

The Effectiveness of Using Newspaper in Reading Comprehension At Tenth Grade Student of SMAN 6 Muaro Jambi

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Abstract: The objectives of the research are to how the effectiveness of using newspaper article to teach reading comprehension. Moreover, this research designed to study how the newspaper article can be implemented in the tenth grade students of SMA N 6 Muaro Jambi. The method used in this research is quantitative research design. The subject of the research is the ten grade students of SMA N 6 Muaro Jambi. There are 30 students of the ten class X MIA 1 and 30 students of the ten class X MIA 2. The result showed there is a significant effect on the students' reading comprehension between those who were taught by using newspaper article and those who were taught without newspaper article. In this research, the null hypothesis is rejected because the value of t-test is higher than the value of t-table ($1.93 > 1.47$). Then, the alternative hypothesis is accepted, the value of t-test is higher than the value of t-table ($1.93 > 1.47$). Thus, it proved that there is the effect of using think pair share technique to develop students' reading skills on tenth grade students' of SMA N 6 Muaro Jambi Jambi. In conclusion, it was found that there is improvement score on the students who were taught by newspaper article. This can be seen from pre-test result, treatment and post test result after treatment. Teaching English learning by using newspaper article in experimental class was effective.

Keywords: Newspaper article, Reading Comprehension

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of reading is to set students on the path to becoming lifelong readers who approach reading with enthusiasm and who view it as a pleasure as well as a powerful tool for learning. According to McGrow (2005:71) reading comprehension refers to reading for meaning, understanding, and entertainment. It involves higher order thinking skills and is much more complex than decoding specific words. Furthermore, reading comprehension is the process of simultaneously extracting and constructing meaning through interaction and involvement with written language. Extracting meaning is to understand what an author has stated, explicitly or implicitly because students was demanded to extract what the writer said in the text to have comprehensive understanding.

Further, reading comprehension is a fundamental skill to obtain further academic learning success. To get further knowledge, students are required to have critical and analytical competence in comprehending academic texts, in searching more academic information through various types of reading materials such as textbooks, journals, reports, or electronic messages.

However, not all students are good at comprehending the text being read. Most of them understand the informational of the text, meanwhile they are good in decoding the text but struggling to comprehend what the underlying meaning and purpose beyond the text are.

Besides, students who have problem in learning English especially in reading should be given more attention. To do so, there are several ways to figure this problem, such a reading activity by using newspaper, magazine, comic and so on. Based on the problem mentioned, it need some effort that can increase learning motivations of students and improve the student's skill in reading especially reading comprehension, one of them is using a newspaper.

Djamarah and Zain (2003) explains that newspaper as learning media which is function to ensure the development of student's comprehension skills, effective reading instruction builds on their prior knowledge and experience. Newspaper article is a paper that is printed and distributed usually daily or weekly and that contains news, articles of opinion, features and advertising. Newspaper is publication consisting of a number of large sheets of folded paper, on which news, advertisements, and other information is printed (Mittal 2014). Thus, Chun-Ru Lin (2002) states that English newspaper is viewed as a valuable instructional tool in teaching reading. To do so, teaching English by using newspaper might be increase students reading skill and motivation.

Thus, reading comprehension is one of the important part of communication process in getting thoughts that were in the author's mind into the reader's mind. In addition, reading comprehension also involves the recovery and interpretation of the abstract deep structural relations underlying sentence. Reading is the act of linking one idea or more. It is the activity to read, that has a purpose to get information.

McGrow (2005) elaborates that reading comprehension refers to reading for meaning, understanding, and entertainment. It involves higher order thinking skills and is much more complex than decoding specific words. Besides, Serravallo (2004) argued that reading comprehension is the heart of what it means to really read by thinking, getting and understanding the meaning behind a text. Thus, reading comprehension is one of the important abilities in

learning English especially in reading, because it is covey many information. In addition, reading comprehension is the skill that the reader must be understand and explain what the purpose and message from the text.

Furthermore, newspaper is a paper that is printed and distributed in period of time such as daily, weekly and monthly that contains the news, articles, features and advertising. Newspaper is publication consisting of a number of large sheets of folded paper, on which news, advertisements, and other information is printed.

Moreover, newspaper consist of pieces of old newspaper, especially when they are being used for another purpose such as wrapping things up. The contents of newspaper are rich and vivid beside the fact that the newspaper language at the same time has become trendier. It means up to date. It deniable that English contain wide range of information which is it can be learning source for the student to rise their reading comprehension. Mehta stated that as a matter of fact, the English newspaper contain a wide range of information like feature stories, business news, sport news, special columns, reviews, notices, advertisements, editorial, entertainment schedules etc These are items in newspapers, namely: 1) News stories 2) Features stories, 3) Special features, 4) Editorial and letter to the editor, 5) Advertisement/ classified, 6. Miscellaneous items.

Further, teaching learning is process to deliver knowledge to the student from some source information which is delivering by using media. The information student was taken from some sources. Winatputra in Djamarah and Zain divided learning source in five categories. They are human, book/library, mass media, natural resources, and education media. Based on that statement, newspaper was included as mass media. There some advantages and disadvantages using newspaper, the advantage of using newspaper are: 1. Newspaper-based activities engage students in interesting and enjoyable activities and they also encourage them to further reading. 2. Newspaper usually reflects the culture of a certain community through the language they contain. 3. Newspapers also reflect the changes in the language as well, and in doing so, help students and teachers keep up pace with such changes. 4. Most newspapers are linguistically up-to-date and provide valuable linguistic data. 5. Newspapers provide a wide range of various text types and language styles, which are not always found in textbooks.

Azri and Rashdi (2005:12) stated that, one important point is that when using authentic materials, we must bear in mind the learners' level. This is vital to obtain the highest level of benefit from using authentic materials in the classroom. In other words, the materials are beyond the learners' ability or level, it might lead to de-motivation and discourage learners from learning the target language. It means that teacher must think twice to give material from newspaper to the student, is the article of newspaper appropriate or not for the students' level. In fact, that level of student determines their ability.

However, since comprehension is the goal of reading, the primary focus in the classroom should be on getting meaning from print. Meanwhile reading comprehension as a process of constructing the meaning of the text which is connected to the vocabularies of the reader. Vocabulary is as a crucial aspect of the reader to understand the meaning of the text completely. Brandvik and McKnight (2004:13) argue that comprehension has more to do with background than it does with vocabulary. The reason that is if readers understand every word in a passage, they will understand the passage. Related to build the student vocabularies connected to comprehension, newspaper becomes a fresh media outside the student textbook that is function as learning source. The student can learn new vocabularies while learn to build comprehension.

In addition, Ali and Devi (2009) stated that newspapers considered as a great source of learning language and it also provides materials for variety of people especially for students. It means newspaper in education function as media source of information. They also added that newspapers can be designed in such a way to develop reading comprehension, grammatical skills and vocabulary skills, writing skills and critical analysis. It means newspaper can be designed to raise the student reading comprehension. In teaching reading comprehension the teachers do certain pre activity task that can foster the learning of the student. The teacher gave the material for student in hands as a means of homework to pick up the skill next day especially vocabulary task. Then the next day when the class begins, the student already knew the meaning of each word in passage. The student can expect the meaning of the newspaper article based on vocabulary task that already given the last day. It means when questions are asked by the teacher, the student can quickly have a glance to arrive at the meaning of the articles. Students can learn the new vocabulary from the photo stories, movies, pictures, famous faces, literary columns, classifying acts, jobs interviews, T.V. guidelines, even horoscopes on newspaper.

METHODOLOGY

This research is quantitative research design, quantitative research design deals with quantifying and analysis data variables in order to get the results. Quantitative research method involves the utilization and analysis of numerical data that using specific statistical techniques.

This research to seeks to identify the possible student skills especially in reading comprehension by using experimental research. Experimental research aims to investigates the treatment of an intervention into the study group

and then measures the outcomes of the treatment. This research design which use manipulation and controlled testing to understand causal processes. Therefore, one or more variable are manipulated to determine their effect on a dependent variable. This study aims to know the effect of reading comprehension based newspaper article.

In this research, the population is the entire of at ten grade in SMA N 6 Muaro Jambi in the academic year 2018/2019. From the population, it was taken 2 classes by random sampling. One class was the experimental group and the other one was the control group. One group that was X MIA 1 class was the control group and X MIA 2 class was the experimental group. X MIA class was as the control group consists of 30 students and X MIA 2 class was as the experimental group consist of 30 students. Further, the sample of this research is 30 students taken randomly. The sample use with cluster sampling. According to Sugiyono (2012) random sampling is technique of selecting a sample from randomly chosen as representative of the population then all the elements in the selected sample are used as the research sample.

Thus, test as the instrument of this research, the test was the instruments of the research to measure the effectiveness of using newsaer, there are pre-test and post-test. The researcher used essay test to collect the data. The material used both experimental and control class was taken from newspaper article. In this research the tests were given in two times in pre-test and post-test.

This study is undertaken through three activities. At first is a pre-test, second is treatment and last is post-test which aims to measure students' achievement and to give a clear understanding. The aim is to measure the students' achievement and to compare the result between pre and post-test that would be processed into data. The test consist of 15 items same with pre-test and post-test.

Then, this study used Likert scale, it is a type of rating scale used to measure attitudes or opinions, with this scale, respondents are asked to rate items on level of agreement.

Table 1.
Scale in Measurement

90-100	Ecelent
80-85	Very Good
70-80	Good
60-75	Not Bad
50-55	Bad

(Source : Sugiyono)

Thus, the data analysis is used to draw the conclusion of the research data. This research used t-test formula to drawn the result, namely:

➤ Score system is fulfill the student score from pre test and the researcher must make a formula :

$$\text{Student's score} = \frac{\text{The correct answer}}{\text{the total number of question}} \times 100\%$$

➤ Mean is called the average calculation is done summing all the data values of a sample group. Then devided by the number of samples. So if a group of random samples, then the average of the samples can be calculated using following formula

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n}(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

Notes

\bar{x} =Average count

X_i = sample score

N = Number of sample

➤ The Percentancy formula

$$P \frac{R}{N} \times 100\%$$

Notes

P = Percentage

R = Score Achieved

N = NumberT-test which is formulated as to know the significant differences between pre-test and post-test.

$$t = \frac{M^d}{\sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2 d}{N(N-1)}}}$$

t	= the value of t-test
Md	= differences between pre test and post test
Xd	= deviation of each subject (d-Md)
$\Sigma X^2 d$	= quadrate of deviation
N	= the number of sample
d.b	= N-1

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

The result of pre-test and post-test in the experiment class

At the first meeting the researcher was given the pre-test, the researcher gave multiple choice question in term of 20 question with a newspaper as a media. The question has 1 point. The result of pre-test and post-test as follows:

Table 2
The pre-test and post-test score of experimental

No.	Initial of Students	Pre-test			Post-test		
		Correct Answer	Score	Average	Correct Answer	Score	Average
1.	Student 1	3	15	0.75	10	50	2.5
2.	Student 2	4	20	1	10	50	2.5
3.	Student 3	4	20	1	10	50	2.5
4.	Student 4	5	25	1.25	11	55	2.75
5.	Student 5	5	25	1.25	11	55	2.75
6.	Student 6	5	25	1.25	12	60	3
7.	Student 7	6	30	1.5	12	60	3
8.	Student 8	6	30	1.5	12	60	3
9.	Student 9	7	35	1.75	12	60	3
10.	Student 10	7	35	1.75	12	60	3
11.	Student 11	7	35	1.75	13	65	3.25
12.	Student 12	7	35	1.75	13	65	3.25
13.	Student 13	8	40	2	13	65	3.25
14.	Student 14	8	40	2	13	65	3.25
15.	Student 15	9	45	2.25	13	65	3.25
16.	Student 16	9	45	2.25	13	65	3.25
17.	Student 17	10	50	2.5	13	65	3.25
18.	Student 18	10	50	2.5	13	65	3.25
19.	Student 19	10	50	2.5	13	65	3.25
20.	Student 20	11	50	2.5	14	70	3.5
21.	Student 21	11	55	2.55	14	70	3.5
22.	Student 22	11	55	2.75	15	75	3.75
23.	Student 23	11	55	2.75	15	75	3.75
24.	Student 24	12	60	3	15	75	3.75
25.	Student 25	12	60	3	16	80	4
26.	Student 26	12	60	3	16	80	4
27.	Student 27	13	65	3.25	17	85	4.25
28.	Student 28	14	70	3.5	19	95	4.75
29.	Student 29	15	75	3.75	19	95	4.75
30.	Student 30	19	95	4.75	20	100	5
Sum			14.85			16.35	
Average			72.05			81.75	

Based on data provided above, pre-test score in experimental class is 14.85 and the average score is 72.05. Students got an average score of 0.55 is 1 student, students got an average score of 0.75 is 1 student, students got an average score of 1 are 2 students, students got an average score of 1.25 are 3 students, students got an average score of

1.5 are 2 students, students got an average score of 1.75 are 4 students. Students got an average score of 2 are 2 students, students got an average score of 2.25 are 2 students, students got an average score of 2.5 are 4 students, students got an average score of 2.75 are 2 students, students got an average score of 3 are 3 students, students got an average score of 3.25 is 1 student, students got an average score of 3.5 is 1 student, students got an average score 3.75 is 1 student, student got an average 4.75 is 1 student. In sum, the lowest student got an average score of 0.55 is 1 student and the higher student got an average score of 4.75 is 1 student.

In term of the result of experiment class, the sum of post test score is 16.35 and the average score is 81.75. Students got an average score of 5 are 1 student, students got an average score of 4.75 are 2 students, students got an average 4.25 is 1 student, students got an average score of 4 are 2 students, students got an average score of 3.75 are 3 students, students got an average score of 3.5 are 2 students, students got an average score 3.25 are 9 students, students got an average score 3 are 5 students, student got an average score 2.75 are 2 students, students got an average score 2.5 are 3 students. In sum, the lowest student got an average score of 2.5 are 2 students and the higher student got an average score of 5 is 1 student.

Tabel 3.
The score distribution of pre-test and post-test of the experiment class

Score Interval	Category	Pre-test	Post-test
95-100	Excelent	1 Student	3 Students
85-90	Very good	0 Student	1 Student
75-80	Good	1 Student	6 Students
65-70	Not bad	2 Students	12 Students
50-60	Bad	26 Students	8 Students

From the table above, it can be seen that in pre-test experiment most students were in bad and not bad category. 26 students' got bad category, 2 students' got not bad category, 1 student' good category, any one student got very good category, 1 student' got excellent category. Further, it can be seen in post-test in term of experiment class, most students' were in bad category, 8 students', not bad and good category. 12 students' good category, 6 students' got very good category, 1 student' got excellent category 3 students.

The result of pre-test and post-test in the Control Class

The second meeting in the control class the researcher was given post-test, The researcher gave multiple choice 20 question for students, and score and the test is newspaper article. The question has 1 point. The result of pre-test as a follows:

Table 4.
The pre-test and post-test score of control class

No	Initial of Students	Pre-test			Post-test		
		Correct Answer	Score	Average	Correct Answer	Score	Average
1.	Student 1	5	25	1.25	8	40	2
2.	Student 2	5	25	1.25	9	45	2.25
3.	Student 3	6	30	1.5	9	45	2.25
4.	Student 4	6	30	1.5	9	45	2.25
5.	Student 5	6	30	1.5	9	45	2.25
6.	Student 6	6	30	1.5	10	50	2.5
7.	Student 7	7	35	1.75	10	50	2.5
8.	Student 8	8	40	2	10	50	2.5
9.	Student 9	8	40	2	10	50	2.5
10.	Student 10	8	40	2	10	50	2.5
11.	Student 11	9	45	2.25	10	50	2.5
12.	Student 12	9	45	2.25	11	55	2.75
13.	Student 13	10	50	2.5	11	55	2.75
14.	Student 14	10	50	2.5	12	60	3
15.	Student 15	10	50	2.5	12	60	3
16.	Student 16	10	50	2.5	12	60	3
17.	Student 17	10	50	2.5	12	60	3
18.	Student 18	11	55	2.75	12	60	3

19.	Student 19	11	55	2.75	12	60	3
20.	Student 20	11	55	2.75	13	65	3.25
21.	Student 21	12	60	3	13	65	3.25
22.	Student 22	12	60	3	13	65	3.25
23.	Student 23	12	60	3	13	65	3.25
24.	Student 24	12	60	3	13	65	3.25
25.	Student 25	12	60	3	15	75	3.75
26.	Student 26	12	60	3	16	80	4
27.	Student 27	12	60	3	16	80	4
28.	Student 28	14	70	3.5	16	80	4
29.	Student 29	16	80	4	18	90	4.5
30.	Student 30	18	90	4.5	19	95	4.75
Sum		1.635				2.000	
Average		81.75				100.25	

The sum of pre-test score in experimental class is 1.635 and the average score is 81.75. Students got an average score of 1.25 are 2 students, students got an average score of 1.5 are 4 students, students got an average score of 1 are 2 students, students got an average score of 1.25 are 4 students, students got an average score of 1.5 are 2 students, students got an average score of 1.75 is 1 student. Students got an average score of 2 are 3 students, students got an average score of 2.25 are 2 students, students got an average score of 2.5 are 5 students, students got an average score of 2.75 are 3 students, students got an average score of 3 are 7 students, students got an average score of 3.25 is 1 student, student who got an average score of 3.5 is 1 student, student who got an average score 3.75 is 1 student, student who got an average 4.75 is 1 student. Based on the above results there is the highest value in the pre-test is 80. The researcher was given a treatment after the pre-test. The treatment is how to comprehend the newspaper article. The duration treatment is 45 minutes.

The sum of post test score of control class is 2.000 and the average score is 100.25. Students got an average score of 2 is 1 student, Students got an average score of 2.25 are 4 students, students got an average score of 2.5 is 6 students, students got an average score of 2.75 are 2 students, students got an average score of 3 are 6 students, students got an average score of 3.25 are 5 students, students got an average score of 3.75 is 1 student, students got an average score of 4 are 3 students, student got an average score of 4.5 is 1 student, student who got an average score of 4.75 is 1 student,

The conclusion of the explanation above is the lowest student got an average score of 2 is 1 student and the higher student got an average score of 4.75 is 1 student. The experimental class were better than control class. It can be seen from the differences of both tests average score. The average score of pre-test in experimental class is 72.05 and the average score of post-test in experimental class is 345. The average score of pre-test in control class is 81.75 and the average score of post-test in control class is 258. There was significant effect on students reading comprehension after using newspaper article and students reading comprehension without newspaper article.

Tabel 5.
The score distribution of pre-test and post-test in the control class

Score Interval	Category	Pre-test		Post-test	
		Student Number	Student Number	Student Number	Student Number
95-100	Excellent	0 Student		1 Student	
85-90	Very good	1 Student		1 Student	
75-80	Good	1 Student		4 Students	
65-70	Not bad	1 Student		5 Students	
50-60	Bad	27 Student		19 Students	

From the table above, it can be seen in pre-test control class, most students were in not bad category. 27 students' got bad category, 1 student' got not bad category, 1 student' good category, 1 students' got very good category no one students' got excellent category. The highest value in the pre-test is 80.

Based on the result of post-test control class there is the highest value in the post test is 95 and the lowest value is 40. From table above, it can be seen in posttest control class most students were in bad category. 5 students' got category not bad, 4 students' got good category, 1 student' got very good category and 1 student' got excellent category.

Discussions

In the control class, there is not a new treatment in a teaching learning process. They were given a usual treatment. They were taught procedure writing using conventional method as they have get. By using reading comprehension in the teaching learning process, teacher had used a monotonous method that could not increase students reading. Students could not enjoy in reading and explore their ideas because they have to read what they had seen to the explore their ability.

In the experimental class, there is a treatment in teaching learning process. The researcher used newspaper article as media. At the beginning. The researcher explained about the advantage and disadvantage from newspaper article, its generic structure and language feature to students. Next, the researcher gave explain about the material and the topic from article is education, event, and sport the student must know the content of the newspaper so student will know answer the question soon.

In the last activity, the researcher gave post-test in the control class and experimental class. The students had to read and answer the question based on the topic given. After the researcher got pre-test and post-test result, the researcher found the significant difference of their score in the experimental class and control class. It was influenced by the treatment, so the ability of the students improved. It can be seen from the result of their test.

Based on calculation of data analysis, it was found was better change of scores in group who were taught using newspaper article in teaching and learning process than those who were not. This can be seen from the pre-test result before treatment and post test result after treatment in both of groups. In experimental group, there were 33 students, it can be seen that teaching by using newspaper article in experimental group was more effective than giving explanation in control group.

Table 6.
Different between control class and experimental class

Class	Pre-test	Post-test
Experimental Class	72.26	107.75
Control Class	16.35	100.25

Based on the data provided above, it can be seen that the result of control class and experimental class is different. The result of control class is 14.85 for pre-test and 26.10 for post-test and experimental class is 16.35 for pre-test and 25.80 for post-test. The score of experiment class is higher than control class. Thus, the result is significant.

The t-test result calculation

$$\begin{aligned} t &= \frac{r \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}} \\ t &= \frac{2.9 \sqrt{33-2}}{\sqrt{1-8.41^2}} \\ t &= \frac{2.9 \sqrt{31}}{\sqrt{1-70.7281}} \\ t &= \frac{2.9 \times 5.56}{\sqrt{-69.7281}} \\ t &= \frac{16.124}{8.3503} \\ t &= 1.91 \end{aligned}$$

Base on the calculation above, it can be seen that result of t-test is 1.91. However, the score of t-test is higher than t-table means the alternative hypothesis is accepted and null hypothesis is rejected, on the opposite, if the value of t-test is lower than t-table means the alternative hypothesis is rejected, and null hypothesis is accepted. With the significant level 5%. The result of t-test = 1.91 and the result of t-table/n-2 = 1.47. from the result it can be conclude that $t\text{-test} < t\text{-table}$ or $1.91 < 1.47$, so H_0 is accepted. It can be concluded that there is any significant effect of reading comprehension with newspaper article.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings and discussions provided, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of using newspaper article towards reading comprehension at the tenth grade students' of SMA N 6 Muaro Jambi is significant effect in English learning. The research concluded that there was a good improvement on student ability in pre-test for control class, whereas the value of t-table 30 (df = 30-1) and the level of the significance 0.025 are 2.028.

Null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted if the value of t-test is the same or less than the value of t-table ($t\text{-test} = t\text{-table}$ or $t\text{-test} < t\text{-table}$). In the fact, in this research, the null hypothesis is rejected because the value of t-test is higher than

the value of t-table ($1.91 > 1.47$). Alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted if the value of t-test is higher than the value of t-table (t-test $>$ t-table). Thus, the alternative hypothesis is accepted, the value of t-test is higher than the value of t-table $1.91 > 1.47$). Thus, it proved that there is the effect of using newspaper article toward reading comprehension on ten grade students' of SMA N 6 Muaro Jambi.

In sum, the researcher was found out that the students were more interested in English learning by using newspaper as a media, they feel more excited in learning process especially in reading activity. Thus, there is a significant effect of using newspaper as a median in reading comprehension.

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