

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Problem

Alwasilah (1987:9) says "*Bahasa adalah cara penyampaian gagasan kita ke pikiran orang lain*" From that statement, we know that language is used for communication and interaction. Information is one concrete example of language usage. In daily activity, the process of information transference always goes on from one person to the others. The people always express his mind. Language is also used in educational process. Through language, process of education will run very clear and well, moreover language is also one of subjects that should be given and learnt by the students in every levels of education. And English as a tool of communication has been introduced in the elementary school as so called "*Local Content Subject*". It has been given at the fourth year of elementary school. It is expected the students can master English and develop it as soon as possible.

In order to fulfill the students' needs especially educational information, many authors present the information through book. We know book is one of knowledge sources. All books can answer the student's curiosity and solve their problem. The way is reading. It has to be done as the process of information transference. Tarigan (1979:7) says that reading is a process that is done and used by the reader for getting the authors' intended message written text.

According to William Reading is a process to understand something via written text, and it is also way to comprehend it. The key of explanation above is comprehension. Reading activity is reading in depth. It means if we read the text without comprehending, it could not be said as reading activity, although we can read fluently and loudly. Sometimes the information that is reading could be understood because Reading is written in English. For understanding English reading, the students need ability not only vocabulary but also grammar. ~

The grammar role as the rule cannot be avoided because of its importance in understanding English sentences clear and easy. We will be able to make the correct sentences by using the appropriate grammatical rule, if we have known and mastered it. The students' difficulties in grammar and their reading comprehension is the teacher's responsibility. The teacher is expected to convey the lesson as good as possible suitable with the rule of education. Tarigan (1989:32) said that the teacher effort to improve the students' reading ability such as to help their students to comprehend their aim of vocabularies, structure, and sentences. The difficulties is not only in learning but also in memorizing the material, they are easy to forget all.

The students' mastery in grammar also influences reading skill development and comprehension. The students will be easier to understand the reading, if they have more knowledge of grammar. So the process of knowledge transference from the source English reading to their mind will success.

Grammar is a must in arranging sentence, moreover in making relation to another sentences without changing meaning. In the other aspect, we need the

syntax as the rule in sentence building. It is guideline in making sentence correct sentence, and put the word in their proper position.

The students of *MAN Awipari Tasikmalaya* meet many difficulties when do many available exercises. The difficulties are not only in vocabulary but also in grammar. Their ability in Grammar indicates that they still can be able to arrange the simple sentence. Many forms of verbs still make them do the mistakes although have been given explanation before. Moreover, when they try to make question sentence, they find the confusing auxiliary verb that must be chosen. Those imply to their ability in reading comprehension. The students can not understand the reading intended meaning. For example, the author write the future time by using “be going to”, it is the confusing sentence for the students who know the future time is only formed by using “shall” or “will” word. They only understand it as the present continuous context.

B. The Formulation of the Problem

The formulation of the problem in this thesis is:

1. Identification of Problem
 - a. The subject area of this thesis is Grammar
 - b. The Approach of the research

In this research, the writer uses the quantitative approach. The writer organizes and analyzes the data to make systematic and reasonable indicators of the events and situation.

c. The Kind of Problem

The kind of problem from the thesis how the correlation between students' mastery in grammar and their comprehension in reading.

2. Limitation of Problem

To avoid misunderstanding problem, the writer makes limitation of problem on the students' mastery in grammar, the students' comprehension in reading, and the correlation between the students' mastery in grammar and their comprehension in reading.

3. Question of Problem

- a. How is the result of the students' mastery in grammar?
- b. How is the student's comprehension in reading?
- c. How is the correlation between students' mastery in grammar and their comprehension in reading?

C. The Purpose of The Research

This research has three aims namely:

1. To find out the data about the result of students' mastery in grammar.
2. To find out the data about the result of students' reading comprehension reading comprehension.
3. To find out the data about the correlation between students' mastery in grammar and their reading comprehension.

D. The Frame of Thinking

The student or the learners will find many difficulties when learning english. It is not only vocabulary problems, but also they will find the problems when trying to read, they are faced to unfamiliar word. When writing, they may not be able to make sentence well because they have no knowledge of grammar. Besides that the different word spelling will make them confused. More problem will come up when they try to interact and make conversation with the foreigner.

They are the basic skills that must be mastered by the student when they want to be succeed in english. They are reading, writing, speaking and listening skills. According to Tri Wiratno in his book (2002:8), "*Secara garis besar belajar bahasa inggris akan melibatkan pengembangan empat keterampilan berbahasa, yaitu mendengarkan (listening), berbicara (speaking), membaca (reading), dan menulis (writing).*"

They can be said as a must. This skill will strengthen our process of getting information. If we say about information, the source is not only from interaction and communication with the people but also from the book. The information on the book will be found by reading activity. But, what reading will give us the information. If we look at Eddie Williams opinions (2) “ The key word here is ‘Understands’ - Merely Reading aloud without understanding does not count as reading.”

It will be a new problem that must be solved. So, what must be prepared by students when they want to be good reader that is able to understand the content of the information sources. In more pages Eddie Williams explained what must be prepared when we want to be good reader. *“The effective reader knows the language of the text he is reading. He knows the content words and what they mean (though perhaps not all of them). He also knows the syntax (or grammar) of the language, that is to say the operation and effect of structural words, of word form, and of word order.”*

From that situation it must be emphasized that grammar also influences the student ability in understanding the content of the book. Grammar contains many rules to arrange sentences then the book can be understood if we have grammar knowledge.

On this thesis, the writer would like to explain how far the correlation between the students' mastery in grammar and their comprehension in reading.

E. The Steps of The Research

The steps of research of this thesis are as follows:

1. Data Resources

a. Theoretical Data Resource

The writer gets the data from some English grammar books, some English scientific books of reading comprehension, and books relates to the topic.

b. Empirical Data Resource

To get the empirical data, the writer interviewed the headmaster, the English teacher, and the first year students of MAN Awipari Tasikmalaya. From their information, the writer knows the objective condition of the school, the teachers, and the students, and the books used for teaching and learning English.

2. The Population and Sample

Population is all the members of a real or hypothetical set of person, events, or subject. (Walter R Brogh, 1971:115).

Pamela L Alreck and Robert B Settle (1985:419) said that sample is the number and/or identification of respondents in the population who will be or have been included in the survey.

Here, the writer will take a sample based on Suharsimi Arikunto's opinion (1997:107) is as follows:

Penelitian boleh dilakukan apabila populasi benar-benar homogen. Untuk sekedar ancang-ancang, maka apabila subyeknya kurang dari 10, lebih baik diambil semua, sehingga penelitiannya merupakan penelitian populasi

totalitas. Selanjutnya jika subyeknya lebih besar, dapat diambil antara 10 - 15 % dan 20 – 25% atau lebih tergantung kemampuan peneliti.

The research may be carried out if the population is really homogeneous. If the subjects of the population are less than 100 it would be better for the researcher to take all the number of them it necessary, so that the research becomes a total population research. And if the subjects of population are more than 100, the researcher may take 10 – 15% and 20 – 25% or more from the population, it depends on the researcher's ability.

The population of the research is the first year students of MAN Awipari Tasikmalaya divided into three classrooms. Each class consists of 40 students, and then the populations of research are 120 students.

3. Techniques of Collecting Data

The techniques of collecting the data, which have been done by the writer, are as follows:

a. Observation

The writer has carried out an observation to find out the data of the objective condition of the school, the teacher, the students, and the facilities, which belong to the school.

b. Interview

The writer has interviewed the headmaster of the school, the English teachers and the students to obtain the data of the objective process of teaching and learning, especially the process of English teaching and learning.

c. Test

To get the data of both the correlation between grammar and the students' achievement in learning English, the writer would like to test them.

4. The Technique of Analyzing Data

To analyze the data, which have been collected, the writer uses the following procedures:

a. Qualitative Data Analysis

These data are analyzed based on the objective condition of the school, the teachers, the students, the facilities and the equipment of the school. They are analyzed based on the real present existence data.

b. Quantitative Data Analysis

The writer analyzes the data using statistic approach concerning the correlation.

The writer chooses the formulation of the product moment correlation.

(Anas Sudijono:196)

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

r_{xy} = Correlation between variable X and Y

X = Variable X

Y = Variable Y

N = Respondent

For interpreting the correlation above, the writer uses the standard from Anas Sudjiono's book (1999:180) as follow:

Table
The interpretation of "r"

Value of "r"	Interpretation
0.00-0.20	There is a very low correlation between variable X and variable Y, so it is often neglectful <i>"Antara variabel X dan variabel Y ada korelasi tapi korelasinya sangat lemah atau sangat rendah"</i>
0.20-0.40	There is a low or weak correlation between variable X and variable Y <i>"Antara variabel X dan variabel Y terdapat korelasi yang lemah atau rendah"</i>
0.40-0.70	There is enough of sufficient correlation between variable X and variable Y <i>"Antara variabel X dan variabel Y terdapat korelasi yang sedang atau cukupan"</i>
0.70-0.90	There is strong or high correlation between variable X and variable Y <i>"Antara variabel X dan variabel Y terdapat korelasi yang kuat atau tinggi"</i>
0.90-1.00	There is very strong and very high correlation between variable X and variable Y <i>"Antara variabel X dan variabel Y terdapat korelasi yang sangat kuat atau sangat tinggi"</i>