

Proceedings

The 5th Annual INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership

Theme : Education Innovation in Globalization Practice

22 September 2020
Postgraduate School - Universitas Negeri Medan



Supported by :



Committee

Advisors

Dr. Syamsul Gultom, S.KM.,M.Kes (Rector of Unimed)
Prof. Dr. Bornok Sinaga, M.Pd (Director of Postgraduate Program of Unimed)
Prof. Dr. Sahyar, MS.,MM (Vice Director 1 of Postgraduate School of Unimed)
Dr. Darwin, M.Pd (Vice Director 2 of Postgraduate Program of Unimed)

Conference Chair	:	Dr. Rahmad Husein, M.Ed
Secretary	:	Dr. Juniastel Rajagukguk, M.Si
Trasurer	:	Dedi Agus Syahputra, SE
Secretariat	:	Vivi Emilawati, SE.,M.Si
		1. Erika, S.Pd.,M.Pd
		2. Amir Husin Sitompul, S.Pd.I
		3. Azizi Apri Indaya, S.Pd
		4. Agus Harriyanto
Papers and Proceedings :		1. Dr. R. Mursid, ST.,M.Pd
		2. Dr. Anni Holila Pulungan, M.Pd
		3. Dr. Saronom Silaban, M.Pd
		4. Dr. Tumiur Gultom, M.Si
		5. Mangaratua Simanjorang, M.Pd.,Ph.D
Program/Event	:	1. Dr. E. Elvis Napitupulu, M.Si
		2. Dr. Rachmat Mulyana, M.Si
		3. Dr. Elmanani Simamora, M.Si
Plenary Session	:	1. Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A.,Ph.D
		2. Prof. Dr. Abinus Silalahi, M.S
		3. Prof. Dr. Abdul Hasan Saragih, M.Pd
Parallel Sessions:		1. Prof. Dr. Edi Syahputra, M.Pd
		2. Prof. Dr. Anita Yus, M.Pd
		3. Prof. Dr. Nasrun,MS
		4. Dr. Edy Surya, M.Si
		5. Dr. Ashar Hasairin, M.Si.
		6. Dr. Rahmatsyah, M.Si
		7. Dr. Arif Rahman, M.Pd
		8. Dr. Ir. Nurfajriani, M.Si
		9. Dr. Hidayat, M.Si
		10. Dr. Fitrawaty, SP.,M.Si
		11. Dr. Albadi Sinulingga, M.Pd
		12. Dr. Wisman Hadi, M.Hum
		13. Dr. Rahma Dewi, M.Pd.
		14. Dr. Arfan Ikhsan, M.Si
		15. Dr. Saidun Hutasuhut, M.Si
		16. Dr. Jubliana Sitompul, M.Hum
Evaluator	:	1. Dr. Anni Holila Pulungan, M.Hum
		2. Dr. Syamsidar Tanjung, M.Pd
		3. Dr. Yuniarto, M.Pd
		4. Dr. Ajat Sudrajat, M.Si
		5. Dr. Ratih Baiduri, M.Si
		6. Dr. Muhammad Fitri Ramadhana, M.Si
		7. Dr. Mulyono, S.Si.,M.Si

8. Dr. Daulat Saragi, M.Hum
 9. Dr. Tumiur Gultom, SP.,MP
 10. Dr. Derlina, M.Si
 11. Dr. Elly Prihasti Wuriyani, M.Pd.
 12. Dr. Nurhayati Simatupang, M.Kes
 13. Dr. Amir Supriadi, M.Pd
 14. Anggriyani, SE., M.Si.
 15. Dr. Thamrin, M.Si
 16. Dr. Junita Friska, S.Pd.,M.Pd
- Public relations :
1. Muhammad Surip, S.Pd.,M.Si
2. Jihan Siska
- Accommodation :
1. Ater Budiman Sinaga, M.Si
2. Hendry Dalimunthe, MA
3. Reza Destya, S.Pd
4. Jasmi Assayuti, SHi
- Equipment :
1. Nur Kholila Harahap, M.Pd
2. Sofianto Gultom
3. Suhana Nasution
4. Farid Ma'ruf Harahap
5. Isachar Adry Utomo
6. Diky Arisandi
7. Herianto Samosir, S.Pd
8. Hizrah Saputra Harahap, S.Pd
9. Muhammad Isnaini, M.Pd
10. Nasiruddin, S.Pd
- IT & ICT :
1. Jerry S. Pauned, S.Si
2. Mulyanto Duha
- Transportation :
1. Hisar P. Sianturi, SH
2. Sari Purnamawati Siregar, M.Hum
3. Yutia Hafwenny, S.KM
- Consumption :
1. Susiani, S.Sos
2. Siti Rohana, M.Pd
3. Yutia Hafweny, S.KM
4. Tiarma Nova, M.Pd.
- Receptions** :
1. Nisa Ansyari Gultom, S.Pd
2. Desi Yulian, S.Pd
3. Siti Rohana, S.Pd.,M.Pd

Schedule of The 5th Annual Internatioanal Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL) 2020
Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Medan

22 September 2020

(Indonesian time)	Activities	PIC/Moderator
07.00 – 08.30 (am)	Preliminaries	committee
08.30 - 08.45 (am)	Opening Ceremony 1. MC Speech 2. Indonesian National Anthem 3. Pray 4. Chairperson Report 5. Welcoming speech of Director of Postgraduate School 6. Welcoming speech and official opening of Rector of Universitas Negeri Medan 7. Photo session	MC (Dr. Anni Holila Pulungan, M.Hum & Sofianto Gultom, S.Pd)
08.45 – 09.25 (am)	Keynote Speech 1: Prof. Dr. Syawal Gultom, M.Pd (Universitas Negeri Medan– Indonesia)	Dr. Rahmad Husein, M.Ed
09.25 – 10.05 (am)	Keynote Speech 2 Prof. Emmanuel Manalo (Graduate School of Education, Kyoto University, Japan)	Prof. Amrin Saragih, PhD
10.05 – 10.45 (am)	Keynote Speech 3 Dr. Susan Ledger (Head of Education, Murdoch University - Australia)	
10.45 – 11.25 (am)	Keynote Speech 4 Prof. Dr. Ekkarin Sungtong (Dean of Faculty of Education Prince of Songkla University - Thailand)	Mangara Simanjorang, PhD
11.25 – 12.05 (am)	Keynote Speech 5 Assoc. Prof. Yuri Uesaka (The University of Tokyo - Japan)	
12.05 – 13.30	Break	
13.30 – 15.30 (pm)	Parallel Session 1 (divided to 19 parallel rooms)	Moderator/Operator
15.30 – 15.35 (pm)	Break	
15.35 – 17.00 (pm)	Parallel Session 2 (divide to 19 parallel rooms)	Moderator/Operator
17.00 – 17.10 (pm)	Cloosing	committee

**Proceedings of the 5th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education
and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020)**

Preface

The fifth Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020) was held by virtual seminar on 22 September 2020. This seminar is organized by Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Medan and become a routine agenda at Postgraduate program of Unimed now.

The AISTEEL is realized this year with various presenters, lecturers, researchers and students from universities both in and out of Indonesia participating in, the seminar with theme “Educational Innovation in Globalization Practice”.

The fifth AISTEEL presents 4 distinguished keynote speakers from Universitas Negeri Medan - Indonesia, Kyoto University - Japan, Murdoch University – Australia, Prince of Songkla University – Thailand and from The University of Tokyo - Japan. In addition, presenters of parallel sessions come from various Government and Private Universities, Institutions, Academy, and Schools. Some of them are those who have sat and will sit in the oral defence examination. The plenary speakers have been present topics covering multi disciplines. They have contributed many inspiring inputs on current trending educational research topics all over the world. The expectation is that all potential lecturers and students have shared their research findings for improving their teaching process and quality, and leadership.

There are 180 articles submitted to committee, some of which are presented orally in parallel sessions, and others are presented through posters. The articles have been reviewed by double blind reviewer and 104 of them were accepted for published by Atlantis Press indexed by International Indexation, while 54 papers are published by digital library indexed by google scholar..

The Committees of AISTEEL invest great efforts in reviewing the papers submitted to the conference and organizing the sessions to enable the participants to gain maximum benefit.

Grateful thanks to all of members of The 5th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020) for their outstanding contributions. Thanks also given to Atlantis Press for producing this volume.

The Editors

**Bornok Sinaga
Rahmad Husein
Juniastel Rajagukguk**

Table of Content

Title And Authors	Page
The Effect of Learning Models and Motion Ability on Learning Outcomes of Volleyball Passing Skills for Class VIII Students of Junior High School 6, Academic Year 2019-2020 <i>Ihsan Azhari Hasugian; Julaga Situmorang; Abdul Hasan Saragih</i>	1-5
The Effect of Everyone is a Teacher Here Learning Model and Learning Style on The Economic Learning Outcomes <i>Swara Kasih Kartini Putri; Saidun Hutasuhut; M. Nasir</i>	6-10
The Effect of Learning and Creativity Models on the Economic Learning Outcomes of Grade XI Berastagi High School Students <i>Wisnu Saputra Sembiring</i>	11-16
The Effect of Learning Methods and Courage Towards The Outcomes of Learning Physical Education Students Class V Public Elementary School in Sub-District Tanah Jawa <i>Dewi Hamda M. Sirait; Albadi Sinulingga; Agung Sunarno</i>	17-22
Development of Exercise Variations Race After Lay Up Basketball <i>M.Anas Surimeirian; Tarsyad Nugraha; Rahma Dewi</i>	23-25
Development of Dribble Training Variations in The Basketball Extracurricular Club in State High Schools of Medan City 2020 <i>Riski Iman Siregar; Ardi Nusri; Agung Sunarno</i>	26-29
Development of Interactive Learning Media Basketball Games in Subjects Physical and Sports Health Education <i>Andes Martua Harahap; Imran Akhmad; Hariadi</i>	30-37
Speech Function in The News Broadcast of the Radio Kardopa Medan <i>Syukur Selamat Gulo; Amrin Saragih ; Sumarsih</i>	38-44
External and Internal Conjunctions in the News Story Text of the Jakarta Post <i>Novita Sari; Amrin Saragih; Anni Holila Pulungan</i>	45-49
Analysis of Chemical Practicum Guides for Learning Evaluation Based on the National Education Standards <i>Arfiena Fitria Berutu; Iis Siti Jahro; Marham Sitorus</i>	50-53
An Analysis of Students' Scientific Attitude on the Topic of Bryophytes in State High Schools of the Langkat Regency <i>Muhammad Syukri; Ashar Hasairin; Fauziyah Harahap</i>	54-57
Karonese Language Shift of Young Generation <i>Tita Nirmaliya Ginting ;Siti Aisyah Ginting; Anni Holila Pulungan</i>	58-62
Interruption in the Conversation on Corbuzier Youtube	63-66

<i>Devi Rahmawyta Sitompul; Sri Minda Murni; Anni Holila Pulungan</i>	
Analysis of the Determinan of North Sumatra Cofffe Exports to the United States Error Correctional Model Approach <i>Rimelda Rona Sar; M. Nasir; Muhammad Fitri</i>	67-70
The Implementation of Deception Strategy Used by Fahri Hamzah as an Indonesian People’s Representative Council in the Political Debate <i>Astari Rara Sandy; Sumarsih; Meisuri</i>	71-73
The Flouting Maxim in Social Interaction Expressed by The Characters in Zakeut Edition of Eumpang Breuh Movie <i>Asmaul Husna; Sumarsih; I Wayan Dirgeyasa</i>	74-77
How Children Acquire Lexical Acquisition <i>Dwi Astarini</i>	78-81
Translation Method in Web-Toon: True Beauty as Digital Comic by Yaongyi <i>Fitri Anisah Sitorus; Rahmad Husein; Sri Minda Murni</i>	82-86
Naturalization in Translation of English Accounting Terms into Indonesian <i>Anita Basrah; Anni Holila Pulungan; Rahmad Husein</i>	87-90
Types of Rudeness in the Classroom Context <i>Siti Sahuri; Sri Minda Murni; Rahmad Husein</i>	91-95
The Influence of Agriculture and Industry Sectorson GRPDin Serdang Bedagai Regency <i>Zuhari; M. Fitri Rahmadana; Arwansyah</i>	96-100
Analysis of Input Production of Rice <i>Hazlansyah Ramelan; Arwansyah; Rachmat Mulyana</i>	101-104
The Effect of Functional Training and Balanced Nutrition on Increasing Vo2max and Reduction of Percent Body Fat in Women Members of New Life Gym <i>Fery Juanda; Hariadi; Ardi Nusri</i>	105-107
The Translation of Cultural Words in Novel the Associate <i>Farah Frayenisari Sutara; Anni Holila Pulungan; Syahron Lubis</i>	108-112
Analysis of the Effect of Macroeconomic Variables to Joint Stock Price Index with Monetary Policy as Moderating Variables in Indonesia <i>A. Mahendra; Dede Ruslan; Sirojuzilam; Irsad</i>	113-118
Students’ Multilanguages Acquisition <i>Wikiaprian Pinim; Rahmad Husein; Siti Aisyah Ginting</i>	119-126
Pastap Game Development for Learning Badminton of the Mild Mental Retardation <i>Mulia Romadi Harahap; Sanusi Hasibuan; Isa Hidayati; Hariadi; Friska Indria Nora Harahap</i>	127-130

Types of Elicitation on Students' Engagement in Learning English <i>Wilda Novri Anisah; Rahmad Husein; Masitowarni Siregar</i>	131-133
Flouting Maxim of Humor in Digidoy Comic Strips <i>Yanti Hidayani Hasibuan; T. Silvana Sinar; Rahmad Husein</i>	134-136
Improvement of Mathematical Communication Skills and Student Learning Motivation Through Realistic Mathematics Education Approaches <i>Sari Arta Simanjuntak, Waminton Rajagukguk, Yulita Molliq Rangkuti</i>	137-140
Taboo Words in Rap Song Lyrics <i>Nurul Khoiriyah Hasibuan; Amrin Saragih; Rahmad Husein</i>	141-143
The Technique of Montessori Method to Investigate Reading Achievement at Preschool <i>Sofiah Rahmah Nst; Rahmad Husein; Masitowarni Siregar</i>	144-146
Analysis of Academic Supervision of Principal to Improve Teachers' Basic Teaching Skills at SMK Swasta Harapan Mekar 2 Medan <i>Fahmi, Prof. Dr. Zainuddin, M.Pd, Dr. Irwandy, M.Pd</i>	147-150
Ritual Ngumbah Keris in Javanese Society (Study on the Javanese community in the Kuala Silo Bestari sub-district, North Tanjungbalai district, Tanjungbalai City) <i>Syuhady Witana; Ichwan Azhari; Pujiati Chalid</i>	151-153
The Effect of Literature Circle and Students' Interest on Students' Reading Comprehension Achievement <i>Siti Soleha; Rahmad Husein; Zainuddin</i>	154-158
The Development of Game Based on Basic Motion Learning Model in SD Brigjend Katamso Medan <i>Iswanta Ginting, Haradi, Sanusi Hasibuan</i>	159-162
Types of Intertextuality in Opposite Editorials Related to the Vice Presidential Candidates Debate Topics 2019 <i>Elsi Revita Hasibuan; Anni Holila Pulungan; Sri Minda Murni</i>	163-168
Lexical Metaphor Used in Awaken the Giant Within for Transforming Lives of Students <i>Henri Dunant Biha; Rahmad Husein; Anni Hollila Pulungan</i>	169-171
Analysis of Factors Affecting Rice Imports in North Sumatera <i>Adiguna Dwirusandi; Dr. Arwansyah, M.Si.; Dr. Fitrawaty, M.Si.</i>	172-175
Types and Functions of Fillers Used by Indonesian Celebrities in Seleb English Youtube Videos <i>Ella Marissa Pardede; Amrin Saragih; Anni Holila Pulungan</i>	176-180
Analysis of Labor Demand and Supply in North Sumatra <i>Muhammad Alhasymi Matondang; Dede Ruslan; Indra Maipita</i>	181-185

Culturally Loaded Words and Phrases in Nevermoor Translated into Bahasa Indonesia <i>Noni Indani</i>	186-189
The Effect of Word Wall Strategy and Students' Interest on English Vocabulary Mastery <i>Siti Fadhilah Siregar; Anni Holila Pulungan; Sri Minda Murni</i>	190-195
Analysis of Regional Financial Independence, Economic Growth Rate of Human Development Index in 34 Provinces in Indonesia <i>Tiur Roida Simbolon; Fitriawaty; Indra Maipita</i>	196-201
Development of Thematic Learning Media For Comics for Beautiful Themes of Diversity My Country to Improve Results Student Learning in Fourth Grade of Public Elementary School 028071 Binjai City <i>Indra Maulana Harahap; Hidayat; Ratih Baiduri</i>	202-213
Expressive Speech Acts in Up in the Air Movie <i>Gusti Rahayu Manik</i>	214-217
Development of Android-Based Learning Media Subject for Class X Drug Matters in 1st Besitang State Senior High School <i>Andi Akbar Suparto; Tarsyad Nugraha; Sanusi Hasibuan</i>	218-220
The Influence of Teaching Style and Student Perception on the Outcomes of Passing Learning in The Volley Ball Game in SMP Negeri 4 Laguboti <i>Martin Edward Manik; Rahma Dewi; Budi Valianto</i>	221-223
The Effect of Teaching Approaches and Linguistic Intelligence on the Students Achievement in Reading Comprehension <i>Muhammad Ilham Adha; Berlin Sibarani; Didik Santoso</i>	224-228
Development of Interactive Learning Media in Character Formation Kindergarten <i>Natalia Noveri Tarigan; Hamonangan Tambunan; Samsidar Tanjung</i>	229-234
Analysis of the Ability of Metacognition of Students of SMAK Country Samosir in Solving Problems Apply Learning Guided Discovery <i>Siita Tamba, Bornok Sinaga, Syafari</i>	235-240
The Influence of PAIKEM Strategy on Reading Interests of VII Grade of SMP Negeri 2 Siberut Selatan <i>Eirene Siagian; Abdurahman Adisahputera; Wisman Hadi</i>	241-246
Development of Local Characteristics Learning Text Learning Media in Indonesian Language Learning in Kartika I-2 SMA Private Vocational School <i>Herza Alwanny; M. Oky Fardian Gafari; Abdurrahman Adisahputera</i>	247-256

The Effect of Teaching Approaches and Linguistic Intelligence on the Students Achievement in Reading Comprehension

Muhammad Ilham Adha
Linguistik Terapan Bahasa Inggris
Universitas Negeri Medan
Medan, Indonesia
ilham.adha4@gmail.com

Berlin Sibarani
Universitas Negeri Medan
Medan, Indonesia

Didik Santoso
Universitas Negeri Medan
Medan, Indonesia

Abstract—This research focused on the students ability in reading comprehension because reading comprehension is a fundamental for english foreign learner in observing new information and knowledge. Thus, this study was going to find out the effect of teaching approaches and linguistic intelligence on the students achievement in reading comprehension. This study would be carried out by applying a quantitative method. The Population of this research was all the students of grade ten in senior high school of SMA Angkasa Medan. The sample of research was taken by cluster random sample technique. The result of this study revealed that the students with high intelligence, it can be concluded that there is an interaction between teaching approaches and linguistic intelligence on the students achievement in reading comprehension.

Keywords—reading, teaching approach, linguistic intelligence.

I. INTRODUCTION

Reading is a very complex skill and for this reason it is not surprising to find that some students encounter difficulties in learning to read [1]. By reading, students are expected to get the knowledge and to understand the context from that has been explained in the text. But, nowadays, the fact is the students do not know the essential of reading itself. They just read the text without getting the meaning. This is related to the student's ability in understanding the text. Most of the students are confused in processing the information in phrases and sentences. They can't connect the relationship between sentences [2]. They just tend to translate the words, one by one word to understand the meaning. They could not give their best performance in activities that they do not like, as the result, most students are being passive during the reading activities.

The consequences in the context of SMA Angkasa Medan the condition can be seen from their achievement in reading that most of them cannot get the minimum completeness criterion (KKM= Kriteria Ketuntasan Minimal) that is 80 in their daily examination which is done in every month. This is actually the phenomenon teacher faced in the class in SMA Angkasa Medan. The achievement of X grade students in learning English showed that the students' achievement in reading got the lowest score among for skills, the mean score of students achievement in reading was 65.76. On the other

hand, they could not achieve the minimum completeness criterion that has been decided by the school.

Based on that fact above, the teachers should use certain approaches which are suitable for the students and also to the teaching English material, in this case teaching reading comprehension. In order to get the optimum result of teaching reading, they need to be taught a range of teaching approaches and be encouraged to reflect on their own understanding and learning. Teaching approaches can affect the students' achievement in learning English, especially in reading comprehension. It can arouse students' motivation in learning [3]. Besides, teaching approaches significantly affected students' learning outcomes and were effective to be used [4]. It can be concluded that appropriate approaches can affect the students' achievement in learning English. Actually, there are so many teaching approaches that can be used by the teacher to teach the student in reading comprehension, two of them are scientific approach and genre based approach.

Finding the suitable approach in teaching learning process is not enough, there is another aspect that could influence the students' performance during teaching learning process. There must be serious attention from the teacher to know the students' internal factors to read and to activate their motivation [5]. Giving motivation to the students is not enough by applying the teaching approaches, to improve the quality of teaching learning process in the classroom it is important to include the students' internal factors, such as: curiosity, motivation, self-regulation and linguistic intelligence.

Linguistic Intelligence is the intelligence of language and communication. Language ability that involve speaking, articulating, expressing, and delivering thoughts and feelings to others with one or more languages. The Intelligence can be at spoken or written language [6]. By knowing the students linguistic intelligence, the teacher could help the students to exercise their capability during teaching learning process in the class by applying appropriate approaches and it also help them to improve their achievement in reading comprehension.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the students' achievement in reading comprehension is not only influenced by teaching approaches but it also influenced by the

students linguistic intelligence. Therefore, this study would like to find out and describe the effect of teaching approaches and linguistic intelligence on the students achievement in reading comprehension”.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. *The Students' Achievement in Reading Comprehension*

An achievement is a process of developing skill or knowledge, measureable and more stable cognitive trait. The students' achievement is an indicator in measuring the successful of teaching learning process. The achievement shows the process of capability development in someone ability comprehend the text [7].

Comprehension is the ability of one to find, interpret, and use ideas [8]. Otherwise, the achievement in reading is the result of bringing a concept to the text and relating it with the meaning got from the text, in which it is usually understanding it and giving responses as interpretation of the process in comprehending the text.

It can be concluded that achievement is the result achieved of an activity that already done in learning process through skill or knowledge and training.

B. *Reading Comprehension*

Reading comprehension is an extraordinary feat of balancing and according many abilities in a very complex and rapid set of routines that makes comprehension a seeing effortless and enjoyable activity for fluent readers. It means that is not only recognizing words but also thinking responding [9]. There are some levels of reading comprehension. The following levels of comprehension can tell us about how far the students understand about reading material and which level has been achieved. There are three levels of reading comprehension, they are: literal, inferential and critical comprehension [10].

C. *Scientific Approach*

Scientific approach is defined as the process of finding out information in science, which involves testing the ideas by performing experiments and making decisions based on the result of analysis [11]. It means that scientific approach is a body of techniques for investigating phenomena, acquiring new knowledge, and correcting and integrating previous knowledge. This approach allows teachers to improve the process of learning by breaking the process down into steps or stages which contains detailed instructions for conducting students learning. So, the teaching learning process in scientific approach referred to the process of observing, asking, reasoning, experimenting, and establishing network for all subjects.

D. *Genre Based Approach (GBA)*

GBA is also known as text-based instruction. Text-based instruction or genre-based approach is the kind of approach that sees communicative competence as involving the mastery

of different types of texts [12]. The text here is used in a special sense referred to structured sequences of language that are used in specific context in specific ways. Therefore, Genre Based Approach is a supported approach to make students achieve the skills (reading, listening, speaking, and writing) and language elements (structure and vocabulary) enclosed on the ability to create a written or oral text.

E. *Linguistic Intelligence*

People who have good ability in Linguistic Intelligence usually good at memorizing vocabularies which lead deliver them to read books and to be engaged in the books and have good appearance in English classes [13]. The Verbal – Linguistic Intelligence involves high sensitivity to words and language function. People with high Linguistic Intelligence love reading, writing, and good at expressing themselves. Linguistic Intelligence involves the ability to recognize language use, good at remember things, enjoy joking, likes to explain or teach, know how to persuade people, understands about language rules [14]. So, it can be concluded that people who have good linguistic intelligence have good ability to know about language whether in oral or written language.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study would be carried out by applying a quantitative method. Quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational techniques. Quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people or to explain a particular phenomenon [14]. This study used quantitative method to measure the students' achievement in reading comprehension by applying teaching approaches.

A. *Population and Sample*

This research would be conducted in Senior High School (SMA Angkasa), Medan. The Population of this research was all the students of grade X in the academic year 2019/2020. There were 5 classes as the population for this research. The total number of population in this study was 160 students. The sample of research was taken by cluster random sampling technique. Cluster random sampling is the sample group of subjects that are selected by chance. It would be used only to consider two classes from 5 classes in the grade X selected as the representative of the population. Units

B. *The Instrument of Data Collection*

There were two instruments used in this research, namely linguistic intelligence questionnaire (to know the students linguistic intelligence) and reading comprehension test (to know the effect of teaching approaches on reading comprehension). The linguistic intelligence questionnaire consisted of 20 items while the reading comprehension test consisted of 40 questions.

C. Validity

- Linguistic Intelligence Questionnaire

The validity coefficient of the students linguistic intelligence questionnaire could be computed by employing the Pearson Product Moment formula [15]. The formula is as the following:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{(N(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2)(N(\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2)}}$$

- Reading Comprehension Test

There were three kinds of validity which might be used for research in education namely content validity, criterion related validity and construct validity [16]. In fact, this research will be only used the content validity because only this kind validity which represents the content of interest. In order to have content validity, a measure must adequately sample both the topics and the cognitive process included in the content universe under consideration. Therefore, the test containing forty questions in multiple choices are tried out to the students in the order to obtain the validity of the test at first.

D. Reliability

- Linguistic intelligence Questionnaire

The reliability of linguistic intelligence questionnaire was intended to see how far this instrument can give the same result if it is tested to same subject. To obtain the reliability of questionnaire, the researcher used Cronbach Alpha formula.

- Reading Comprehension Test

The reliability was the characteristics of a good test. It referred to the consistency of the test whether it was a good test or not. To obtain the reliability of test, the Kuder-Richardson formula was administered in this research. The value of reliability (r_{11}) will compare with the value of reliability of table (r_{table}) with $\alpha = 0.05$. The item test will reliable if the value of $r_{11} > r_{table}$.

E. The Technique of Data Collection

The technique of analyzing data which would be used in this research is two way analysis of variance (ANOVA) with the level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$. It would be used to test the hypothesis which have made at the previous part so the result of this research will be gathered.

Before the technique of analysis data used, there are two important things which is needed to be tested, namely normality and homogeneity of the test. Normality test would be used to determine whether the sample used come from the normal distribution or not. The normality test would be tested by using Liliefors. Homogeneity test would be used to determine whether the variance of the population is homogenous or not. It is homogenous if $F > 0.005$. The calculation of this homogeneity test would be tested by using F-test and Barlett-test. After testing the hypotheses with two-way ANOVA the further test would be carried out by using Tuckey test.

IV. RESEARCH FINDING

The research findings showed that both scientific and genre based approach have significant effect on the students' achievement in reading comprehension. It's proven by the average score on students' achievement in reading comprehension by using Tuckey test can be seen on Table I.

TABLE I.THE CALCULATION RESULT ON TUCKEY TEST

Statistical Hypothesis		Q _{obs}	Q _{table}
Ho: $\mu A1B1 = \mu A1B2$	Ha: $\mu A1B1 > \mu A1B2$	13.63	2.79
Ho: $\mu A1B1 = \mu A2B1$	Ho: $\mu A1B1 > \mu A2B1$	3.79	
Ho: $\mu A2B1 = \mu A2B2$	Ho: $\mu A2B1 > \mu A2B2$	11.64	
Ho: $\mu A2B2 = \mu A1B2$	Ho: $\mu A2B2 > \mu A1B2$	7.85	
Ho: $\mu A1B1 = \mu A2B2$	Ho: $\mu A1B1 > \mu A2B2$	8.84	
Ho: $\mu A2B1 = \mu A1B2$	Ho: $\mu A2B1 > \mu A1B2$	9.82	

The criteria of accepting the hypothesis if $Q_{observed} > Q_{table}$, so there were significant differences to the level significant $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on the result of comparison by using Tuckey Test, it can be described that the comparison sample group were:

1. There were differences between the students achievement in reading comprehension with high linguistic intelligence taught by using Scientific Approach and with low linguistic intelligence taught by scientific approach, it can be shown by the score of $Q_{observed} = 13.63 > Q_{table} = 2.79$
2. There were differences between the students achievement in reading comprehension with high linguistic intelligence taught by using Scientific Approach and with high linguistic intelligence taught by Genre Based Approach, it can be shown by the score of $Q_{observed} = 3.79 > Q_{table} = 2.79$.

3. There were differences between the students' achievement in reading comprehension with high linguistic intelligence taught by using Genre Based Approach and with low linguistic intelligence taught by Scientific Approach, it can be shown by the score of $Q_{\text{observed}} = 11.64 > Q_{\text{table}} = 2.79$.
4. There were differences between the students' achievement in reading comprehension with low linguistic intelligence taught by using Genre Based Approach and with low linguistic intelligence taught by Scientific Approach, it can be shown by the score of $Q_{\text{observed}} = 7.85 > Q_{\text{table}} = 2.79$.
5. There were differences between the students' achievement in reading comprehension with high linguistic intelligence taught by using Scientific Approach and with low linguistic intelligence taught by Genre Based Approach, it can be shown by the score of $Q_{\text{observed}} = 8.84 > Q_{\text{table}} = 2.79$.
6. There were differences between the students' achievement in reading comprehension with low linguistic intelligence taught by using Scientific Approach and with high linguistic intelligence taught by Genre Based Approach, it can be shown by the score of $Q_{\text{observed}} = 9.82 > Q_{\text{table}} = 2.79$.

Based on the data analysis, it showed that both Scientific Approach and Genre Based Approach have significant effect on the students achievement in reading comprehension. It can be seen by the total mean both of the teaching approaches, it shows that the students taught by using Scientific Approach have higher achievement than students taught by using Genre Based Approach. It is because the scientific approach can enhance the students creativity, the students more thinking critically and accurately in identifying, comprehending text, and solve problems [17]. Thus, it can be concluded that scientific approach is a learning approach which could make the students work actively in constructing concepts and principles through the stages observed (to identify or find the problem), to formulate the problem, propose or formulate hypotheses, collect data with a variety of techniques, analyzing the data, draw conclusions and communicate the concept. This approach is very helpful to help the students in comprehending the text.

Then, the result of F-test calculation shows that there is significant difference on achievement in reading comprehension between high and low linguistic intelligence students. The total mean indicates that the students' achievement with high linguistic intelligence is higher than students those have low linguistic intelligence. It happened because the students with high linguistic intelligence attempt more, accomplish more and persist longer at a specific task compared to individuals with low linguistic intelligence conversely, individuals with low linguistic intelligence tend to avoid difficult tasks and will often give up sooner if the activities are challenging [18].

Thus, the Tuckey test indicates that the students with high linguistic intelligence is worthy if it is matched with Scientific Approach while the students with low linguistic intelligence is worthy if it is matched with Genre Based Approach. Based on the data of two way analysis (ANOVA), the students achievement in reading comprehension with high linguistic intelligence that was taught by using Scientific Approach is higher than by using Genre Based Approach, it can be shown by the score 35.50 and 32.80. It means that Scientific Approach is better to improve the students' achievement in reading comprehension than Genre Based Approach. Meanwhile, the students' achievement in reading comprehension with low linguistic intelligence that was taught by using Genre Based Approach is higher than by using Scientific Approach, it can be shown by the score 27.20 and 26.50. It means that Genre Based Approach is better to improve students' achievement in reading comprehension than Scientific Approach for the students who have low linguistic intelligence.

On the other hand, it can be concluded that the students' achievement in reading comprehension is influenced by teaching approaches and linguistic intelligence. The high linguistic intelligence students showed significant effect on their reading comprehension achievement if they were taught by using Scientific Approach while low linguistic intelligence students showed significant effect on their reading achievement if they were taught by using Genre Based Approach.

REFERENCES

- [1] Westwod, Peter. 2001. *Reading and Learning Difficulties*. Australia: Acerpress
- [2] Rahmi, Yunisa & Ratmanida. 2014. The Use of Discovery Learning Strategy in Teaching Reading Report Text to Senior High School Students. *JELT*. Vol. 3. No. Serie C, pp.180.
- [3] Ningsih, W.D. 2015. The implementation of genre based approach in teaching reading: a case study at Smpn 17 in Pekanbaru. *Journal English Language Teaching (ELT)* Volume 1 Nomor 1, p. 1-7
- [4] Efrini, Multi. 2016. Discovery Learning Method Based on Scientific Approach in Curriculum 2013 in Teaching English at Senior High School. *International Seminar on Education 2016*.
- [5] Guthrie, J.T., Perencevich, C.K. & Wigfield, A. 2004. *Motivating Reading Comprehension: Concept Oriented Reading Instruction*. New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
- [6] Gardner, H. 2011. *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences*. Basic Books, New York.
- [7] Bloom, B., Englehart, M.D., Frust, E.J & Krathwohl, D. 1982. *Taxonomy of Educational Objectives: Handbook 1, Cognitive Domain*. New York: David McKay.
- [8] Hayland, K. (2004). *Genre and Second Language Writing*. Ann Arbor: The university of Michigan Press.
- [9] Grabe, W & Stoler, L.F. 2002. *Teaching and Researching Reading*, England: Person Education.
- [10] Brassel, D & Rasinski, T. 2008. *Comprehension that Works*. CA: Huntington Beach
- [11] Spear-Swerling, L. 2006. Fourth-graders' Performance on a State-mandated Assessment Involving Two Different Measures of Reading Comprehension. *Reading Psychology*, 25, pp.121-148
- [12] Richards, J.C. 2007. *Curriculum Development in Language Teaching*. Cambridge: Cambridge Language Education.

- [13] Gardner, H. 2011. *Frames of Mind: The Theory of Multiple Intelligences*. Basic Books, New York.
- [14] Prescott, J. E. (2001). Competitive intelligence: lessons from the trenches. *Competitive Intelligence Review: Published in Cooperation with the Society of Competitive Intelligence Professional*, 12(2), 5-19
- [15] Gregory, R. J. 2000. *Psychological Testing* (3rd ed.) Needham Heights, MA : Allyn & Bacon.
- [16] Ary, D., Jacobs, L.C & Sorensen, C . 2010. *Introduction to Research in Education*. Canada: Nelson Education.
- [17] Untari, D Septiana. 2017. The Implementation of Scientific Approach in Teaching Reading Comprehension for the Tenth Grade Students of SMA 2 Karanganyar in 2016/2017 academic year. IAIN Surakarta. Unpublish

