# INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF STRATEGIES FOR READING COMPREHENSION FROM TEACHER PREFERENCE: A REVIEW OF SELECTED PAPER 

Novia Sariahta Silalahi<br>English Education Department, Universitas Lancang Kuning<br>noviasariahta05@gmail.com


#### Abstract

This paper intended to explore and giving an overview in strengths and weakness part on the proposed strategies in reading comprehension. The 18 pages article written by Scott Kissau and Florian Hiller (2013), entitled "Reading Comprehension Strategies: an international comparison of teacher preferences" the which is published in RCIE, volume 8, number 4, 2013. This article is the main focuses of this present study to discuss. The article was selected as this article focused to discuss an act in response to the panic world will lack the ability of reading comprehension at the moment the millennial era. This research was conducted at a university located in the United States and Germany with participant prospective teachers in different contexts. By using a quantitative and qualitative data researcher general preference among participants from both countries studied to better understand what is considered an effective strategy in a particular content area and investigate the reading comprehension strategies that favored prospective teachers in Germany and the United States in a variety of different contexts. And expecting their further studies involving participants from a large number of universities of different countries so as to produce variations in the results and generate the appropriate strategy to use in reading certain content. This paper using content analysist method. This presents study sees that the result from Scott Kissau and Florian Hiller research can be replicable. Therefore its expecting another further studies involving participants from a large number of universities of different countries so as to produce variations in the results and generate the appropriate strategy to use in reading certain content.


Keywords: Reading, Comprehension, Strategies

## INTRODUCTION

At the time of the millennial generation today, there are many developments in various fields, including readings materials and educational materials. Reading is one way that must be taken of the millennial generation to acquire knowledge that is always dynamic. In the process of reading the required understanding of the readings were read to gain knowledge to be conveyed by the author. Reading is an activity to know something, and understanding of reading is something that is very important in reading activities to ascertain whether the information written by the author to the reader. According to Tarin (2015, 7), reading is the process of abtaining the author message. According to Pangulimara in Marselina, 2009, 34) reading comprehension is the ability to read a reader to understand what is read, then according to Rubin (1993) reading comprehension
is the process of thinking to increase knowledge. Reading itself has a strategy to get information efficiently will be readings were read. The main purpose of writing this article is to determine what the effective strategies used in the teaching of specific content. Because of different content will be different taught reading comprehension strategies are used, it is because each has a character reading content each way to understand it requires a different strategy. There are eight strategies being used in the article "Reading Comprehension Strategies: an international comparison of teacher preferences" This, among others, the tea party, is typically used prior to reading a text. say something, reciprocal teaching, and fascinating facts, on the other hand, are implemented a during the reading process, and two-word strategy, alpha box, art of understanding, and jigsaw. Which in each strategy has its suitability for use in accordance reading understand its content as the content of novels, short stories, poetry, math problems, and the temptations of science? One example is if the content is taught is poetry and based on research conducted in the United States and Germany that content effectively when taught using the strategy art of understanding, it can be seen from the percentage resulting from the test is $50 \%$ of Americans and $58 \%$ from Germany. The percentage indicates that the strategy is appropriate for understanding the content read poetry. One example is if the content is taught is poetry and based on research conducted in the United States and Germany that content effectively when taught using the strategy art of understanding, it can be seen from the percentage resulting from the test is $50 \%$ of Americans and $58 \%$ from Germany. The percentage indicates that the strategy is appropriate for understanding the content read poetry. One example is if the content is taught is poetry and based on research conducted in the United States and Germany that content effectively when taught using the strategy art of understanding, it can be seen from the percentage resulting from the test is $50 \%$ of Americans and $58 \%$ from Germany. The percentage indicates that the strategy is appropriate for understanding the content read poetry.

Scoot Kissau and Florian Hiller $(2013,1)$ choose to raise the issue of international panic due to the weak reading comprehension adolescent will be reading. Which here teachers are encouraged to integrate reading comprehension instruction to his students in the class. Teachers often do not teach using a strategy of reading comprehension because teachers assume that their students have been able to understand their reading, and teachers assume that it is not their responsibility (Greenleaf et al, 2001). Teachers simply assume that their responsibility is to make the students pass the state exam tests. An article entitled "Reading Comprehension Strategies: an international comparison of teacher preferences" using the existing method and also draws on research that has been done by Lapp et al (2008). Scoot Kissau and Florian Hiller (2013) investigated the reading comprehension strategies that favoured prospective teachers in the United States and Germany are appropriate to the content. By using qualitative and quantitative surveys, with participants prospective teachers 20 people from America and 38 prospective teachers of German. Which at the beginning of the prospective teachers are given an explanation of the eight strategy understanding of reading, then prospective teachers are given the opportunity in a demonstration of each strategy. By emphasizing prospective teachers about teaching knowledge and experience in various fields of content, After two researchers completed the research on the prospective teachers in America and

Germany then produced which strategy is preferred and suitable for use in accordance with the content taught. Which language arts strategy produced to say something, two-word strategy, and the tea party. For math and science classes strategy of fascinating facts, Reciprocal teaching, and the art of understanding and for social learning is a strategy jingsaw, alpha box, and fascinating facts.

## METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach in analyzing the results of the article "reading comprehension strategies: an international comparison of teacher preference" was written by Scott Kissau (University of North Calorina, USA) and Florian Hiller (Pädagogishce Hochshule Ludwigsburg, Germany), which has been published by Education vol 8, No. 4, 2013 in RCIE. This review-based research articles aims to explore on the accuracy of the reading comprehension strategy in accordance with the content that has been obtained in the study prospective teachers at two universities in Germany and the United States based on the findings of the article Scott Kissau and the Hochshule Florian. This study also tried to look at the sides of the strengths and weaknesses of the article with the aim to contribute ideas towards academia. The findings in this study also will give you an idea whether the article "Reading Comprehension Strategies: an international comparison of teacher preferences can be replicated in the same field or just reference publications in the field of reading comprehension.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section intended to review and discuss the findings on the strength and weakness found in the article. This section is divided into 2 major part, stregths and weaknesses part.

## 1. Strength

The language used is quite easy to understand various groups, beginner or expert. It was evident from the use of language often used by people every day. Starting from the establishment of titles written by Scott Kissau and Florian Hiller (2013) with the title "Reading Comprehension Strategies: an international comparison of teacher preferences", which of these titles can be seen how the author presents the title is simple and clear and easy to understand without making readers are confused by the article. By writing simple and clear title make readers interested in reading because they are easy to understand so that adds to the knowledge of the reader without consuming a long time. It will also affect the speed and accuracy of the reader's understanding of the article and do not cause trouble very for the reader. And in the discussion of the contents of the article or many repeat words such as comprehension, strategies, reading, teachers, so that readers can easily understand. Switching from one paragraph to other paragraphs soft and fused. So that readers can easily follow the flow of the article without feeling short of a part of the research article.
Research conducted both authors in accordance with the procedures, ranging from providing material to the participants about the material to be investigated,
provide the opportunity to prospective teachers to demonstrate it up until the time the study is completed. Though researchers are aware of the limitations of the general risk communication will miss because of research conducted in the two countries that have different language support but the authors do not run away from these risks. Both researchers have a very good move and creative that also can be emulated if the reader will have research with countries that have different languages. The move is the procedure instructional video through a variety of sources, which helps participants understand the same procedure with participants in different countries so that more produce research results that are more accurate and reliable. It can also be appreciated because it shows creativity and policies of the author to tackle the problem in his research. The purpose of this study realized that to provide knowledge about reading and reading comprehension also provide a strategy which is appropriate to the content. It can be seen from each of the research results will be like poetry content strategy results obtained, namely the art of understanding which is obtained from $50 \%$ of Americans and 50\% preference over German preferences.

## 2. Weaknesses

On the results of the study authors only show the results of studies of teacher candidates from both countries who participated but did not give more explanation of the strategy is seen as more effective. About why, how and clear process as it is considered prospective teachers from both countries more efficient and preferred. Which it is to make the reader a little less certain because only see diagram percentage without a detailed explanation of why the strategy is more efficient proficiency level by prospective teachers in the two states. This is devastating for the reader that lack full information about the research topic. And it can affect also be of interest of researchers in the article that provides information on the reading comprehension strategy that is considered more efficient than a little less. The only study conducted at two universities in the United States and Germany. It certainly will affect the outcome of research that may not be used in many other countries. Because each country such as Asia, Europe or Africa have different knowledge, different habits and skills which will affect the strategy used. And English literature from various countries also differs in which it also affects the strategy that will be used. Therefore, this research still needs to be developed so that it can be used in different countries. Participants in the research not balanced with 20 American and 38 from Germany, which likely results of the study are less accurate because of the imbalance of participating users.

The results of his research assessed to be less accurate because the percentage shown is the average below 50 per cent. Like the novel results to content that is $40 \%$ of Americans and $37 \%$ of Germans. While the short story that presents a presentation which makes the reader confusion effective strategy because the percentage shows the average low and the difference is quite significant. Which it shows that it is the less credible strategy to be used in accordance with the content on the research result. References used by Scott and Florian were nice and varied so as to support research that produces better results and accurate. But the unfortunate thing in the research article is a reference used is less up to date. It
can be seen from the reference year, mostly in the 19th century can be seen from the terms of reference that is in 1990-2000.

## CONCLUSION

This article seeks to explain the strategy of reading comprehension in accordance with the contents with a groove and clear explanations and gentle with participating display a diagram of the results are easy to understand the reader through the result is no confirmation strategy is most appropriate because it presents a comparison without a clear explanation the results of these studies. Ways of presenting data and explanations well packed and neatly so as to make the reader easily understand, let alone the language used, the language often used by most people, or readers. Due to still being studied in two countries and only two universities in the United States and Germany this article seems to be very suitable for reduplicated with a more expanded region or different regions with the number of participants may be more or balanced between regions separately to get the balance. Based on the findings contained in the article is that the reading comprehension strategy depends on the content of the reading and also the strategy that many candidates favoured by the teachers.

## REFERENCE

Afrina, Y. (2019, March). Upaya Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Membaca Pemahaman Bahasa Inggris Text Report Melalui Metode Cooperative Learning Tipe Talking Stick. PROSIDING SEMINAR NASIONAL PROGRAM PASCASARJANA.

Biancarosa, G., \& Snow, C. (2006). Reading next-A vision for action and research in middle and high school reading. A report to the Carnegie Corporation of New York (2nd Ed.). Washington, DC: Alliance for Excellent Education.

Biemiller, A. (2001). Teaching vocabulary: Early, direct, and sequential. American Educator, 25(1), 24-28.

Boulware-Gooden, R., Carreker, S., Thornhill, A., \& Joshi, R. M. (2007). Instruction of metacognitive strategies enhances reading comprehension and vocabulary achievement of third-grade students. The Reading Teacher, 61(1), 70-77.

Bulgren, J. A., Deshler, D. D., \& Schumaker, J. B. (1997). Use of a recall enhancement routine and strategies in inclusive secondary classes. Learning Disabilities Research \& Practice.

Bulgren, J. A., Deshler, D. D., Schumaker, J. B., \& Lenz, B. K. (2000). The use and effectiveness of analogical instruction in diverse secondary content classrooms. Journal of Educational Psychology, 92(3), 426.

Bulgren, J. A., Deshler, D. D., Schumaker, J. B., \& Lenz, B. K. (2000). The use and effectiveness of analogical instruction in diverse secondary content classrooms. Journal of Educational Psychology, 92(3), 426.

Catts, H. W., \& Hogan, T. P. (2002, June). The fourth grade slump: Late emerging poor readers. In Poster presented at the annual conference of the Society for the Scientific Study of Reading, Chicago, IL.
Concannon-Gibney, T., \& Murphy, B. (2012). School-based teacher professional development to transform the teaching of reading comprehension: An Irish case study. Professional Development in Education, 38(1), 131-147.

Hamuddin, B. (2016). Using Content Analysis (CA) in Seeking the Opportunities for Alumni of English Department in Newspapers. ELT-Lectura, 3(1).

Kissau, S., \& Hiller, F. (2013). Reading Comprehension Strategies: an international comparison of teacher preferences. Research in Comparative and International Education, 8(4), 437-454.
Lapp, D., Fisher, D., \& Grant, M. (2008). "You can read this text-I'll show you how": Interactive comprehension instruction. Journal of Adolescent \& Adult Literacy, 51(5), 372-383.

Lapp, D., Fisher, D., \& Grant, M. (2008). "You can read this text-I'll show you how": Interactive comprehension instruction. Journal of Adolescent \& Adult Literacy, 51(5), 372-383.

Meutia, P. D., Elyza, F., \& Juharsyah, J. (2019, January). THE IMPROVEMENT OF STUDENTS'READING COMPREHENSION IN FACING THE ASEAN ECONOMY COMMUNITY ERA. In Proceeding International Conference (SBC-MEA) 2016 (Vol. 1, pp. 380-386).

Morrow, L. M. (2008). Comprehension instruction: Research-based best practices. Guilford Press.

Pressley, M., \& Block, C. C. (2002). Summing up: What comprehension instruction could be. Comprehension instruction: Research-based best practices, 383392.

Richardson, V., Anders, P., Tidwell, D., \& Lloyd, C. (1991). The relationship between teachers' beliefs and practices in reading comprehension instruction. American educational research journal, 28(3), 559-586.

Sari, R., Putri, S. E., Herdi, H., \& Hamuddin, B. (2018). BRIDGING CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN MEDIA DISCOURSE STUDIES. Indonesian EFL Journal, 4(2), 80-89.
Scarborough, H. S., Neuman, S., \& Dickinson, D. (2009). Connecting early language and literacy to later reading (dis) abilities: Evidence, theory, and practice. Approaching difficulties in literacy development: Assessment, pedagogy, and programmes, 23, 39.

Sharan, S. E. (1994). Handbook of cooperative learning methods. Greenwood Press/Greenwood Publishing Group.
Sharan, S. E. (1994). Handbook of cooperative learning methods. Greenwood Press/Greenwood Publishing Group.
Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). Mind in society (M. Cole, V. John-Steiner, S. Scribner, \& E. Souberman, Eds.).

## 28| ENGLISH EDUCATION

Journal of English Teaching and Research

