

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Problem

In the global era, there are two languages learning, the first and the second language learning. Brown (2001 : 34) says that the process of learning a second language is fundamentally different from the first language; in the first language, people have learned since they were child, where as second language with learning our first language. Many foreign language are taught in Indonesia, and English is considered as one of the foreign language, which becomes more importantly taught in Indonesia. It is learned and involved in curriculum as one of the compulsory subject that should be taught from the first year junior high school up to the university level.

Stern (1983 :347) says that there are four skills to approaching the language proficiency . One of the skills is reading. Mean while, Hornby (1995 : 968) declares that reading is the action of a person who reads. So, it sounds familiar enough for us to hear the word reading. If we look back, we will recognize that we have been dealing which reading very early in the years of our life. Since in the first year of elementary school we have been learning to reads as the main subject.

This time, many young people and adults wish that they could read more rapidly. To achieve this, they can do it with proper training and by motivating

themselves, because reading activities are designed to improve their reading skills especially in English. By reading, we can get information and knowledge.

The ability to interpret reading materials is very important. To get this one should do certain strategy. Actually, students can do reading activities well if they study some strategy and then practice them. We can use different reading strategies depending on the purpose of reading to avoid the lack understanding, misunderstanding or simple wasted time.

To efficiently read, we should apply theories and strategies of reading. There are four strategies to read efficiency in reading, such as: surveying, skimming, scanning, and phrase reading strategy. These strategies are identified as follows:

Firstly, surveying strategy is a strategy for a quickly and efficiently previewing text content and organization using references and non text materials. Secondly, skimming is a valuable technique for reviewing material or determining. Whether it is relevant for more detailed information. Thirdly, scanning is rapid search for specific information rather than general impression. Fourthly, phrase reading is utilizes to what are essentially advanced scanning skills (Hyland (kral (ed)), 1995 : 107).

Based on the writer observation, many students in our environment are lack of understanding. One of the reason is that they don't know the general outline. They fail to recognize how the text is organized or even to identify what the text is about. Starting from the above conditions, the writer is interesting to

interesting to find out the correlation between surveying and reading comprehension. So, the writer takes the title: The Correlation between The Surveying Strategy and The Students Ability in Reading Comprehension (at the second year students of *SMPN 2 Weru Cirebon*).

B. The Formulation of The Problem

Based on the above statement, the writer formulate some problems in the from of question as follows:

1. The identification of the problem

a. The field of study

The field of study of this thesis includes reading comprehension.

b. The research approach

In the thesis, the writer use the quantitative approach, it means that the data are obtained in particular form of correlation which is presented by number. So, that is can be measured and interpreted by using statistical analysis.

c. The classification of main term

The classification of main term in this thesis is the correlation between the surveying strategy and the students ability in reading comprehension.

2. The kind of problem

The kind of problem is how far the correlation between surveying strategy and the students ability in reading comprehension.

a. The limitation of problem

The writer would like to limit the problem only in the correlation between the surveying strategy and the students ability in reading comprehension.

b. The location of the research

The location of the research is at the second year students of SMPN 2 Weru Cirebon.

3. The question of the research

Based on the previous explanation above, the problem must be formulated as follows:

- a. How is the students' response of surveying strategy at the second year student of *SMP N 2 Weru Cirebon* ?
- b. How is the students' ability in reading comprehension at the second year student of *SMP N 2 Weru Cirebon*?
- c. How is the correlation between the students' response in surveying strategy and students' ability in reading comprehension at the second year students of *SMP N 2 Weru Cirebon* ?

C. The Aims of Research

This research has the purpose as follow:

1. To find out the data about the students' response of surveying strategy at the second year students of *SMPN 2 Weru Cirebon*.
2. To find out the data about the students' ability in reading comprehension at the second year students of *SMPN 2 Weru Cirebon*.
3. To find out the correlation between the students' response of surveying strategy and their ability in reading comprehension at the second year students of *SMPN 2 Weru Cirebon*.

D. The Frame of Thinking

Reading like the other language activities, always takes place in the specific social context in the class. Some reading activities are performed to develop reading skill. Becoming a good reader depends on what the students are reading and their purposes. To efficiency read, we should apply the best strategy. One of the strategy is surveying strategy.

Hyland (Kral (ed), 1995 : 107) says that surveying strategy is a reading strategy for quickly and efficiently previewing text content and organization using references and non text material. Meanwhile, Ali Alkhuli (1979 : 76) declares that surveying provides the reader with a general idea about the content of reading material and its sequence assumptions, main themes and conclusions.

From the description above, the writer concludes that surveying strategy can be described as looking quickly through a text to get an overall idea of what the text might contain.

According to Hornby (1995 : 235) Comprehension is the power of understanding something. Moreover Heidi Byrnes (1998 : 2) says that reading comprehension results when the reader knows which skills and strategies are appropriate for the type of text, and understands how to apply them to accomplish the reading purpose. In brief, reading comprehension can be seen as the capability of the students to comprehend the passage.

Based on the explanation above, it is clear that surveying strategy maybe correlates with the students ability in reading comprehension. From this point of view, the writer guess that the activities of surveying strategy above are to improve students effectiveness and efficiency in reading comprehension.

E. The Steps of Research

1. Data Resource

a. Theoretical data resource

It is aimed to obtain the data theoretical data resource, the writer has read some books about English, some reading text another scientific books which talk about method of teaching, especially in teaching reading and articles that are in accordance with the discussion on the topic of this thesis.

b. Empirical data resource

The empirical data resource is the data taken and obtained from the place where the research and observation are carried out. From the result of observation and interview the writer gets the data of objective condition of the school, the books use by the teacher and the students, for teaching and learning English at school, the method used by the teacher and the result of the test on reading.

2. Population and Sample

a. Population

The population of this research is at second year students of *SMP N 2 Weru Cirebon* – there are 334 students in 7 classroom.

b. Sample

From the number of population above, the writer takes 15% of population, Arikunto (1998 : 117) says that if the number of subject is less than 100, we can use whole subjects where as if the number of subjects is high, we can use 10 – 15% or 20 – 25%.

Based on the explanation by Arikunto, the writer takes 15 % of total

$$\text{population : } \frac{15}{100} \times 334 = 50 \text{ students}$$

This technique used in this sample by using random sampling. In random sampling, the writer takes individual subject for the sample at random.

3. The Technique of Collecting Data

a. Observation

In this case, the writer made an observation to know the major condition of the research place such as : history, the teachers and equipment.

b. Interview

This technique is applied to gain data about students difficulties in learning reading comprehension subject and to find out their response in surveying strategy.

c. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is the technique of investigation used to collect the data objectively from the students. this technique will be implemented to know the students response of surveying strategy correlates with reading comprehension.

d. Test

Test is a unit of question or exercise or other tool which used to measure skill, knowledge, intelligent, ability or talent which : processed by individual or group (Arikunto, 1998 : 139). By using this technique, the writer expects to get data about students response in surveying strategy correlates with reading comprehension.

4. The Technique of Analysis Data

In this research, the writer would like to devoid the data into two techniques namely :

a. Qualitative Data

For the qualitative data, it will be analyzed concerning the main problem the theoretically.

b. The Quantitative Data

For the quantitative data, it will be analyzed with using statistic approach especially correlation.

To look for measure quantitative data, the writer used the steps :

1. To add the percentage of questionnaire answer with the formulation:

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

Where :

P : Percentage

f : Frequency

N : Respondent

100% : Fixed Numeral (Sudijono, 2003 : 40)

2. To make interpretation easier toward the answer from every item it is need the guide lines as follows :

100% : Means all of the respondent

- 90 – 99% : Means almost of respondent
- 60 – 89% : Means most of respondent
- 51 – 59% : Means more than half of respondent
- 40 – 49% : Means a half of respondent
- 10 – 39% : Means small part of respondent
- 1 – 9% : Means very few of respondent
- 0% : Means none of respondent

3. From the percentage above, the writer used the standard as follows :

- 81 – 100% : Means very good
- 61 – 80% : Means good
- 41 – 60% : Means enough or sufficient
- 21 – 40% : Means less
- 0 – 20% : Means more less

To know the correlation between students response in surveying strategy and their ability in reading comprehension used product moment (Sudijono, 2001: 180).

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2\} \{N \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2\}}}$$

Determining the value of correlation, the writer use the criteria of coefficient as follows :

- 0,00 – 0,20 : There is a very low correlation between variable x and variable y, so it is often neglectful.

0,20 – 0,40 : There is a low or weak correlation between variable x and variable y.

0,40 – 0,70 : There is enough or sufficient correlation between variable x and variable y.

0,70 – 0,90 : There is strong or high correlation between variable x and variable y.

0,90 – 1,00 : There is very strong and very high correlation between variable x and variable y.

(Anas Sudijono, 2003 : 180)

5. The Research Hypothesis

There is positive Correlation Between the Surveying Strategy and the Students ability in Reading Comprehension at the second year students of SMPN 2 Weru Cirebon.