies in reading comprehension, namely from the results of essay text research and questionnaire texts, and there are some male and female students in using interactive strategies. The research result shown that the male students have a slight difficulty and relatively similar in understanding the Text.

Keywords— Male and Female, Strategy, Reading, Narrative.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are four skills that should be mastered in English, they are: listening, speaking, reading and writing. One of those skills that the writer discuss about reading is the foundation of literacy. Reading is an important skill which has an important contribution to the success of learning language. Nuttal (1996) said that reading is an activity that essentially concerned with the transfer of meaning from mind to mind, a message from a writer to a reader. It also means reading for the author's general ideas, not for specific words. Weakness in vocabulary, structure, comprehension, speed, or combination of all the four may be the result of ineffective reading habit. In case of language learning, males and females may not have equal ability. They can learn language by society or by learning in class faster and better than male. Example: males do better in mathematics and females do better in verbal task like spelling, speaking. The problem of the research is males and females students' strategies in reading comprehension of narrative text at grade Ten in SMA Kampus FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The four language skill (listening, speaking, reading, and writing), according to Smith (1980:128) reading is both visual comes from in front of the eye ball, that is brain (here the brain processes what the eyes have seen). By reading one can relax, interact with feelings and thoughts, obtain information and improve the science knowledge. These imply that reader brings his background knowledge as well as his emotion into play. A reader who likes the content of the text tends to gain more than who do not at all. In essence, reading or comprehension is the result of interaction among the perception of the graphic symbols that represent language, the readers language skills and their background knowledge. The most obvious difference between males and females is biological difference. They are also different in many other factors such as ability. Interest and personality traits. The difference also can be caused by a tending of using a dominant brain. All the human brain works for the same purpose. But, these is a difference in the way of working between the male's brain and the female's has. It is because there is a difference on the density of cells of nerve or the neuron between the male's and female's brain. Moreover, female speaks clever, reads and occasionally has interference experience on learn than male. This fact is guessed by the scientist

relating to female's ability in using both of her hemispheres, left and right, in reading and doing verbal activity. Meanwhile, male only uses his one of his hemisphere that is usually the left. Men and women are different because their brains function in different ways and they have different strengths and weaknesses. As Connel and Gunzelmann (2004:4) have said on the previous page that male are better in science. Math and Geography because they tend to use their right-hemisphere strength. While, female are better in speaking, reading, and writing because they tend to use their left-hemisphere strength. Therefore, they have their own advantage in their ability. At schools, generally, the students are taught in sex-mixed classroom. The male and the female students study in the same class. However, there is no sex segregation in the treatment. There is no special consideration of the sex backgrounds. There is no certain consideration whether the text belongs to certain sex groups such as the character of one sex group in the text. Therefore, being in the sex-mixed classroom causes different success in learning achievement of the sex groups. Some researcher agree that linguistic skill of

female is develop better than male, as cited by Challagan in sugiarto (2002:471) said that female's linguistic superiority has very little effect in their performance and ability. They refuse the opinion that gender difference are influenced by genetic factors, hormone, or brain structure. So, it is influenced by environment and socio-psychology.

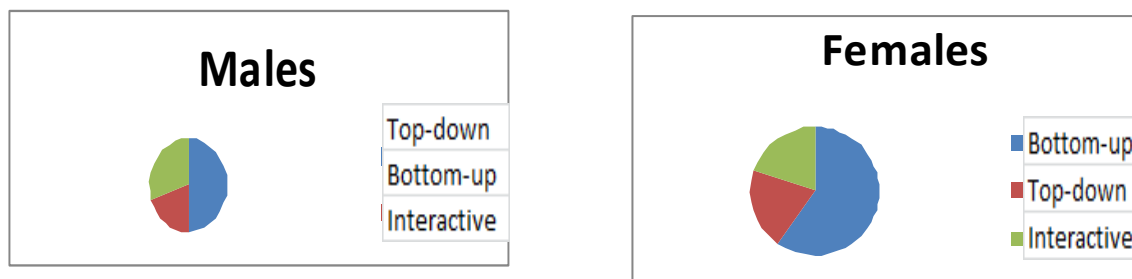
III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research is a qualitative research design. According to Creswell (2014:102) "Qualitative research is descriptive text namely a text which says what a person or a thing is like, and researchers use it to describe a topic when the variables and theory based are known". These practice turn into a series of representation including field notes, conversation, photographs, record and memos to underpin by particular philosophical assumptions and that researcher. The subject of this research is males and females students who study at the second grade of SMA Kampus FKIP Univeritas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar. The total of the students in the classroom is twenty (20) students, 10 students are female and 10 students are males.

IV. FINDING, AND DISCUSSION

Data Scoring males and females students' strategy in reading comprehension at Grade Ten in SMA Kampus FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar

No	Name	Score	Gender		Types of Strategy		
			Male	Female	Top-down Strategy	Bottom-up Strategy	Interactive Strategy
1	JGS	90	✓				
2	RS	50	✓				✓
3	AW	80	✓				
4	ACMH	80	✓				
5	RRS	60	✓				
6	IS	70	✓				✓
7	FS	80	✓				
8	DW	60	✓				
9	KJJD	60	✓				
10	DPA	70	✓				✓
11	LSS	70		✓			
12	NAS	90		✓			✓
13	TAS	100		✓			
14	APT	100		✓			✓
15	EDPS	90		✓			
16	RGS	80		✓			
17	AF	80		✓			
18	JSM	80		✓			
19	NMY	70		✓			
20	NA	100		✓			



The Number and Types of Strategies Used by Students

Types of Strategy	Males	Females	Total
Top-down Strategy	5	2	7
Bottom-up Strategy	2	6	8
Interactive Strategy	3	2	5
Total	20		

Based on the results of research conducted, the researcher is find out male and female students' strategy in reading comprehension, namely from the results of essay text research and questionnaire texts that male students are more use top-down strategies in reading comprehension while female students are more use bottom-up strategies in reading comprehension, namely from the results of essay text research and questionnaire texts, and there are some male and female students in using interactive strategies. Males and females students strategy in reading comprehension are often in our environment and in school environment even. There are some that can be found between males and females at school. Some experts also have done some research that found difference between males and females both in behavior and in learning achievement. As Kanazawa (2002) said that males and females are difference because their brains function in different ways and they have different strengths and weakness. However, based on the result of the text that the writer conducted, it shows that there is no significance between males and females students in understanding a narrative text. Therefore based on the theories and the research result obtained by the writer, it can be concluded that not all male students have trouble in understanding narrative text.

V. CONCLUSIONS

Narrative is one of the reading genres that should be taught to all students, males and females. Both male and female students study in the same class and get the same treatment. After analyzing the data, the researcher can conclude that males and females students have strategy that difference in reading comprehension. As already mentioned in the first chapter of this thesis, the purpose of

this study is to know males and females students strategy in reading comprehension. Based on the research finding, the writer conclude that the second grade ten of SMA Kampus FKIP Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar have difference strategies in reading comprehension, where some male students are more dominant using top-down strategies in reading comprehension and some female students use bottom-up strategies in reading comprehension and only a few students use interactive strategies in reading comprehension.

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