

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background, research questions, purposes of the study, significances of research, hypothesis, research methodology, the specification of reading habit questionnaire, the indicators and scores of reading habit questionnaire. and data analysis.

I.I Background

Having avid reading habit from an early age seems to be a necessity in this digitization era. The ability to read opens up new knowledge and opportunities makes the students get more information and pleasures. Students can do many things that are parts of modern life, such as reading newspapers, magazines, job information and maps. That is why reading plays an important role in teaching and learning process of English, especially in reading to get more comprehension of new knowledge.

The aims of this study are to know the students' habit of reading online materials and their achievement in reading comprehension of the 11th-grade students of SMAN 1 Ciemas. Reading had come to be an important skill that must be owned by the students. To become a good reader, the students must have a good comprehension achievement. Palani (2012, p. 92) stated that reading is a process of thinking, evaluating, judging, imagining, reasoning, and problem-solving.

Reading becomes more important in the new knowledge and remains the most effective human activity for transforming information into knowledge. There are some previous studies in this research:

Akanda, Hoq, and Hasan (2013) stated that more and more books and reading materials should be made available to students to increase their interest in reading. Moreover, Akanda, Hoq, and Hasan (2013) claimed that as well as the content of the reading materials, the design and presentation are also a great importance in keeping the students' interest. They also stated that interesting and useful reading materials should be accessible online as young people are mostly interested in the World Wide Web, social networking, blogging, etc.

Based on the explanation above, reading is an important educational goal, to make the students more interested in reading using the internet. Without reading, one's language would not improve. Reading also is a good thing in life because it is a factor of great importance in the individual development.

Nowadays, the internet has provided students with infinite sources of authentic materials in the form of news, graphics, video games, music, and all of which are believed to enhance students' knowledge (Abdollahpour & Maleki, 2012). Therefore, the researcher concludes that the readers quickly get the information easily by visiting google, asking Mozilla Firefox, etc. Reading could not only be done with books, articles, or newspapers, but can also be done with technology. For example, people can read news by accessing the internet and searching the information from their smartphone or laptop, whatever they want.

This is one of the examples of the development of technology. Therefore, by accessing the internet, it helps the readers get more information and it makes easier to communicate.

Based on the previous studies, the researcher assumes that the internet has become an important thing in life. Everyone needs the internet. For example: googling video games, music, especially for youth. This study is different from the previous studies. This study concerns about the students' habit of reading online materials such as online news, online magazines, e-books, stories, novels, emails, and articles.

It was found that the difficulties in reading English are influenced by several factors: especially in the 11th-grade students of SMAN 1 Ciemas. *First*, students have faced problem in comprehending a reading passage. *Second*, the students have the difficulty of understanding a sentence. *Third*, the students are lack of reading. As we know that the internet is very important for a person to know what is happening around the world and it makes a person informed about the surroundings.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background above, the problems to be discussed in this research are formulated in the following research question:

1. What is the students' habit of reading online materials?
2. What is the students' achievement in reading comprehension at the 11th-grade students of SMAN 1 Ciemas?

3. How significant is the correlation between students' habit of reading online materials and their achievement in reading comprehension at the 11th-grade students of SMAN 1 Ciemas?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

1. To know the students' habit of reading online materials at the 11th-grade students' of SMAN 1 Ciemas.
2. To Identify the student's achievement in reading comprehension at the 11th-grade students of SMAN 1 Ciemas
3. To know the correlation between students' habit of reading online materials and their achievement in reading comprehension.

1.4 Significance of Research

It is expected that the research inspires other teachers to make some teaching variations. Therefore, the students do not feel bored with reading, and the result of this study may give more information about the students' habit of reading online materials and their achievement in reading comprehension.

Practically, this research gives some information for the 11th-grade students of SMAN 1 Ciemas. It would be an effort for them to make the students more interested in reading online materials. The result of this study is to expected to increase their interests in reading. They should get good achievement in reading comprehension.

1.5 Hypothesis

According to Creswell (2012), hypothesis is a statement in quantitative research in which the investigator makes a prediction or conjecture about the outcome of a relationship among attributes or characteristics. The researcher assumes that there are significances about the correlation between student habit of reading online materials and their achievement in reading comprehension. This research has two variables. The student's habit of reading online materials is variable X and their achievement in reading comprehension is variable Y. The hypothesis in this research is:

- a) Null Hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant positive correlation between students' habit of reading online materials and their achievement in reading comprehension.
- b) Alternative Hypothesis (H_a): There is a significant positive correlation between students' habit of reading online materials and their achievement in reading comprehension.

1.6 Research Methodology

A. Research Design

This research is quantitative research. The researcher is intended to find out whether there was any significant correlation between students' habit in reading online materials and their achievement in reading comprehension. According to Creswell (2012), quantitative research is an approach for testing objective theories by examining the relationship between variables. These

variables, in turn, can be measured, typically on instruments, that numbered data can be analyzed using statistical procedures. The final written report has a set structure consisting of introduction, literature, and theory, methods, results, and discussion.

B. The Method of Research

The researcher used a questionnaire to know students' reading habits online materials score. And the researcher conducted reading comprehension achievement test to measure their reading comprehension score. Then, Pearson Product Moment is used to correlate two variables and to find out the positive significant relationship between students' reading habit online materials and their reading comprehension achievement. The independent variable of this research was the students' reading habit online materials (variable X) and the students' reading comprehension achievement was the dependent variable (variable Y).

C. Research Site

The location of this research is SMAN 1 Ciemas. This school was chosen for the reason of the researcher's observation of the problem. Moreover, the researcher is teaching at that school and knows the students' problem.

D. Population and Sample

Fraenkel (2012, p.91) stated that population is the larger group to which one hopes to apply the result. Furthermore, Creswell (2012, p.142) added that it is a group of individual who have some common characteristic that the researcher can identify and study. In this case, the target populations were the 11th-grade students of SMAN 1 Ciemas. There are 212 students of six classes of 11th-grade

students. In this research, the researcher used the sample from 37 students of the 11th-grade students' of SMAN1 Ciemas.

E. Research Instrument

The instruments of this research are questionnaire and reading test. The questionnaire was about students' habit of reading online materials and their achievement in reading comprehension. Then, the reading test focused on examining students' reading comprehension achievement.

a) Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher distributed the questionnaire to know students habit online materials score. In determining students score, the respondents ticked the available responses provided in the questionnaire. The questionnaire was written in Indonesian, in order to make easier for the respondents to answer the questions. The questionnaire was given consists of three indicators. The indicators are taken from Cesar's (2011). The theory about reading aspects: reading a number of books, reading frequency, and motivation in reading. The questionnaire consists of 27 items. In this part, the researcher asked the students to choose one option that they want. It means that the answers must reflect their personality or their real life about their frequency of reading habit in the reading online materials when they were reading, and what they were reading.

The researcher used four options in order to the answer more effective reading of the answer reflecting the respondents' life. The indicators and scores of the questionnaire are explained as follows:

Table 1.1

The table of indicators and scores of reading habit questionnaire

Indicators	Scores
Always (selalu)	4
Often (sering)	3
Sometimes (kadang-kadang)	2
Never (tidak pernah)	1

b) Reading Test

The test was conducted in order to find out the students' reading comprehension ability in online materials. This test was multiple choices in which the students asked to choose one correct answer from the options a, b, c, d, e. In this test there 30 items and those were taken from textbooks and articles on the internet. The test was conducted within 30 minutes. The test items were about the aspects of reading such as main idea, finding detail information, inference, reference, and vocabulary.

1.7 Data Analysis

The kind of this research is the study of correlation. The technique of data analysis used the statistical analysis. To find out each variable of study, the data are gathered from the result of a questionnaire to know the student's habit of reading online and reading test to know the student reading comprehension achievement score.

According to (Sudjana, 2005, p.45), the normal distribution of both variable X and Y could find out using the several steps:

a. Looking for the frequency of distribution:

1) Arranging the data obtained from the test

2) Determining the range of data (R) by finding out the highest and the lowest score with the formula:

$$R = (\text{the highest score} - \text{the lowest score}) + 1$$

3) Determining interval of class (K) with the formula:

$$K = 1 + (3,3) \log n$$

4) Determining the length of the interval (P), with the formula:

$$P = \frac{R}{K}$$

5) Making the table of distribution of frequency

a) $S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f_i (X_i - \bar{X})^2}{(n-1)}}$ Counting deviation standard

(Sugiyono, 2009: 58)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f_i \cdot x_i}{\sum f_i} \quad \text{With:}$$

6) Calculating the degree of freedom with the formula:

$$df = K - 3$$

7) Calculating the value of χ^2 from the table

$$\chi^2_{\text{tabel}} = \chi^2_{(1-\alpha)(dk)}$$

8) Calculating normality test criteria

Normality test with determination:

- The data is normal if $\chi^2_{\text{count}} < \chi^2_{\text{table}}$

- The data is abnormal if $\chi^2_{\text{count}} > \chi^2_{\text{table}}$

b. Correlation Analysis

The correlation analysis intends to find out the correlation between one variable to another. Accordingly, the value of each coefficient was computed using Product-Moment Pearson to know the influential relationship between X and Y variable. When both variables are normal distribution and their regression is linear, the Product-Moment Pearson formula as below: (Kranzler & Moursund, 1999, p. 56.)

$$r = \frac{N(\sum XY) - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{(N\sum x^2 - (\sum X)^2)(N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

Table 1.2
The table of correlation analysis

r = correlation coefficient	X and Y variables (variables X and variables Y)
N = the number of class	∑ = Sum

However, when one or both variable is not normal distribution and their regression is not linear, the formula used rank correlation of Spearman's as below:

(Sudjana, 1986)

$$r^2 = 1 - \frac{6\sum b^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

1) Testing the significant correlation coefficient as the steps below:

a) Computing the value of t with formula : (Sudjana, 1986, p, 356)

$$t = \frac{r\sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

b) Determining the value of t in the table based on significance degree of 5%

c) Inspecting the significance under the criteria of significance as bellow:

$$x - t \left(1 - \frac{1}{2a}\right) < t < \left(1 - \frac{1}{2a}\right)$$

2) Determining the level of correlation with criteria (Sudjana & Ibrahim, 1989):

Table 1.3

Table of Correlation Coefficient and Strength

Correlation Coefficient	Strength
0.80-1.00	Very Strong
0.60-0.80	Strong
0.40-0.60	Moderate
0.20-0.40	Weak
0.01-0.20	Very Weak

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