

**Penerapan Metode Mencocokkan Menggunakan Jakarta Post
untuk Meningkatkan Keterampilan Membaca Siswa**

**The Implementation of Make a Match Method Using the Jakarta Post
to Improve Students' Reading Skills**

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Abstrak

Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah 1) untuk mengetahui penguasaan membaca siswa sebelum diajar dengan menerapkan metode mencocokkan menggunakan The Jakarta Post dalam proses pembelajaran. 2) untuk mengetahui penguasaan membaca siswa setelah diajar dengan menerapkan metode mencocokkan menggunakan The Jakarta Post dalam proses pembelajaran. 3) untuk mengetahui perbedaan penguasaan membaca siswa yang diajar dengan menerapkan metode mencocokkan dan tanpa menggunakan metode mencocokkan menggunakan The Jakarta Post dalam proses pembelajaran. Dalam hal ini, peneliti mengadopsi Penelitian Kuantitatif. Penelitian ini mengambil data dari siswa kelas X Man 1 kota Semarang sebanyak 72 siswa. Kemudian peneliti membuat instrument dengan membuat pertanyaan pilihan ganda sebagai pre-test dan post-test untuk menilai kemajuan membaca siswa setelah diajarkan Make a match sebagai metode dan diterapkan pada teks berupa Jakarta post. Hasil rata-rata pre-test kedua kelas adalah 66.25 untuk kelas eksperimen dan 61.39 untuk kelas kontrol. Dan hasil rata-rata post-test kedua kelas adalah 85.97 untuk kelas eksperimen dan 74.03 untuk kelas kontrol. Hasil tersebut diformulasikan dengan rumus uji-t. Nilai tes menunjukkan bahwa $t\text{-test} > t\text{-tabel}$. Uji-t diperoleh 1,935 untuk taraf signifikansi alfa 5 persen (0.05). Persentase t-tabel 5% adalah -2,021. Perhitungan menunjukkan bahwa $1,935 > -2,021$. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah meningkatkan kemampuan membaca siswa dengan menerapkan metode mencocokkan menggunakan The Jakarta Post direkomendasikan dan efektif.

Kata Kunci; Mencocokkan, meningkatkan, the Jakarta post, kemampuan membaca

Abstract

The main objectives of the study are 1) to find out students reading mastery before being taught by applying *Make a Match* using The Jakarta Post in the learning process. 2) to find out students reading mastery after being taught by applying *Make a Match* using The Jakarta Post in the learning process. 3) to find out the differences between the students reading mastery taught by applying by *Make a Match* and without applying *Make a Match* using The Jakarta Post in the learning process. In this case, the researcher adopted Quantitative Research. This study took data sources of 72 students from class X Man 1 students in Semarang. Then the researcher made an instrument by making double choice questions as a *pre-test* and *post-test* to assess students' reading progress after being taught *Make a match* as a method and applied to the text in the form of Jakarta post. The result of pre-test mean of both classes is 66.25 for experiment class and 61.39 for control class. And the result of post-test mean of both classes is 85.97 for experimental and 74.03 for control class. Those result were formulated with t-test formula. The test score showed that $t\text{-test} > t\text{-table}$. The t-test is obtained 1.935 for 5 percent (0.05) alpha level of significant. The percentage of t-table 5% is -2,021. The computation shows that $1,935 > -2,021$. The conclusion of this study is to improve students' reading by applying *Make a Match* using The Jakarta Post is recommended and effective.

Keywords; *Make a Match*, improve, the Jakarta post, Reading skill



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PRELIMINARY

Language is a fundamental tool for communicating with others. There will be no interaction in this world if people do not understand what each other is saying (Khalifasati, 2019). Every country has its own language for them to communicate every day. English is a foreign language and English is one of the world's languages. It serves as a global channel of communication (Fauzah, 2014). English is the international language. English can be used as an intermediary for conversations between two countries that use different languages.

There are four steps in learning English; reading, listening, writing and speaking. Reading and listening are receptive skills, while writing and speaking are productive skills. From all these steps, receptive skills are more owned and loved by someone than productive. One of language skills that children should excel at is reading because it has a significant impact on how people communicate (Irmawati, 2018). It is critical that children comprehend what they read, learn what they read, enjoy the experience of reading, and recognize what

they have learned and read (Tyas, 2019). At least from reading we can find out the essence of the news or story from what we have read. Reading is also affected by reading interest.

Reading skills are frequently mention in reading, particularly fast reading, and refer to the skills used by language learners to improve their level of reading during the reading process in order to achieve efficient reading, are frequently mentioned (Wu & Liu, 2019). Reading is one of the most fundamental communication skills, although it has a highly complicated process (Rohmah, 2016). Improving reading skills can be through information media such as newspaper or websites. The method to use is Make a Match. Make a Match is a learning game with cards. It is made up of two cards: one with question and the other with answer to the question (Suprijono, 2009) in (Hamidun Sholeh, 2020). Based on the steps outlined above, Make a Match is one of the most appropriate methods for teaching reading because it emphasizes not only teaching but also fun. Make a Match can be used in any subject and at any grade level, from elementary to secondary.

Jakarta post is a newspaper originating from Indonesia that uses English. Jakarta post also has an online edition that contains news from newspapers and other news. The target audience for the Jakarta post is educated Indonesians as well as foreigners. News writing The Jakarta Post is written using journalistic language, because The Jakarta Post can be found on social media such as Facebook (Rakhmwati, 2019). Jakarta post has won a number of awards and is dubbed "Indonesia's most prominent English-language daily". Seeing the ability of class X Man 1 Semarang city in English Lessons, especially in unsatisfactory reading lessons, researchers were moved to find ways how their abilities improved, especially in the ability to read English texts. Reading is one of the skills that must be possessed by students as a fulfillment of English learning competence at school. The ability to read is not easy to do if it is not constantly felt. The purpose of reading itself is divided into two, namely the purpose of pragmatic reading and entertainment (Rachmawati, 2018). Pragmatic reading is reading with a clear purpose, namely by looking for an answer that comes from the question or knowledge that the student wants to have. By reading the student will know about the knowledge he is seeking. Teacher can give lessons to increase vocabulary and also interest in reading students from newspaper, in the Jakarta Post teacher can choose to use titles that can be accepted by students.

Make a match is a learning model by inviting students to continue to improve their reading skills by matching questions that are already available with answers in a text (Wijendra, 2020). This method is interesting because after observing class X Man 1 Semarang City which has many assignments from many subjects so that their motivation in reading will increase if a stimulus is provided in the form of questions that students are desired to match the answers in a text. The make a match method was chosen because this method has the

advantage of making students excited to find information in a reading. The researcher used some previous studies in order to guide this research. The first previous study is a final project written by Irwanto (, & Nurpahmi, 2017) in his study entitled “Using Make a Match to Improve the Students’ Reading Comprehension at MTs Guppi Samata Gowa”. The study’s objectives are to determine the effectiveness of the Make a Match method for teaching reading comprehension.

The second previous study is a final project written by Andi Mitrayani (Mitrayani, 2018) in his study entitled “Teaching Reading Comprehension by Using Make a Match Method of The Tenth Grade Students in MAN Palopo”. This final paper is conducted to discover how far students’ understanding of reading comprehension that thought using the Make a Match method has progressed, to discover the difficulties encountered by the students in using the method to comprehend reading comprehension, and to discover some solutions and suggestions to overcome the difficulties. The next previous study was “The Effectiveness of Make a Match Model with Picture Media to Improve Reading Ability: The Case of the Tenth Grade Students of SMA Islamic Center Demak in the Academic Year 2019/2020” by Muhammad Hamidun Sholeh (Sholeh & Musarokah, 2021) (Journal English Teaching, Literature and Linguistics, January 21 2021). The teacher can get more attention of the students after giving some question and explain and make the teaching reading class became interactive and fun. The last previous study was “Improving Students’ Reading Comprehension by Using Make a Match Technique at The Eight Grade Student’ of Mts Al Fattah Banyuurip Ujungpangkah Gresik” by Abdullah Farih (Farih, 2018) (Journal Volume 5, Number 1, 2018). It improve reading comprehension on the main idea, specific information, and elements of the story.

The arrangement of conditions for data collection and analysis in a way that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure is known as research design (Kothari. C.R, 2004). The process of research begins with the identification of a problem and progresses to the exploration of various possible solution to that problem. It can be defined as a researcher’s quest to identify the problem and solve it as effectively as possible (Singh, 2007).

The research design identifies the evidence required to address the researcher purposes, objectives, and questions, i.e. the logic underlying the connections between the research purposes, objectives, questions, data, and conclusions drawn (Manion and Keith Merrison, Cohen, 2018). Quantitative research examines the relationship between variables to test objective theories. These variables can then be measured, typically using an instrument and the resulting numbered data can be analyzed statistically (Creswell, 2009). This is quantitative research is a type of research method that is based on numerical data

analysis statistics. As result, the researcher chooses quantitative research because the outcome of quantitative data is statistical data.

Quantitative research examines the relationship between variables to test objective theories. These variables can then be measured, typically using an instrument and the resulting numbered data can be analyzed statistically (Creswell, 2009). This is quantitative research is a type of research method that is based on numerical data analysis statistics. As result, the researcher chooses quantitative research because the outcome of quantitative data is statistical data. Because of their popularity in scientific research, experimental designs is sometimes referred to as «the scientific method». Non-experimental research, which is very common in the social science, is sometimes confused with survey research (Creswell, 2009).

The author used quasi-experimental with pre-test and post-test design to achieve this result. The author used two groups in this study.

Tabel 1. Group of Population

Group	Pre-test	Treatment	Post-test
Experimental Group	O1	X	O2
Control Group	O3		O4

A population is a person or group who represents all members of a particular group or category of interest. The population consists of all the individuals identified in the research data (Urdan, 2010).

The population consists of all of the research's subjects (Arikunto, 2010) in (Catur Indriyani, 2016). If a researcher wishes to investigate all aspects of a research topic, his or her study is classified as population research. A sample is a subset of a larger population (Urdan, 2010).

Table 2. The Population of MAN 1 Kota Semarang 2022/2023

No	Class	Total
1	X IIK 1	36
2	X IIK 2	36
	Total	72

Following the selection of the population, the sample is selected. Because the population is too large to study, the researcher took samples. The researcher used sampling technique to determine the sample of the population in order to determine the accuracy of this research (Wiersma, 2000) in (Siti Yuliani, 2015).

As a sample, two classes of tenth grade students from MAN 1 Kota Semarang were used in this study. Each class has 36 students, so the sample is around 72 students. While one served as a control group and the other as an experimental group.

Table 3. The students' number of each group

No	Group	Students
1	X IIK 1 (Experimental group)	36
2	X IIK 2 (Control group)	36
	Total	72

The main component used to collect data is the instrument. However, before collecting data, the researcher created an instrument. Researcher instruments are tools used by researchers to collect data (Arikunto, 2010) in (Catur Indriyani, 2016)

The main component used to collect data is the instrument. The researcher used multiple-choice question in this study. The researcher employed a pre-test and post-test. The researcher treated the students for the pre-test. To collect data, the study used multiple-choice: (1) pre test, before the treatment, the students were given a pre-test by the author. The goal is to assess students' reading before teaching them applying Make a Match method. The pre-test consisted of multiple-choice questions; (2) experiment, in this study, the author administered twice. The treatment was administered to the experiment class by applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post. The goal of this process is to determine how students' reading abilities have improved; (3) post test, after the treatment, the students were given a post-test by the author. The goal is assessing students' reading progress after being taught applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post. The post-test consisted of multiple-choice questions.

There are some steps to collecting the data: (1) First, the author visits MAN 1 Kota Semarang to ask the headmaster for permission to conduct research; (2) Second, choosing two classes as the sample in this research.; (3) Third, giving a pre-test, the following steps: (a) Describing reading in detail, (b) Describing how to make reading better, (c) Describing Make a Match, (d) Describing The Jakarta Post, (e) Giving Jakarta Post as an example, (g) Requesting that students read Jakarta Post; (4) Fourth, giving treatment the experimental group, sometimes it is necessary for the students to understand the treatment process; (5) Fifth, conducting a follow-up test; (6) Then, gathering the test's results; (7) Then, revealing the test's score; and (8) The final step, analysis and conclusion.

After collecting data, the next step is to analyze the data, in analyzing the data the researcher takes the following steps:

Scoring

The writer will compute the students' score for each number or item. To determine the sum of the respondent's score (X).

$$X = \frac{\text{sum of correctly answer}}{\text{total item}} \times 100$$

The writer categorized the student's score after receiving it.

Table 4. Level of Achievement

Score	Grade	Category
86-100	A	Excellent
76-85	B	Good
60-75	C	Adequate
55-59	D	Inadequate
Below 55	E	Unacceptable

(Brown, 2004)

Normally

Distribution of normality test is a test that determines whether or not our data has a normal distribution (Sujianto, 2009) in (Khalifasati, 2019). The writer used a one-sample kolmogorov-smirnov test with SPSS to determine normality. The hypotheses for testing normality are follows:

Ha : the data are distributed normally

Ho : the data are not distributed normally

While the normality test acceptance or rejection criteria were:

Ha is accepted is Sig (pvalue) $\geq \alpha = 0.05$

Ho is accepted is Sig (pvalue) $< \alpha = 0.05$

The steps: (a) open SPSS then click variable view; (b) click variable view, then on the column label type "score" on VAR000001 and "Class" on VAR000002; (c) then, on the value on VAR000002 click none until a dialog box appears; (d) fill "1" on the value column, "Pre Test Experiment" on the label column, then click add. "2" on the value column, "Post Test Experiment" on the label column, then click add. "3" on the value column, "Pre Test Control" on the label column, then click add. "4" on the value column, "Post Test Control" on the label column, then click add and Ok; (e) open file (excel or word that prepared); (f) copy pre-test and post-test data of control and experiment class on SPSS. Put pre-test data of experiment class on number 1-36 on score column and give number 1 on class column for experiment class. Put post-test data of experiment class on number 37-72 on score column and give number 2 on class column for experiment class. Put pre-test data of control class on number 73-108 on score column and give number 3 on class column control class. Put post-test data of control class on number 109-144 on score column and give number 4 on class column for control class; (g) Analyze → Descriptive statistic → Explore; (h) put "score" on the dependent

list and “class” on the factor list, then choose both on the display, then click plots; (i) checklist factor level together, Stem-and-leaf, normality plots with test, and power estimation, then continue.

Homogeneity

The purpose of homogeneity testing is to ensure that the data collected for analysis is truly drawn from a population that is too dissimilar to one another. The model used, especially in a predictive study (Sujianto, 2009) in (Khalifasati, 2019). The author used One Way Anova with SPSS to determine homogeneity. The steps are: (a) open SPSS the click variable view; (b) click variable view, then on the column label type “score” on VAR000001 and “class” on VAR000002; (c) then, on the value on VAR000002 click none until a dialog box appears; (d) fill “1” on the value column, “Pre Test Experiment” on the label column, then click add. “2” on the value column, “Post Test Experiment” on the label column, then click add. “3” on the value column, “Pre Test Control” on the label column, then click add. “4” on the value column, “Post Test Control” on the label column, then click add and Ok; (e) open file (excel or word that prepared); (f) copy pre-test and post-test data of control and experiment class on SPSS. Put pre-test data of experiment class on number 1-36 on score column and give number 1 on class column for experiment class. Put post-test data of experiment class on number 37-72 on score column and give number 2 on class column for experiment class. Put pre-test data of control class on number 73-108 on score column and give number 3 on class column control class. Put post-test data of control class on number 109-144 on score column and give number 4 on class column for control class. (g) do homogeneity test with Laveine Statistic: Analyze → compare means → one-way anova; (h) put “score” on the dependent list and “class” on the factor; (i) click option and click homogeneity of variance test, then click continue; (g) the last, click Ok. The hypothesis for testing homogeneity are:

Ha : The variance of the data is homogenous

Ho : The variance of the data is not homogenous

While the criteria acceptance or rejection of homogeneity test were:

Ha is accepted if Sig (pvalue) $\geq \alpha = 0.05$

Ho is accepted if Sig (pvalue) $< \alpha = 0.05$

To calculate the data need, researchers used SPSS 22 software. The steps are follows: (a) open SPSS then click variable view; (b) click variable view, then on the column label type “score” on VAR000001 and “class” on VAR000002; (c) then, on the value on VAR000002 click none until a dialog box appears; (d) fill “1” on the value column “control” on the label column, then click Add, then “2” on the value column “experiment” then click Add, Ok; (e) open file (excel or word that prepared); (f) copy post-test data of control and experiment class on SPSS.

Put post-test data of control class on number 1-36 on score column and give number 1 on class column for control class. Put post-test of experiment class on number 37-72 on score column and give number 2 on class column for experiment class; (g) Click Analyze, Compare, Means, Independent Sample T Test; (h) put "score" on the Test Variable(s) and "class" on the Grouping Variable; (i) after that, click Define Group until a dialog box appears. Type "1" on the group 1 and "2" on the group 2 then click Continue; (j) the last, click Ok (SPSS results will appear with the title T-Test)

DISCUSSION

Research Finding

It has been discussed that the objectives of this research is want to know whether there was any significant difference of reading between the students who were taught before applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post in learning process and students who were taught after applying Make a Match method using Jakarta Post in learning process. Each group consisted of 36 students that were called as respondents. Then, the pre-test and post-test both in experimental class and control class was conducted. The result of the pre-test and the post-test was called value of experimental class and control class.

Description of Data

The description of the research can be explained as follows:

The Students' Reading Taught before Applying Make a Match Using The Jakarta Post

In control group, treatment was given using conventional teaching or without applying Make a Match method. The first way, the students did the pre-test before did the treatment in conventional way. After that, the post-test was given to the students.

Table 5. The Distribution of Pre-test Score of Control Group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	50-55	13	36.1	36.1	36.1
	56-60	8	22.2	22.2	58.3
	61-65	4	11.1	11.1	69.4
	66-70	8	22.2	22.2	91.7
	76-80	3	8.3	8.3	100.0
Total		36	100.0	100.0	

Based on the result, it can be identified that there were 13 students who got 50-55 categorized into unacceptable and inadequate, 8 students who got 56-60 score were categorized into inadequate and adequate, 4 students who got 61-65 score were categorized into adequate, 8 students who got 66-70 score were categorized into adequate, 3 students who got 76-80 score were categorized into good.

Table 6. The Distribution of Post-test Score of Control Group

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	50-56	3	8.3	8.3	8.3
	57-64	1	2.8	2.8	11.1
	65-71	11	30.6	30.6	41.7
	72-78	7	19.4	19.4	61.1
	79-85	13	36.1	36.1	97.2
	86-92	1	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Based on the result, it can be identified that there were 3 students who got 50-56 categorized into unacceptable and inadequate, 1 student who got 57-64 score were categorized into inadequate and adequate, 11 students who got 65-71 score were categorized into adequate, 7 students who got 72-78 score were categorized into adequate and good, 13 students who got 79-85 score were categorized into good, 1 student who got 86-92 score were categorized into excellent. The Students' Taught after Applying Make a Match Using The Jakarta Post. In experimental group, the treatment was given applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post. The first way, the students did the pre-test before implementing the treatment using Make a Match.

The post-test was done after pre-test and treatments.

Table 7. The Distribution of Pre-test Score of Experimental Group

		Experiment Class			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	50-56	9	25.0	25.0	25.0
	57-64	7	19.4	19.4	44.4
	65-71	8	22.2	22.2	66.7
	72-78	3	8.3	8.3	75.0
	79-85	8	22.2	22.2	97.2
	86-92	1	2.8	2.8	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Based on the result, it can be identified that there were 9 students who got 50-56 categorized into unacceptable and inadequate, 7 students who got 57-64 score were categorized into inadequate and adequate, 8 students who got 65-71 score were categorized into adequate, 3 students who got 72-78 score were categorized into adequate and good, 8 students who got 79-85 score were categorized into good, 1 student who got 86-92 score were categorized into excellent.

Table 8. The Distribution of Post-test Score of Experimental Group

		Experiment Class			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	70-75	4	11.1	11.1	11.1
	76-80	7	19.4	19.4	30.6
	81-85	10	27.8	27.8	58.3
	86-90	7	19.4	19.4	77.8
	91-95	8	22.2	22.2	100.0
	Total	36	100.0	100.0	

Based on the result, it can be identified that there were 4 students who got 70-75 categorized into adequate, 7 students who got 76-80 score were categorized into good, 10

students who got 81-85 score were categorized into good, 7 students who got 86-90 score were categorized into excellent, 8 students who got 91-95 score were categorized into excellent.

The Significant Differences between Students' Reading who are Taught before Applying Make a Match Method Using The Jakarta Post and Those Taught after Applying Make a Match Using The Jakarta Post

After conducting the post test, the overall students' score both of students' reading who are taught before applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post and those taught after Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post was presented. More detailed about students' achievement between pre-test and post-test, it can be seen at table below.

Table 9. The Differences between Post-test and Pre-test of Control Class and Post-test and Pre-test Experiment

Data	N	Min	Max	Mean	Mean Difference
Pre-test (Control)	36	50	80	61.39	12.64
Post-test (Control)	36	50	90	74.03	
Pre-test (Experiment)	36	50	90	66.25	19.72
Post-test (Experiment)	36	50	95	85.97	

The table 9 of the mean also shows that post-test is better than pre-test.

Analysis of Test Requirements

Before we analyzed the t-test, we did normality test and homogeneity test. Normality test to measure whether our data has a normal distribution or not. To know the normality, this research used One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with SPSS 26. Homogeneity test was done to know whether sample in the research come from population that had same variance or not. To know the homogeneity.

Normality Test

The data were obtained from the pre-test and post-test results of class X IIK 2 as the control class and X IIK 1 as the experimental class. By reading the sigma using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method so that it can show whether the data was distributed normally or not. The data were normally distributed if sigma obtained from calculation results was more than the alpha level of 5% Sig. > 0.05.

Table 10. Test of Normality**Tests of Normality**

Class	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk			
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.	
Score	Pre Test Experiment	.145	36	.052	.925	36	.018
	Post Test Experiment	.140	36	.073	.920	36	.012
	Pre Test Control	.143	36	.062	.902	36	.004
	Post Test Control	.142	36	.064	.938	36	.043

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

From the data above it shows that sig (p value) is higher than α , so H_a is accepted. It means, the test distribution is normal.

Homogeneity Test

After we did normality test, then we did homogeneity test. The data were homogeneous if the sigma obtained from the calculation result was more than the alpha level of 5% or Sig. > 0.05

Table 12. Test if Homogeneity of Variances**Test of Homogeneity of Variances**

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Score	Based on Mean	2.846	1	70	.096
	Based on Median	2.517	1	70	.117
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	2.517	1	62.504	.118
	Based on trimmed mean	2.463	1	70	.121

Based on the table 12, it can be shown that post-test of experiment class and control class have the significance that the data of post-test of experimental and control class were homogeneous.

Summary of the Finding

Based on research finding, it can be said that applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post is effective to teach to the students reading mastery of the tenth grade of MAN 1 Kota Semarang. To understand the meanings of the new words, the students need to know the information related to the topic. Therefore, the researcher took conclusion that applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post can improve the students' reading mastery.

The Students' Reading Taught before Applying Make a Match Using The Jakarta Post;

The students in X IIK 2 a control class were taught without applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post in learning process or in conventional way. The learning process was that the writer as a teacher gave the pre-test before start the material. The teacher gave some text as examples of report text to the students and they discussed together about generic structure, types, and what the texts were talking about. The weaknesses of teaching reading without applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post are that the students hard to understand the text because they had less interest to find out with the text was talking about.

Table 13. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Control Class	36	50	90	74.03	9.548
Valid N (listwise)	36				

The result of the students who were taught without applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post was weak. They just reached in 74.03. Most of them were hard to concentrate. Moreover, they just had minimum vocabulary. So, it was too difficult to improve reading skills. Those problems above lead to the low scores they gained. The results obtained from this study have similarities with the results of research conducted by Endang Sri murti (Budyartati et al., 2023) which stated that the application of the make a match model to student learning outcomes has increased by 36%, so the results of the study show that the application of the make a match model assisted by question box media can improve thematic learning outcomes in elementary schools.

The Students' Taught after Applying Make a Match Using The Jakarta Post;

The experimental group of this research was X IIK 1. As experimental group, the treatment was taught reading report text applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post. The main idea reading Jakarta Post is to motivate and make students enjoy in reading activities. The students was so excited and successfully catch their attention. After that, the students were asked to find out the generic structure and the elements of report text. The same thing was conveyed by research conducted by Lita (Litha et al., 2023) that the results after being carried out after the post test increased than before being given material or knowledge about make a match.

Table 14. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Experiment Class	36	70	95	85.97	6.847
Valid N (listwise)	36				

The result of the experimental group post-test of experimental class was 85.97. It was caused that taught applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post was more interesting.

The Significant Differences between Students' Reading who are Taught before Applying Make a Match Method Using The Jakarta Post and Those Taught after Applying Make a Match Using The Jakarta Post;

Table 15. Independent Samples Test

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Score	Equal variances assumed	3.778	.056	1.935	70	.057	4.861	2.512	-.148	9.871
	Equal variances not assumed			1.935	66.262	.057	4.861	2.512	-.153	9.876

The students' reading in report text taught applying Make a Match method Using The Jakarta Post was different from the students' reading in report text taught applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post. It means that there was a significant difference between the students' reading who were taught before by applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post and who were taught before by applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post.

The same thing was also conveyed by an article entitled improving the reading ability of English lecturers using the Jakarta post newspaper (Bacaan et al., 2022). The researcher stated that by reading the Jakarta post newspaper, the lecturers experienced an increase in terms of literacy, especially valid information, in addition to literature or linguistic used by the Jakarta post newspaper, making the lecturers improve the language possessed by the lecturers. The same thing was also done by Diniya (Diniya & Puspitasari, 2020) who said that reading with the strategy of finding the purpose she read would be more effectively used as a strategy for high school students who have many tasks that need to be done. Nur ati (Ati Ningsih, 2018) also conveyed the same thing that Jakarta post is able to make students enjoy the reading in it. In addition, Murtafiah (Murtafi'ah & Setyo Putro, 2019) also conveyed that

literacy that has a clear purpose will be more interesting and make students excited about reading.

Therefore, H_a was accepted. It means that there was significant difference of students' reading between those who were taught before applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post and those who were taught after applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post.

CLOSING

Based on the result of the study, the author gets some conclusion are follows: the result of the pre-test and post-test of control group were 61.39 and 74.03. In other words, there were just 12.64 increasing score and is not too significant, though there were few improvement. In conclusion, the students' reading who were taught before applying Make a Match method using The Jakarta Post was categorized adequate. The result of the pre-test and the post-test of experiment group were 66.25 and 85.97. The increasing score was 19.72. In conclusion, teaching reading taught after applying Make a Match using The Jakarta Post can improve students' reading. Applying Make a Match can be an effective method in teaching reading especially report text. It is because, the t-test score is higher that t-table ($1,935 > -2,021$) on the significant degree 5%, or p-value is higher than 0.05. Therefore, H_a was accepted, and H_0 (hypothesis negative) is rejected. Based on the result of the research, some possible suggestions are proposed to be considered in teaching learning English as follows: (1) Teacher can apply Make a Match use The Jakarta Post to improve students' reading, to make learning process more interesting. So the students can easily understand and receive the material given; (2) Students should be more concentrate to the teacher, students should spend more time to study the tenses, especially present tense used in the report text; and (3) The reader who read this research should know that learning reading is not difficult.

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