THE CORRELATION BETWEEN READING INTEREST AND READING COMPREHENSION OF UNDERGRADUATE EFL STUDENTS OF TRIDINANTI UNIVERSITY PALEMBANG

A Thesis by

Wilda

Students' Number 1541110011

English Education Study Program

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education



ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF TRIDINANTI PALEMBANG

2020

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN READING INTEREST AND READING
COMPREHENSION OF UNDERGRADUATE EFL STUDENTS OF
TRIDINANTI UNIVERSITY PALEMBANG

A Thesis by

WILDA

Student's Number 1541110011

English Education Study Program

Faculty Teacher Training and Education

Approved by

Advisor I

Dr. Hj. Gaya Tridinanti, M.Ed

Advisor II

Ridha Ilma, M.Pd

Certified by

Dean of Faculty Teacher Training and Education

Prof. Dr. Rusman Roni, M.Pd

PERNYATAAN

Saya menyatakan dengan sebenar-benarnya bahwa seluruh data informasi, interpretasi serta pernyataan dalam pembahasan dan kesimpulan yang disajikan dalam karya ilmiah ini, kecuali yang disebutkan sumbernya merupakan hasil pengamatan, penelitian pengelolaan serta pemikiran saya dengan pengarahan dari pembimbing yang telah ditetapkan.

Apabila ternyata di dalam naskah skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat unsur-unsur jiplakan. Saya bersedia skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar akademik yang saya peroleh (S-1) dibatalkan, serta diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku (UU) No. 20 Tahun 2003, pasal 25 ayat 2 dan pasal 70.

Palembang, 16 March 2020

Yang menyatakan

Wilda

1541110011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVAL PAGEi
EXAMINER'S LEGITIMACYii
DEDICATIONiii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS v
LETTER STATEMENTiv
ABSTRACTvi
TABLE OF CONTENTS vii
LIST OF TABLES x
LIST OF APPENDICESxi
LIST OF FIGURES xii
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION
1.1 Background
1.2 The Problem of the Study
1.2.1 Limitation of the Problems
1.2.2 Formulation of the Problems
1.3 Objectives of the Study5
1.4 Significances of the Study5
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1 The Concept of Reading
2.2 The Concept of Reading Interest
2.3 The Concept of Reading Comprehension
2.3.1 The Level of Reading Comprehension
2.4 The Previous Related Study
2.5 Hypotheses
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Method of the Research
3.2 Research Variable
3.3 Operational Definition
3.4 Population and Sample
3.4.1 Population
3.4.2 Sample
3.5 Techniques for Collecting Data
3.5.1 Reading Interest questionnaire
3.5.2 Reading Comprehension of the Test
3.5.3 Validity and Reliability of the Questionnaire
3.5.4 Validity and Reliability of the Test
3.6 Technique for Analyzing the Data
3.6.1 Descriptive Analysis
3.6.2 Normality Test
3.6.3 Correlation Analysis
3.6.4 Regression Analysis
CHAPTER IV: FINDING AND INTERPRETATION
4.1 Findings
4.1.1 Descriptive Analysis of the Study Results
4.1.2 The Result of the Student's Reading Interest Questionnair 25
4.1.3 The Students' Levels of Reading Interest
4.1.4 Descriptive Analysis of Reading Comprehension
4.1.5 The Result of Students' of Reading Comprehension 28
4.2 The Result of Normality
4.2.1 Correlation Reading Interest and Reading Comprehension 29
4.3 Regression Analysis
4.3.1 The Contribution of Students' Reading Interest Toward Their Reading
Comprehension
4.4 Interpretation

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion	35
5.2 Suggestions	35
REFERENCES	37
APPENDICES	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. The Population of the Study	17
Table 2. The Sample of the Study	17
Table 3. Range of the Scale	18
Table 4. Test of Specification	19
Table 5. Interpretation of R-Value	22
Table 6. The Descriptive Analysis of Reading Interest Questionnaire	25
Table 7. The Summary of Students' Level of Reading Interest	25
Table 8.The Descriptive Analysis of Reading Comprehension	26
Table 9. The Summary of Students' Level of Reading Comprehension	27
Table 10.Test of Normality	28
Table 11. The Correlation Analysis	29
Table 12. The Regression Analysis	30

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A. Validity of Reading Interest Questionnaire

Appendix B. Validity of Reading Comprehension Test

Appendix C. The Summary of the Student's Reading Interest

Appendix D. The Summary of the Student's Reading Comprehension

Appendix E. Descriptive of Reading Interest and Reading Comprehension

Appendix F. Normality of Test

Appendix G. Correlation Analysis

Appendix H. Regression Analysis

Appendix I. Daftar Hadir Mahasiswa

ABSTRACT

English is one of the foreign languages that is considered important to be mastered by the Indonesian Nation because English has a very strategic position, namely as a communication tool as well as a language of association between nations. The aim of this study was to find out whether there was significant correlation and contribution or not between reading interest and reading comprehension. The population were third, fifth, seventh and ninth semester students with the total fifty four students of Undergraduate EFL student's Palembang. To select the sample of this study, total random sampling technique was implemented. There were 54 students as the sample. The data was gained from students' reading interest questionnaire and their reading comprehension test. In analyzing the data, correlation analysis and regression analysis were used. The result showed that the correlation coefficient level between reading interest and reading comprehension was 0.477 with the sig. value 0.000. it means that there was a significant correlation between reading interest and reading comprehension of undergraduate EFL students Tridinanti University Palembang. Then, reading interest gave contribution to reading comprehension as much as 18.6%.

Keywords: reading interest, reading comprehension.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents: (1) background, (2) problems of the study, (3) objectives of the study, (4) significances of the study.

1.1 Background

English is one of the foreign languages that is considered important to be mastered by the Indonesian Nation because English has a very strategic position, namely as a communication tool as well as a language of association between nations. In addition, English is also the first foreign language that is considered important for the purpose of accessing information, absorption and development of science, technology, and art and culture. English is an international language all over the world, in some countries English is used as a native language, as a second language or as a foreign language. There are four skills in learning English; listening, speaking, reading, and writing. All of them are related to each other and cannot be separated. In order to make the communication process can run smoothly, language learners should be provided with the knowledge of the language as well as language skills. Good language learners know that language is used to communicate. Good language learners pay attention to meaning and have good techniques to practice listening, speaking, reading, and writing. One of important skills that should be learned by students is reading.

Sismiati (2012) assumed that reading is an important activity and becomes more important in this modern world, when the development in every life aspect occurs very quickly. In addition, Subyantoro (2011, p. 9) stated that reading is a skill in reading comprehension that will gradually become the everyday behavior of a person. Reading

has to be just right so that the messages contained on the readings carried on the reader. Reading is actually a cognitive process where a reader engages in the mental process of knowing and understanding things Sutarsyah (2013, p. 13). In the same way, Vygotsky cited in Sutarsyah (2013, p. 14) defined that reading as the process of thinking and acquiring knowledge involved automatic unconscious acquisition, followed by gradual increase in active conscious control over that knowledge. In other words, reading is the process how the reader to interpret and understand the message conveyed.

Haq (2014) states that "reading comprehension is one of the standard skills in English that must be achieved at all levels of education, including at the elementary school level". Through reading skills, students are expected to be able to read and understand the contents of reading text. In learning English, readings for beginner students are difficult. These difficulties are caused by the mastery of vocabulary and grammar, and the length of the text that makes reading interest decrease. Reading comprehension text is not just on how well students read, it includes the accuracy of pronunciation and students intonation. However, reading comprehension itself is an activity builds understanding of the meaning of a text which could then translate and through its own language. Further such understanding can be beneficial to others.

Reading interest is an activity conducted with full awareness of self and the appropriate continues aims to build the communication pattern with yourself so that the reader can obtain information from the writing as the process of changing the pattern of thinking for develop quality themselves (Swartawan, 2016). Keller (2006) states that interest have a connection with motivation. He also asserted that interest was a positive response to stimuli based on existing cognitive structures (background knowledge) in such a way that the learner's curiosity is aroused

and sustained. Reading interest means something that makes students more confident in communication, so that the knowledge got from reading makes student's mindset to be of good quality as a listener or speaker.

Based on the observation done by Septiani (2018) in Tridinanti University Palembang, she did a research about reading. The result showed that the condition of reading comprehension of the most students of English Study Program in Tridinanti University Palembang were; firstly, their reading level was still low. Secondly, they less used to reading articles, and thirdly, they was lack of knowledge about reading comprehension, and last, their reading interest was less. So, they were still confused about reading interest and reading comprehension.

Therefore, the writer chose English study program of Tridinanti University as a setting to conduct the research, because it had a program of English Department in the curriculum, the students should take reading course from first semester to four semester. It was found that the students were lack of knowledge about reading interest and their reading comprehension. They also still low in vocabulary and low in reading motivation. They did not read academic reading materials outside the academic area because the students were more active in dominating the teaching & learning process.

Therefore, based on the above background the writer was interested in conducting the research entitled "The Correlation between Reading Interest and Reading Comprehension of Undergraduate EFL Students of Tridinanti University Palembang".

1.2 The Problems of the Study

1.2.1 Limitation of the Problem

The limitation of this study was specified in reading comprehension and reading interest of undergraduate EFL students of Tridinanti University Palembang.

1.2.2 Formulation of the Problem

There were two problems which can be drawn from the study, they are:

- 1. Was there any significant correlation between reading interest and reading comprehension of undergraduate EFL students Tridinanti University Palembang?
- 2. How much did reading interest contribute to reading comprehension of undergraduate EFL students Tridinanti University Palembang?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of study are:

- To find out whether or not there was a significant correlation between reading interest and reading comprehension of undergraduate EFL students Tridinanti University Palembang
- 2. To find out in what extent the reading interest contributed toward students' reading comprehension of undergraduate EFL students of Tridinanti University Palembang.

1.4 Significances of the Study

The significances of the study would hopefully give contribution and benefits to the students, the teachers, the other researchers, and the writer herself.

1.The Students

The students were expected to know about their reading interest and then they want to improve their reading interest and their reading comprehension.

2. The Teachers

It was hoped this study could help teachers to know about their students' reading interest and their students' reading comprehension. Hopefully, by knowing the students' reading interest, the teacher can provide the effective strategies or techniques to improve the students' reading comprehension.

3. The Writer and Other Researchers

This study helped the writer to develop her knowledge and experience in conducting correlational research. For other researchers, this thesis helped to get information in conducting the further study.

REFERENCES

- Al-Shorman, & Batanieh (2005). *Saudi EFL students' reading interest*. Journal of King Saud University Languages and Translation, 23, 1–9
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L.C., Sorensen, C., & Razavieh, A. (2010). *Introduction to research in education eight editions*. Canada: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
- Beale, A.M. 2013. *Skimming and scanning:* Retrieved from at: *Two important strategies for speeding up your reading (Online)*. http://www.howtolearn.com/2013/02/skimming-and-scanning-two-important-strategies-for-speeding-up-your-reading/. Accessed on 7th January 2019.
- Berry, J. (2005). *Levels of reading comprehension*. Retrieved from at: http://www.sc4.edu. Accessedon January, 23th, 2019
- Creswell, J. W. (2012). *Educational research: Planning, conducting, and evaluation quantitative and qualitative research (4th Ed)*. Boston: Pearson Education.
- Dorn, L. J., &Soffos, C. (2005). *Teaching for deep comprehension: A reading workshop approach*. Portland, ME: Stenhouse Publishers.
- Fajri, M.(2015). *The correlation between students' reading interest and their speed reading:*Undergraduate thesis, Department of English Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.
- Fahrmeir L, Kneib T, Lang S. (2009). Regression Modelle, methoden and anwendungen. Berlin: Springer
- Fraenkel, J.R. & Wallen, N. E. (2012). How to design and evaluate research in education, 5th ed. Boston: McGraw Hill.
- Fraenkel, J. R. & Wallen, N. E. (2013). *Educational research: A quide to the process* 2nd ed). New York, Mc. Graw-Hill.Inc.
- Ghasemi, A., & Zahediasl, S. (2012). Normality tests for statistical analysis: A guide for non-statisticians. *Int J Endocrinol Metab*, 10 (2), pp. 486-489. https://10.5812/ijem.3505
- Grabe, W. (2009). *Reading in a second language: Moving from theory to practice*. New York: Cambridge. University Press.
- Haq, M. A (2014). Tentang pembelajaran bahasa Inggris melalui metode membaca. Unpublished paper. Surabaya: UIN Sunan Apel

- Hedgecock, J. S. and Dana R. F. (2009). *Teaching readers of English: Students, texts, and contexts*, New York: Routledge, pp. 49.
- Hritcu, O & Schipor M. D. (2014). A study on children's interest towards reading questionnaer-based survey. California
- Hughes, J. (2007). *Teaching language and literacy*, K-6.Retrivied from http://faculty.uoit.ca/hughes/Reading/ReadingProcess.html.
- Keller, J (2006). Motivation design of instruction. In C. Reigeluth (Ed.), Instruction designed theories and models. Hillsdlae, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Khaled N., & Shorman R. A (2011). Saudi EFL students reading interest. *Journal of king Saud University- Language and Translation*, 23, pp.1-9.
- Lenz K. (2014). *Reading Comprehension*. University of Kansas: Kansas. http://www.specialconnections.ku.edu/?q=instruction/reading_comprehension
- Lin, H. s., Zuway-R H., & Ya-Chun C. (2013). Exploring the development of college students' situational interest in learning science, *International Journal of Science Education*, 35, (13)
- Lodico, M. G., Spaulding, D. T., & Voegtle, K. H. (2006). *Methods in educational research from theory to practice*. San Fransisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Muijs, D. (2004). Doing quantitative research in education. India: Sage Publications.
- Penny Ur. (2009). A course in language teaching: Practice and theory, Cambridge University Press.
- Ray, S. (2015). 7 types of regression techniques you should know!.Retrivied from https://www.analyticsvidhya.com/blog/2015/08/comprehensive-guide-regression/, Accesed on January, 23th 2019.
- Rumainah. (2018). Undergraduate students' reading interest and reading comprehension achievement in a state Islamic University. *Ta'dib: Journal of Islamic Education*, 23(1),pp. 54- 64. http://jurnal.radenfatah.ac.id/index.php/tadib
- Schraw, G., & Lehman, S. (2001). Situational interest: A review of the literature and directions for future research. *Educational Psychology Review*, 13, p. 23–52.
- Septiani, W (2018). The correlation among reading habit, reading strategy, and reading comprehension of the undergraduate EFL students' of Tridinanti University Palembang. Palembang: Tridinanti University.

- Sismiati, & Latief M.A. (2012). Developing instructional materials on English oral communication for nursing schools. *TEFLIN journal*, 23. pp44-59.
- Snow, C. (2002). Reading for understanding: Towards a R&D program in reading comprehension. Washington, DC: RAND Reading Study Group.
- Subiyantoro, H. (2011). Improving reading comprehension through extensive reading activities at XI IPA 1 students of SMAPiri 1 Yogyakarta in the academic year of 2010/2011. Makalah TAS. Yogyakarta: Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, FBS UNY.
- Sugiyono. (2012). Metode penelitian pendidikan. Bandung
- Sutarsyah, C. (2010). *Students' reading problems and strategies*. Bandar Lampung: Universitas Lampung.
- Swartawan, I K. A. (2016). Upaya meningkatkan minat baca mahasiswa di perpustakaan Fakultas Sastra dan Budaya Universitas Udayana. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Udayana.
- Tanzeh, A. (2011). Metodologi penelitian praktis. Yogyakarta: Teras.
- Zwier, L. J. and M.S. Weltig. (2010). *Mastering academic reading*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.