

Implication Principles Of Carousel Brainstorming Strategy As An Efficiency Motivation For Improving Reading Comprehension in Pandemic Era

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Abstract.

This research was Constitutional law program students IAIN of Bengkulu that they have less motivated and learning reading comprehension is bored, only 120 minutes in a week to study English at Faculty. The purpose of this research explain whether using Carousel Brainstorming Strategy can improve students' Reading comprehension IAIN Bengkulu especially Constitutional law program students IAIN of Bengkulu in Academic year 2019/2020. Therefore, this research by Descriptive Qualitative and quantitative data. The subjects instruments of this research were 30 students, consisted of females 23 and 7 males. The instruments of this research were reading tests, students observation checklists and lecturer observation checklist and field notes, and interview. The result of students mean score in Pre-assessment and every meeting, there are improvement in pre-assessment (50,1), The first meeting (62,43), and The second meeting (75,33). This research shows that using Carousel Brainstorming Strategy has successfully improved the students reading comprehension, the improvement was influenced by the used of interesting material chosen and lecturer's participation toward the students.

Keywords: *Carousel Brainstorming Strategy.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Statements from Government in order to society could do for independent isolation by not leaving the house, except in urgent conditions, in order to break the chain of the spread of the COVID-19 corona, the public formed a different routine with limited space and minimal mobility. These situations also effected for learning process especially for reading habit for public. Learning strategy and motivation are fundamental component how to change the habitual action in learning. The public is also worried about facing uncertainty about how long this condition will end. "As if society is in a state of 'war' against the enemy of the 'virus' which is uncertain. How to develop many things about constructive and innovative thinking and they must be supported by the high motivation in order to public still consistent for learning process especially creating the new habit for reading in the pandemic era by develop brainstorming strategy by Carousel. It is hoped that can be solution for reading process especially for students. Abualzain, O, I. (2017) stated that the history of reading goes back to the invention of writing. Reading is of great significance human life, therefore, it is the main factor in the acquisition of expertise and knowledge.

Lethargy and low motivation of students to manage knowledge also have an effect on the current pandemic conditions, a global pandemic can have a considerable influence on the development of science, especially in the learning process, for that all learning activities must have the best solution to help students and the public to cope. the learning crisis that is taking place during this pandemic. Learning strategies are principles that can solve this problem. Carousel Brainstorming is one strategy that is considered capable of overcoming the low interest of students in learning, especially in reading. Brainstorming is a form of discussion in order to gather ideas, opinions, information, knowledge, experiences, from all participants. In contrast to discussions, where someone's ideas can be responded to (supported, complemented, reduced, or not agreed upon) by other participants, the use of the brainstorming method for other people's opinions is not to be responded. Realizing of the importance of the reading comprehension, the writer introduces of a strategy to get a student successful in reading namely Carousel Brainstorm Strategy. Jones said that this strategy gives contribution for the student in processing information, communicating, developing thinking review of material and checking prior knowledge. Rubel, McKnight (2013), carousel brainstorming provides an opportunity to generate lots of ideas in response to different prompts as well as to the thinking of the other group. Point out that carousel brainstorming allow a lecturer to have students pull out and thinking about what they know about subtopic within a large topic in reading.¹She adds that this strategy is also activating background knowledge and to check understanding after studying a general topic. McKnight says carousel brainstorming is a graphic organizer that can be used for brainstorming a topic to improve reading skill.

According to these phenomena, it is clear enough that reading comprehension of IAIN Bengkulu especially for Syariah Faculty still has some problems. So the writer tries to apply one of the strategies that increase students' reading comprehension: Carousel Brainstorming Strategy. This strategy can be viewed as a suitable strategy used in teaching reading in the pandemic era. Carousel Brainstorming strategy is appropriate for teaching reading comprehension. It requires students to access background knowledge or review what they have learned by thinking about subtopic within a broader topic. This strategy also increases students' reading skills. Carousel Brainstorming strategy can also be used in teaching reading. In this strategy, students are talking or having a discussion about what they are reading, and consequently developing their comprehension of informational text. This is an awesome way to get students interested in content, focused on what they are reading and focused on monitoring their comprehension. The aim of a Carousel Brainstorming program is to help students to enjoy reading. Based on the description and phenomena above, the writer is interested in carrying out a research entitled **"IMPLICATION PRINCIPLES OF CAROUSEL BRAINSTORMING STRATEGY AS AN EFFICIENCY MOTIVATION FOR IMPROVING READING COMPREHENSION IN PANDEMIC ERA"**

II. METHODS

This research used a descriptive qualitative method because it describes the recent phenomena of hesitation and disfluencies in English Reading by Constitutional Law program students of IAIN of Bengkulu. Qualitative research is the research that focuses on a specific situation or people, and it emphasizes on words rather than numbers, and this research got sentence data such as oral and written from people or subjects. Qualitative research is based on a different philosophical approach, which sees the individual and his or her world as so interconnected that essentially the one has no existence without the other. Creswell (1994: 147) Qualitative research is an interpretative research. Setting and subject of this research was conducted at Syariah Faculty especially Constitutional Law program of IAIN Bengkulu. This subject of the research was the students of Constitutional Law program, 3 classes. The number of students in family law classes are 30. The research chose these classes because they have problems of reading comprehension in narrative text. Moreover, the main score of the students' reading was 62; whereas the minimum standard score of this Constitutional Law program was 75. The result of this research would be able to solve the problems of how to comprehend in reading narrative text. Research Procedure: the researcher gave pre-assessments that purpose got the first data about teaching and learning process in classroom by Zoom. The researcher gave a test for the students of reading narrative text and asked students to read it and the researcher gave a score to know students' reading achievement before implementing narrative text through Carousel Brainstorming Strategy. After that, the researcher analyzed the result or the score of students' reading. Preliminary Process, This preliminary research was done to get more authentic data especially about English teaching and learning process. On December 3rd 2020, the researcher conducted the first preliminary research at Constitutional Law program of IAIN Bengkulu by interviewing the English lecturer. It was applied for obtaining the supporting first-hand data about some information that had been done in preliminary study, such as the result of reading test in pre-action and the students' reading problems. Based on the cases, a formed interview was used in which a list of questions is used as a guide while interviewing. The research found most of ten students especially for Constitutional Law program class had low ability in reading comprehension of narrative text. The average score of students' ability in reading is only 64; whereas the minimum standard score of the university is 75. It could be seen from the data which was obtained from the result of the pre-action test to know the students' ability in reading narrative text. The English lecturer explained that the students had difficulties in starting to read, generating ideas, identifying main idea in paragraph, low vocabulary so that makes them do not read well. Almost all of the students did not know how to start. They could not read smoothly because they did not know what to read to develop the topic and they got stuck in the middle of reading. In addition, based on the classroom observation by Zoom that was done during the teaching and learning process, English lecturer's way in teaching reading skill by Zoom to students was monotonous and uninteresting. She/He only focused on the using of textbook material without involving the students in teaching and learning process. The lecturer just asked the students by Zoom to remember their past experience and read them. She/He also explained the materials of narrative text incompletely. On the other hand, the students looked bored with lecturer's explanations by Zoom. It is considered that the teachers played an important role in teaching and learning process, especially in applying the appropriate strategy in teaching reading. The preparation covered: (1) choosing the theme/sub-theme based on subject English for law to ten students of Constitutional Law program, (2) preparing the material, (3) preparing the observation guide, (4) designing the reading test by using carousel brainstorming strategy, (5) designing the criteria of success of the research. Choosing the Theme. The research consulted with the English Lecturer to choose the suitable theme of this research is "Legal Education in Indonesia because it deals with reading

comprehension of narrative text for Constitutional law program while the example of carousel brainstorming was taken from the internet. Preparing the Observation Guide, the observation guide was used to observe the real condition of teaching and learning reading process in the classroom by zoom. It was used to record the students' involvement in the teaching and learning process whether they are active or passive, especially reading comprehension of narrative text by using carousel brainstorming strategy. The forms of the observation guide were observation checklist that contained the indicators to be observed and field notes.

Design of criteria In this classroom action research by zoom, the criteria of success was based on score in reading test. The students were considered to be successful if 75% of the students had achieved the standard average score that was 77 or more. Besides, the students' involvement in teaching learning process was considered successful if there are 75% of the students involved actively in the process of reading activities. These criteria were used as the main consideration to determine whether the implementation of the research was successful or not.

In the first and second meeting, the researcher carried out the action by teaching reading using carousel brainstorming strategy to improve the ability of the students in reading narrative text. In this case, the researcher assigned with some exercises to write a narrative text based on their brainstorming. Meanwhile, in the third meeting, the researcher and English Lecturer gave the reading test to the students to measure their reading ability in reading narrative text. Classroom Observation and Evaluation, aimed to observe the students' activities during the teaching and learning process of reading by using carousel brainstorming strategy by zoom. The researcher used observation checklist as the instruments in the observing students' active participation. The teacher activity had been observed in form of field note. In this classroom observation was conducted twice by via zoom. The students made their carousel brainstorming by doing some steps: (1) reading the topic in the middle, (2) thinking of as many to put the words or phrases as they can which are related to the topic, (3) trying to put the words phrases into the bubbles, (4) eliminating the inappropriate words, (5) developing their brainstorming

Collecting Data, kinds of data in this research, namely qualitative and quantitative data. The qualitative data were gained by observation about the way the lecturer action. The quantitative data were gained by reading test and the result of classroom observation by via zoom. **Qualitative Data**, in this research are attained by observation in implementing of the action. The researcher observed the implementation of the actions in the aspect of opening the lesson, main activities, and closing the lesson by zoom. The instruments used in the observation was in a form of a field note. The observer took a note related to questions on what the doer had done in implementing the action. **Quantitative Data**, based on Observation by zoom was conducted twice in each activities. This observation was intended to know the students' participation when they were taught reading by using Carousel brainstorming strategy. The observation checklist was used as instruments to record students' active participation during the teaching and learning process. The indicators of the active students could be seen in asking question and answering questions, paying attention during the lesson, using Carousel brainstorming in their pre-reading, proofread their partner's draft, and reading narrative text. If the students fulfilled at the least three indicators they were categorized as active students. This research was successful if about 75% of the students were active in teaching and learning process of reading by using Carousel brainstorming strategy.

Research instruments were used in this research by data collecting. The primary data and the supporting data. The instruments used the collecting primary data were observation checklist, field note, and reading test, while supporting data were gathered through an interview based on observation, Arikunto (2000) suggested that the best way for doing observation is by using observation checklist, The observation checklist was used to record the students' involvements the teaching and learning process whether they were active or passive.

In this research, English Lecture did direct observation in the classroom by zoom to know the students' participation when they were taught reading narrative text by the researcher using Carousel brainstorming strategy. On the other hand, observation was done by researcher to observe and note all of things happened in the classroom during the teaching and learning process. The indicator of active students could be seen asking questions and answering question, paying attention during lesson, using Carousel brainstorming in their pre-reading, proofread their partner's draft, and reading narrative text. The field note contained some questions that guide the observer in collecting data. The observer takes a note related to the questions on what the was have done in implementing the action. Test was used to know measurement the students' reading comprehension to the material given that to measure the students' reading comprehension. The test the students' reading comprehension in pre-assessment. The research used written test to know students' ability in reading and lecture gave to students text narrative to students and then students identify main idea sentence in the text narrative. Pre-assessment in the form multiple choice items which is consisted of 40 question. The expected answer were A, B, C And D. Each the correct answer had 1 point and incorrect answers got 0 point. The purpose of the pre-assessment

conducted was find initial condition of the subject in reading comprehension. Meanwhile the pre-assessments would reflect the improve of Carousel Brainstorming strategy

Table 1. Criteria of scoring reading comprehension

Variable	Sub-Variable	Indicator
Reading comprehension	Main idea	The students can identify the main idea of the reading passage well.
	Understanding text organization	The students can understand well about the organization or the order of the text.
	Inferences	The students can understand where the text is refers to. So, they can understand even they vocabulary of the text were changed in its pronouns, etc.
	Predicating	The students can encourage them selves to look at the subject or title of the passage, and to think about the possible content. If doesn't matter if the learner do not predict correctly. The activity still helps prepare them for reading.
	Vocabulary	The students can try and gues the general sense difficult word, and there are a number of activities which help the reader deal with unfamiliar vocabulary without using dictionary or asking the teacher to explain and translate.

Each correct answer given a score of 1, and for each incorrect answer given a score of 0. there are 40 questions, then the maximum number of scores is 40. student scores were taken from the total score (correct answers) multiplied by the total number of questions. 40 multiplied by 2.5 so that the maximum value achieved by students is 100. Arikunto (2010), stated the interview is the fastest way for collecting the research data. It was applied for obtaining the supporting first and hand data about some information that had been done in preliminary research, such as the result of reading test in pre action and the students' reading problems. The interview was conducted with the English Lecturer. In this case, structured interview was used in which a list of questions is used as guide while interviewing. Documentation is supports research in the form of several students' score while applying Strategy in reading comprehension. Data Analysis, they colleted in this research, the reading are qualitative data gained from field note and quantitative data are collected from the reading achievement test score and the result of observation during the teaching and learning process. The quantitative data are analyzed the following form. The categories table can be seen as follow:

Table : Percentage of students' Score category²

Score Interval	Category
80-100	Very Good
70-79	Good
60-69	Moderate
50-59	Low
<49	Failure

The formula bellow is used to find the students' mastery in average.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

P : The percentage of the students' reading skill

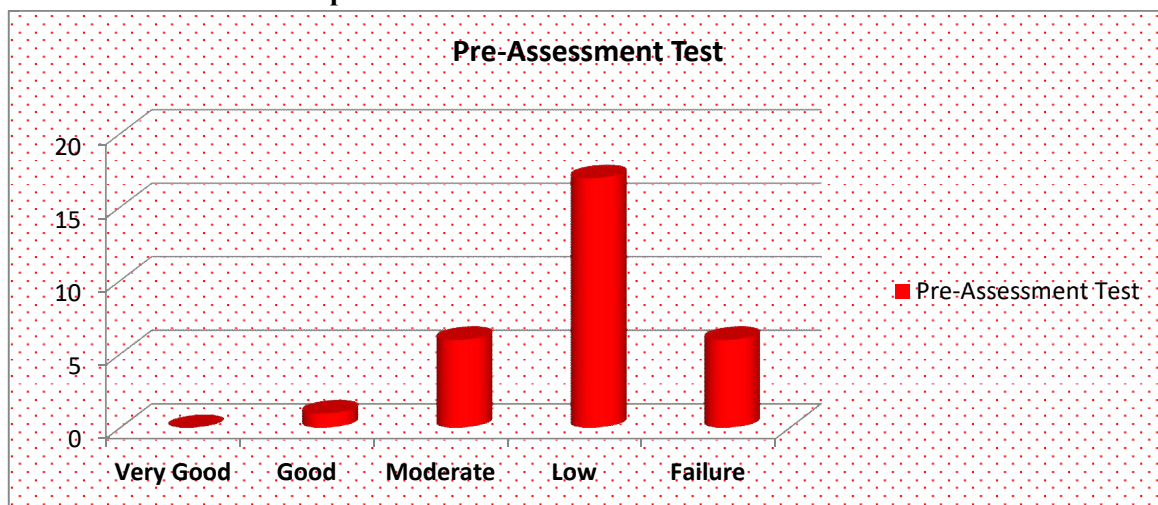
F : Total score of the students

N : Total number of the students

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

This result of the research based on the data collection and analysis. This research showed that the students' ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension. It was improved significantly. It can be proved from the comparison between the result of pre-assessment score and the students score in the last. The detail descriptions can be explained in the following. Pre-assessment in the first step was done by the researcher. It was conducted on February 2th, 2021. It was done to get the students' basic ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension. The result of pre-assessment test showed that students' ability in comprehending narrative text of reading comprehension. While the teacher was teaching, there were some problems found especially in how to teach English Lecturer in this class by zoom. First, when opening the lesson, the lecturer immediately checked the attendance list of students and asked students to open their English textbooks to continue the subject matter without reviewing the lessons learned at previous meeting. Even though the activity of reviewing the lessons learned is one of important activities to help students recall the material that has been taught and its relationship with the next material. Furthermore, the lecturer explained the material too quickly so that students have not yet grasped what lecturer has taught, but He/she has continued the material to the next discussion. Lecturer does not give students the opportunity to ask whether they understood or not with the material being taught. He immediately asked students to do the exercises in the English textbooks and collect them when the lesson was over. In closing activity, Lecturer brought the students's assignments and corrected them at home and wasshared with the students at the next meeting. Thus, the students did not know the mistakes they have made in the assignments because it was not discussed by lecturer. The Result of Pre-AssessmentsTest, To get students' basic skill in Reading Comprehension of describing narrative text before getting action, the researcher conducted pre-assessments test by giving instruction the prepared instrument to the students on February 02, 2021. The detail caclulation can be seen in appendix about the students score in pre-assessment test. The description can be explained based on the following chart:

Graphic : The Result of Pre-Assessment Test



Garaphic above show that the students got 25 as the lowest score and 75 as the highest score. The students average ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension was included moderate category. For the detail explanations about students' percentage of qualification, see the following table :

Table : The Percentage of Pre Assessment Test

No	Score Interval	Qualification	Number of the students	Percentage (%)
1	80-100	Very Good	-	-
2	70-79	Good	1	3.33 %
3	60-69	Moderate	6	20 %
4	50-59	Low	17	56.66 %
5	<49	Failure	6	20 %

Accoding to the table above, the students' ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension was: students (0 %) were included into "Very Good" category; 1 student (33.33 %) was included into "Good" category; students (20 %) were included into "Moderate" category; 17 students (56.66 %) were included into "Low" category; 6 students (20 %) were included into "Failure" category. The result of calculation showed that students average ability in comprehending narrative text of reading cmprehending was "Low" category with average score (50,1). The impplication principle of Crousel's

strategy was conducted in 4 meetings. Each meeting consisted of 2 x 40 minutes by zoom. First meeting was conducted on 12th February 2021; Second meeting was conducted on 16th February 2021; These meetings were conducted based on strategy that had been planned. In this step, the researcher had mastered the teaching planning and activities before starting the implementation in class. By process, the implementation of the plan to see how the strategy can solve the classroom problems. In the implementation of First meeting, researcher applied the lesson plan that has designed before: **Pre-Learning Activities**, Reseracher prepared the students and checked their attendance. Therefore, in this stage, the researcher did the following activities:

- 1) Organized the students in order to sit with group by zoom
- 2) Checked the students' attendance by zoom
- 3) Informed the students about aims of learning instruction. In this case, the objectives of Carousel Brainstorming Strategy.
- 4) Motivated the students in learning English, especially Reading Comprehension in describing narrative text by zoom
- 5) Introduction students about the Carousel Brainstorming Strategy by zoom.

While-Learning Activities can be said as score activities. These are the teaching procedure or the activities in teaching Reading comprehension Carousel Brainstorming Strategy in describing local tourism objects:

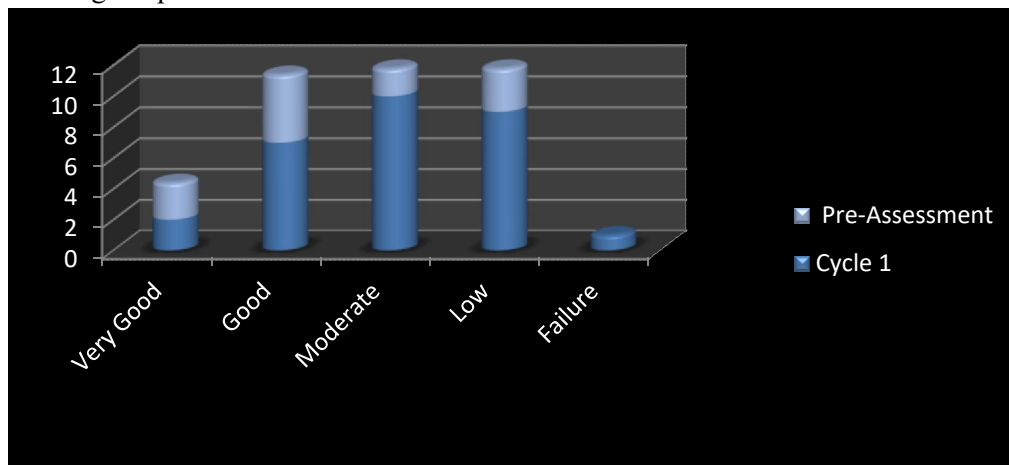
- 6) Researcher gave brainstorming and asking the students about the lesson.
- 7) Researcher asked the students to discuss of the lesson that they are going to learn of narrative.
- 8) Researcher gave students stimuli by some questions about the lesson.
- 9) Researcher explained to students that there are four type of questions they would encounter.
- 10) Researcher read a short passage aloud to the students.
- 11) When Researcher finished reading, read the question aloud to students and Researcher decide which type of question have been asked to answer.
- 12) Researcher showed to students how to find information to answer the question of narrative text (i.e, the text, from your own experience.)
- 13) Researcher invited students to read another passage on their own, using a partner to determine the type of question and how to find the answer.
- 14) After students had practiced this process for several type of question and over several lessons, Researcher invite students to read passage and try to create different type of question for reading.
- 15) Researcher divided classroom into several groups by zoom. In group consist of 4-6 students
- 16) Researcher gave students worksheet that contain the text of narrative and the question that should be answered by the discples.
- 17) The students made a small note individually about what they know and do not know from the worksheet that is give.
- 18) After that, the students discussed with their group to discuss the contents of the make they made by zoom.
- 19) After studnets finished discussion, the teacher ask students to develop their interest experience in simple writing of reacout text on the paper.
- 20) Finnally, the teacher asked the students to finish it if they are not finished yet.

Post-Learning Activities, At the last part of the lesson, the activities were:

- 21) Researcher helped the students to make conclusion of the lesson.
- 22) The students expressed thier feeling about the lesson.
- 23) Researcher asked the students to learn more about the learning material at home and did more practice

After implementing *Carousel Brainstorming Strategy* in first meeting, the researcher conducted test for investigation students' progrees. The test was conducted on February 02, 2021, Carousel Brainstorming Strategy. Second meeting, Researcher taught about narrative text. Then Researcher gave stressing for the students about their weekness in First meering especially which concerned with the rules of the strategy. In other words, this meeting was conducted to improve students' understanding about Carousel Brainstorming Strategy. The use of it instrument, and introduces material about narrative text. However, in this meeting by zoom, Reseacher focused on giving the students emphasis of improtant things by Carousel Brainstorming Strategy. In this meeting, Researcher also introduces them about short message as a new material. The text will be used to apply Carousel Brainstorming Strategy in order to give some understanding for them about strategy. The third meeting was conducted on 22th February 2021. In this step Researcher stressed the material by viewing the students' exercicse in meeting 1 and 2 to strengthen their understanding about the Carousel Brainstorming strategy and narrative text which they have learned.

The teacher, gave the students’ evaluation test of First meeting to see their improvement in reading comprehension after action in meeting. The result of the test of First meeting in this research can be seen on the following Graphic:



It above shows that the students got 40 as the lowest score and 86 as higher score. They average ability in comprehending narrative text of reading comprehension was included moderate and good category. For the detail explanations about students’ percentage of qualification, see the following table

Table : The Percentage of First Meeting Test

No	Score Interval	Qualification	Number of the students	Percentage (%)
1	80-100	Very Good	2	6.66 %
2	70-79	Good	7	23.33%
3	60-69	Moderate	10	33.33 %
4	50-59	Low	9	30 %
5	<49	Failure	1	3.33%

Based on the data in the table above, the students’ ability in comprehending Narrative text of reading comprehension were : 1 students’ (6.66 %) included into “Very good” category; 7 (23.33 %) included into “Good” category; 10 students’ (33.33 %) included into “Moderate” category; 9 students’ (30 %) included into “ Low” category; and 1 students’ (3.33 %) included into “Failure”. The calculation shows that the students ability in comprehending narrative text of reading comprehension after giving first action was” Moderate” category. The average score in First meeting showed a significant progress (62.43). The Students’ Improvement in Reading Comprehension in Describing Carousel Brainstorming Strategy, This part only gave describing about the students’ improvement quantitatively and qualitatively during the action in pre-assessment, First meeting and second meeting. the process of teaching and learning by Carousel Brainstorming Strategy. It can be legitimated that this strategy could improve students’ability of Syariah Faculty especially Constitutional law program of IAIN BengkuluAcademic year 2018/2019. It was a recommended that teaching strategies for English lecturer The progress of students can be seen as the following chart:Students’ Improvement in Reading Comprehension in DescribingCarousel Brainstorming Strategy.

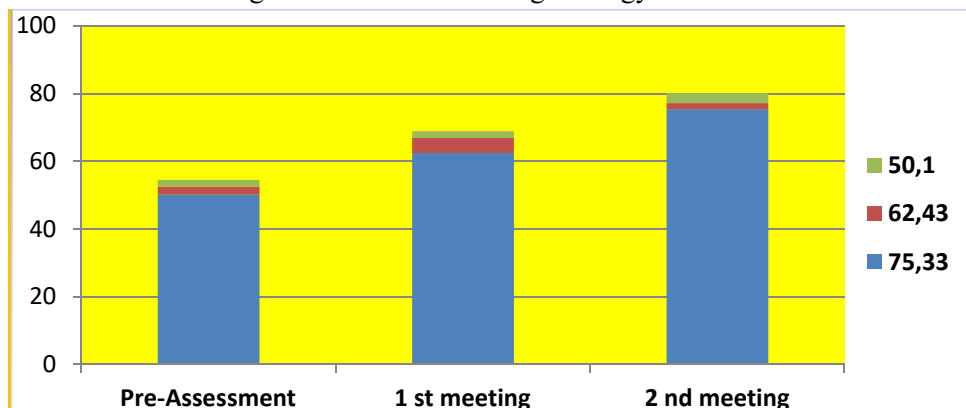


Chart above shows that the students’ average score from pre-assessment until Second meeting improved significantly. In pre-assessment, the students got (50,1) average score score that included into “Moderate” category. Then, in first meeting, after getting intial actions, the students average score was improved. They got (62,43) that was included into “Moderate” category. In the second meeting , the students got significant improvement in their average score. They got (75,33) that was included into “Good” category. In this stage, the researcher stopped to give the students actions because they had reached the research target. The result of test of Second meeting in this research can be seen on the following Chart:

The Result of the Second meeting test

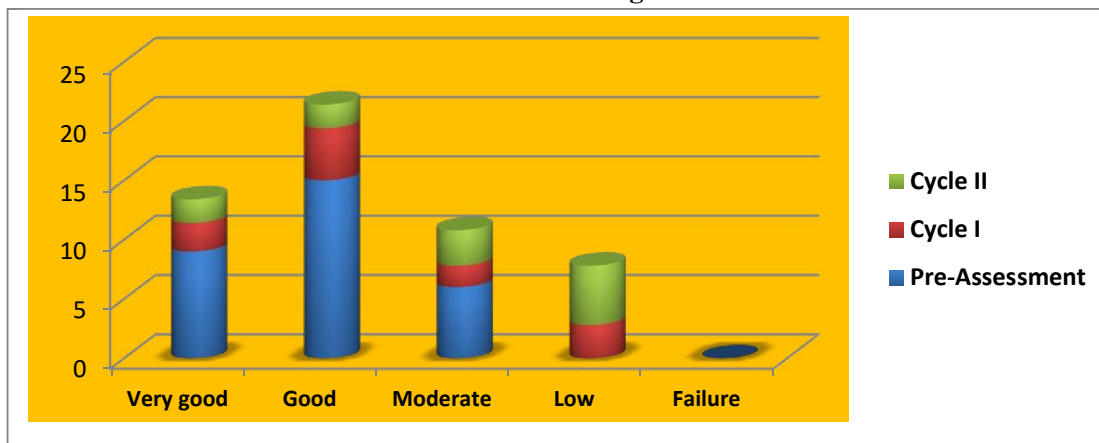


Chart above shows that the students got 60 as the moderate score and 90 the highest score. The students’ average ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension was included very good category. For the detail explanation about students’ percentage of qualification, see the following table.

Table : Percentage of second meeting Test

No	Score Interval	Qualification	Number of the students	Percentage (%)
1	80-100	Very Good	9	30 %
2	70-79	Good	15	50%
3	60-69	Moderate	6	20%
4	50-59	Low	-	-
5	<49	Failure	-	-

Based on the data in the table above, the students’ ability in comprehending Narrative texts of reading comprehension were: 9 students’ (30 %) included into “Very Good” category; 15 students’(50,1%) included into “Good” category; 6 students’ (20 %) included into “Moderate” category and there was no students’ who included into “Low and “Failure”. The calculation shows that students’ ability in comprehending Narrative text of reading comprehension after giving first action was “Good” category. The average score in cycle I showed a significant progres (75.33).

Based on the data, which were collected in the process of four meeting,, the research found thatthe students had been succeeded in comprehending narrative text of reading comprehension. Most of the students’ had understod about the process and implementation of Carousel Barainstorming Strategy. They looked very enthusiam and high motivation in improving their reading comprehension skill. Finally, from the students distribution score in second meeting , it was obvious that there was very significant improvments made by students’ in comprehending Narrative texts of reading comprehension. Between the students’ average score in second meeting and Pre-Assessment test. It mean that Carousel brainstorming Strategy is one of the strategies to apply by teachers to improve students’ ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension, This research showed that the students’ ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension was improved significantly after the researcher gave the students actions byCarousel brainstorming Strategy which consisted of four meeting. this research indicated that it is one of appropriate teaching strategy to improve stuedents ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension and gave the motivation for them such as expressed by experts.According to Ruorbel, carousel brainstorming provides and opportunity to generate lot of idea in resonss to different prompts as well as to thingking of others in group. Point out that Carousel brainstorming allow a lecturer to have students pull out and thingking about what they know about subtopic within a large topic in reading.

This strategy is also activating and motivation background knowledge and to check understanding after studying a general topic.Carousel brainstorming strategy is aproprite strategy in teaching reading comprehension it requires students to acess background knowledge or review what they have learned by thingking about subtopic within a boarder topic. This strategy also uncrease students reading skill.This strategy provides an opportunity to make sure that everyone is aware all the ideas that are generated because it realise on group this strategy also applies to improve reading skill.Firstly, the researcher conducted pre-assessments test to know the students’ basic skill in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension. The result shows that the students’ avarage ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension was included into “poor” category with average (50,1). The students got (26) as lowest score and (75) as the highest score. The caluculation showed that the students’ average ability in comprehending narative text of reading comprehension was : 0 students (0%) were included into “Very good” category; 1 student (3.33 %) were included into “Good” category; 6 students (20 %)

were included into “Moderate” category; 17 students (**56.66 %**) were included into “Low” category; 6 students (**20 %**) were included into “Failure” category “Low” category with average score (**50,1**). Secondly, the results of first meeting show that the students’ ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension was included into “Moderate” category with average score (**62.43**). It shows significant improvement after the first meeting given. The students’ lowest score was (40), and higher score was (86). There were 2 students’ (**6.66 %**) included into “Very good” category; 7 students’ (**23.33 %**) included into “Good” category; 10 students’ (**33.33 %**) included into “Moderate” category; 9 students’ (**30 %**) included into “Low” category; 1 student (**3.33 %**) included into “Failure”. The calculation shows that the students’ ability in comprehending Narrative text of reading comprehension after giving first action was “Moderate” category.

The average first meeting showed a significant progress (**62.33**). In this step, the researcher found that almost all of the students’ basically have good basic skill of reading comprehension at that time. It needed time to make them familiar with the strategy. The result of the first meeting showed significant improvement of the students’ ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension, but the target of the research has not been achieved yet. Thirdly, Second meeting showed that four was a significant improvement made by the students’ in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension. The students’ average score was (**75.33**). There were: 9 students’ (**30 %**) included into “Very good” category; 15 students’ (**50%**) included into “Good” category; 6 students’ (**20 %**) included into “Moderate” category. Who included into “Low and there was no included Failure”. The calculation shows that the students’ ability in comprehending Narrative text of reading comprehension after giving first action was “Very good” category. The average score in second meeting showed a significant progress (**75.33**). Finally, after giving the actions from first meeting and second meeting, lecturer succeeded in improving the students’ ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension. It can be proved by the comparison result between students’ ability in comprehending narrative text of reading comprehension in pre-assessment test and second meeting showed significant improvement. In pre-assessment, the students’ average was included “poor” category with average score (**50,1**). Second meeting, the students’ average score was included “Good” category with average score (**75.33**). Based on discussion above, it is obvious that Carousel Brainstorming Strategy is an effective strategy to apply by lecturer in order to help students in improving their ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension and gave high confidence for developing their motivation Constitutional law program of IAIN Bengkulu. In addition, the process of Carousel Brainstorming Strategy was regarded as innovative activity in teaching reading texts for students’.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Based on calculating process of the data, the result of this research showed that Carousel Brainstorming Strategy can improve students’ ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension. The result of this research showed that the students’ reading comprehension of narrative text in every cycle was significantly improved. The students’ mean score of pre-assessment was **50,1**. Then in test first meeting, students got mean score **62.43**, in Second meeting, students got mean score **75.33**. The mean score from each meeting showed that students’ reading comprehension was improved. It is also supported by results of observational data, and documentation that shows that there is an increase in students’ motivation and involvement in the process of learning and teaching. It can be seen from the students’ score in pre-assessment test and Second meeting. In pre-assessment test the students’ average was included “Poor” category with average score (**50,1**). In the second meeting, the students’ average score was included “Good” category with average score (**75.33**). It means that Carousel Brainstorming Strategy gave many contributions for students’ ability in comprehending narrative texts of reading comprehension and giving motivation how to comprehend the reading text at Constitutional law program of IAIN Bengkulu.

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