

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter talks about the study's background, how the research question was made, why the study was done, how important it was, the hypothesis, the study's scope and limitations, and what key terms mean..

A. Background of Study

Reading is a set of skills that involve figuring out how a written word, like a letter or sign, makes sense and what it means. When it comes to language skills, especially reading, it becomes a scale of importance that every student must learn. For higher education students, a successful educational process closely relates to reading activities. People will gain new knowledge and insights that can improve their intelligence by doing reading activities. Thus, reading is needed as a medium to study various fields of science. According to (Patel & Jain, 2008), reading is a skill that is very important and beneficial to humans. The successful reading is essential for them in the context of the development both academic and non-academic skills. Therefore, students should conduct reading activities because of their needs, not coercion. If students read because of their needs, they will get the much information they need. Whereas, If studnets are forced to read, they will not learn as much as they could.

Meliyawati (2016: 3) defines reading as the ability to be a part of a highly complex process that involves various components, all while being aware that reading is the act of comprehending a written text. It can be

understood as an activity aimed at extracting meaning from the material being read. One of the most important language skills for children to learn is reading. It involves actively extracting information from a written piece, understanding it word by word in order to gain knowledge and information.. In addition, other experts who provide views on reading are Anderson, Richard C, and Pearson, P. David (1984) in his book entitled "A Schema-Theoretic View of Basic Processes in Reading". According to Anderson and Pearson, reading involves the use of schema, which is the framework of understanding or knowledge possessed by the reader about a particular topic. Schema will help the reader in understanding the text more effectively, because the reader can relate the newly read information with the knowledge he already has.

Reading is an essential component of most people's life nowadays. Through reading, we can learn and master many different things. (Nurhayati, n.d.) says that the reason for reading will affect how well you learn to understand what you're reading. If a person can understand what he or she reads better the more important the reason is for reading. (Nurhayati, 2023) says that the general and specific purposes of reading are different. In general, among other things, get information, learn more, and have fun. Particularly, the point of reading is to learn facts, find out about something special or difficult, judge the quality of someone else's work, get emotional pleasure, and pass the time.

In fact, very few Indonesian people are interested in reading (edukasi.kompas.com). Central Connecticut State University did a study called "Most Littered Nation in the World" in March 2016. Indonesia was ranked 60th out of 61 countries for how interested people were in reading. Indonesia is below Thailand (which is ranked 59th) and above Botswana (which is ranked 61st). The figures show that Indonesia still doesn't use its infrastructure very much. The amount of libraries, books, and mobile library cars, as well as the steps it takes for reading to become part of society in Indonesia, are all signs of a growing interest in reading. (Nurhayati, 2019) it starts with teaching children to read, making reading a part of who they are, and making reading a part of their culture.

According to (edukasi.kompas.com), there is a significant issue regarding the low interest in reading in Indonesia. This is evidenced by a study conducted by Central Connecticut State University in March 2016, titled "Most Littered Nation in the World." The study ranked Indonesia 60th out of 61 countries in terms of reading interest. Indonesia's ranking falls below Thailand (59th) and above Botswana (61st). This data highlights the limited utilization of reading infrastructure in the country. (Nurhayati, 2018) the success of cultivating an interest in reading should not solely be measured by the number of libraries, books, and mobile library vehicles available. It should also consider the various stages involved in making reading a cultural practice in Indonesia. This includes teaching children how to read, fostering a reading habit as part of their

character development, and ultimately making reading an integral part of Indonesian culture.

According to Palani (2012), reading habit plays a vital role in establishing a literate society. It not only affects people's personalities, but it also helps them develop critical thinking skills and generate new ideas. Furthermore, successful reading is a critical component of effective learning, and it is inextricably linked to the total educational process. Therefore, achieving educational success necessitates the cultivation of a successful reading habit. (Astuti, 2022,)reading is the act of finding and making sense of written words. Comprehension skills help students understand what words mean both on their own and in the context of a sentence. Additionally, reading habit encompasses automatic and unconscious processes help us figure out what a text means, as explained by Zwiers (2004: p. 3). Through regular engagement in reading, individuals can enhance their reading comprehension abilities.

A strong reading habit can be identified through several indicators. These include fluency and automaticity (Morris et al., 2006), accuracy (Schwanenflugel et al., 2004), engaging in enjoyable reading practices, consuming a wide variety of reading materials, possessing good English proficiency (Akyay & Ogeyik, 2009; Renandya, 2007), maintaining a positive attitude towards reading, engaging in conscious and enthusiastic reading, and having a teacher who fosters a love of reading (Park, 2006). These indicators collectively reflect a robust and healthy reading habit.

(Nurhayati & Fitriana, 2018) reading habits are more permanent than passive qualities that imply an injunction against actions that indicate volitional experience; therefore they are intentional. With repeated action, a habit grows, but a habit can also diminish with the cessation of an action. But a habit can also diminish with the cessation of an action (Stone & Stone, 1990). A habit is a consistent, regular, and frequently unconsciously acquired pattern of behavior to perform an action through repeated repetition applied to any activity that is established over time as part of an individual's personality (Good et al., 2008).

Patel and Jain (2008), on page 114, also say that reading habits not only help students learn from their cultural background, but they are also very helpful when they have free time. This is also backed up by study done by the National Endowment for the Arts of the USA (2007, pp. 3–4), which shows a strong link between reading every day and getting better at reading and doing better in school. (Nurhayati, 2014) reading habits are formed both inside and outside of a person, by things like their environment, schooling, social background, and access to books. Sangkaeo (1999) says that reading habits are actions that show how a person likes to read and what kind of reading they like.

(Nurhayati, 2008) found that reading habits can affect oral language skills, such as the ability to understand and use vocabulary. In their study, they found that children who read frequently had a wider vocabulary and better comprehension and vocabulary use than children

who rarely read. They also found that reading not only improves written language skills, but can also affect spoken language skills. This is due to the fact that reading allows readers to be exposed to new words and used in the right context, thus improving language comprehension and overall communication skills. Therefore, regular reading can help in the overall development of language skills, both oral and written.

On the previous research conducted by Tubagus in his research entitled “*Correlation Between Student’S Reading Habit And Their Reading Comprehension Skill At Health Sciences (2020)*”, the variables are reading habit and reading comprehension, this study used correlation design with the result was there is a positive and significant correlation between students' reading habit and their reading comprehension skills at students of Kadiri University. Based on the previous study, researcher gets similarities study, those are two variables that are reading habit and reading comprehension. The instrumen is just a test. The sample in the previous study was 80 students at health sciences, while in this research the sample was 11st grade students of SMAN 1 Kalidawir Tulungagung. The sampling also different, in the previous study used purposive sampling, but in this study used random sampling.

Based the previous study beyond, researcher get similarities study, those are two variables. In this study the instrument is questionnaire and test. The sample in the previous study was the 12 grade of senior high school. But, this research goes different, the sample of the previous

research was 168 students at the 12 grade, while in this research the sample was 49 students at the second grade. The sample is also different, in the previous study purposive sampling for four classes. But, in this research the researcher used random sampling for two classes.

Based on what's been said so far, the researcher did this study to find out whether there is a **Correlation of Reading Habits With Reading Comprehension In 11St Grade Of SMAN 1 Kalidawir Tulungagung.**

B. Formulation of The Problem

According to the background information provided, the research question can be formulated “Is there any correlation between reading habits and reading comprehension of the eleventh grade of SMAN 1 Kalidawir Tulungagung?”

C. Purpose of Study

Based on the formulation of the problem, the purpose of the study is to find out if there is any correlation of reading habits with reading comprehension in 11st grade of SMAN 1 Kalidawir Tulungagung.

D. Formulation of Hypothesis

This study will use two different kinds of hypotheses:

1. Null hypothesis (H_0)

There is no significant correlation between reading habit and reading comprehension achievement of 11st grade students of SMAN 1 Kalidawir Tulungagung.

2. Alternative hypothesis (H_a)

There is significant correlation between reading habit and reading comprehension achievement of 11st grade students of SMAN 1 Kalidawir Tulungagung.

E. Significant of Study

The findings of this study are thought to provide advantages both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

The answer of this study is to find out the correlation between reading habits and reading comprehension. The researcher hopes that this research will be usefull in the future.

2. Practically

- a. For the teacher, they can have a better understanding of the subject matter to be taught, Improve teaching skills and facilitate class discussions.
- b. For the student, they canmprove reading and language comprehension skills, Increase knowledge and insights on specific topics.

F. Scope and Limitation Study

The researcher focus in this study was on the students' reading habits as well as their ability to comprehend what they read. The researcher anticipated that students would have a high level of reading comprehension despite the fact that kids have a strong reading habit. Given that the

students have a poor history of reading for pleasure, the researcher anticipated that the pupils would have difficulty reading.

G. Definition of Key Terms

The researcher aims to clarify the terminology used in the title of the study to prevent any potential confusion among readers regarding the specific language aspects examined in this research. The following definitions are provided to enhance understanding:

1. Correlation

Correlation refers to the statistical relationship between two variables. It is a measure of the degree to which the variables are associated or connected with each other.

2. Reading habit

Reading habit is practice of reading regularly as a leisure activity or for gaining knowledge. Reading habits can be cultivated at any age and can be a lifelong source of pleasure and personal growth.

3. Reading comprehension

Reading comprehension is the ability to understand and interpret written text. It involves the use of various strategies, such as identifying main ideas, making inferences, and analyzing text structure, in order to extract meaning from written materials. It is an important skill for success in school and in many careers, and it can be improved through practice and instruction.