## CHAPTER I <br> INTRODUCTION

## A. Background of the Study

English as an international language is spoken in most international events and is used as the medium of information flow on science, technology and culture. As we understand that learning a foreign language is more difficult than learning a national language or learning a mother tongue. It is because the foreign language has completely different aspects and systems, which should be understood by the students or the learners, such as pronunciation, spelling, and the cultural background of the language. As foreign language, it makes English difficult in learning.

There are many skills in English language, such as listening, speaking, reading and writing. Reading receives a special focus. There are number of reasons for this. Learning English language text, it means the study of meaning of word and sentences. ${ }^{1}$ Many foreign language students often have reading as one of their most important goals. They want to be able to read for information and pleasure. ${ }^{2}$ In other word, students have to read English material for their subject. The student often thought to be easier to obtain information from written text by reading. Allah said in the Qur'an about the command to read:



Read (Prophet Muhammad) in the Name of your Lord who created, Created the human from a (blood) clot, Read! Your Lord is the Most Generous, Who taught by the pen, taught the human what he did not know. (Al-‘Alaq: 1-5) ${ }^{3}$

[^0]Today, almost all people only read but they do not think how to comprehend. Reading needs more comprehension. To comprehend, a reader must have a wide range of capacities and abilities. These include cognitive capacities, motivation, and various types of knowledge. Of course, the specific cognitive, motivational, and linguistic capacities and the knowledge base called on in any act of reading comprehension depend on the texts in use and the specific activity in which one is engaged.

In Indonesia, some English teachers still use traditional or conventional method to teach reading. Conventional method usually makes students bored because the method is monotonous and the students are not active so it makes the learners get bored. One of the ways to make the teaching reading effective is making the students actively so they will enjoy learning and they can improve their reading skill. Reading can be fun activity when we know strategy or technique in reading. Reading does not occur in a vacuum. It is done for a purpose, to achieve some end. We need technique in reading. Students need technique in reading to achieve reading goals. Technique can be an activity in reading. Learning to read is not same as learning to write. Good reading texts also provide good models for writing. It means students should get something which makes them interested in studying reading. To achieve the expected situation, teacher should give the students more activities that can attract their attention to participate in the lesson actively.

Teacher should make students to be a good reader. Fluent readers recognize and get meaning from word they see in pint, and use their knowledge of the structure of the language to begin forming a mental nation of the topic. ${ }^{4}$ They need teaching method, teaching methods are the mean by which the teachers attempt to bring about the desired learning. Basically, method in teaching concerns the way teachers organize and use technique or strategy of teaching, subject matter, teaching tools, teaching

[^1]material and teaching procedure, that will achieve these objective, carrying out the procedures, evaluating the success of the learning activities and following up the success and failure.

Reading is skill which highly valued by students and teacher alike. Students almost get texts in their study. The text can be difficult or easy, depending on factor inherent in the text, on the relationship between the text and the knowledge and abilities of the reader, and on the activities in which the reader is engaged. ${ }^{5}$ The text in reading material can be articles, advertisement, folktales, myth, legend, hero tales, or short stories that we can find easily in newspaper or magazine. Those can be a reading media for students to read. News item is one of the kinds of texts.

New item is a text that students learn in their school. Reading news item text can be a boring activity when we do not know the strategy in reading. Mostly, the teacher only explains what the generic structure, characteristic and how to read the text, not comprehend the text. So, it is not enough to get the idea of news item.

Based on the reasons above, the researcher wants to conduct an experimental in reading comprehension in news item entitled: The Effectiveness of Using Team Word-Webbing to Increase Students' Reading Comprehension in News Item Text (An Experimental Research at the tenth Grade of MA Darul Amanah Sukorejo Kendal in the Academic Year of 2010/2011).

## B. Reason for Choosing the Topic

Reading skill is the important thing. No doubt that in a modern school, reading stands a basic tool as a means for students to learn about the world around them. All subjects of school lessons are provided with textbooks as a foundation, so the students should read them if they want to follow the school lessons well. A modern school is also characterized by of adversity and quality and quantity of good reading materials. Reading,

[^2]thus, is very important in modern schools. ${ }^{6}$ While Reading comprehension is a difficult skill; it needs some teaching strategies, while teacher just ask students to read texts rather than comprehend the text.

The teacher can use some methods of teaching reading so that the students can enjoy and be stimulated in learning EFL reading comprehension. One of them is by Team word-webbing teaching technique. Team word-webbing can be an activity in reading comprehension. Students can enjoy from time to time getting away from the usual pattern of reading the story or article.

## C. Research Question

1. How is the use of team word webbing to increase students' reading comprehension in news item text?
2. Is Team word-webbing effective to increase students' reading comprehension?
D. Objective of the Study

The objective of the study can be stated briefly as follows:

1. To describe how the use of team word webbing in increasing students' reading comprehension whether there are any different effects on reading comprehension achievement of Senior High School students between those taught using Team word-webbing strategy and those taught using the traditional strategy
2. To prove the effectiveness of using team word-webbing in increasing students' reading comprehension in news item text.

## E. Significance of the Study

The research is expected to give useful contributions as follows:

1. For students

By using team word-webbing, it will help students to increase their reading comprehension in text using different techniques, especially in news item text. Cooperation with other student can make their interest and more enthusiastic in learning reading. Basically Team word-webbing use

[^3]technique that is intrinsically motivating. Motivation has important responsibility in comprehension. ${ }^{7}$
2. For Teachers

Teacher can use the result of this study as a reference when they want to improve their ability and get more variation strategies in teaching reading. So, the students will get better achievement. Group Reading makes students reading and thinking-aloud. This strategy can be an effective way for the class to stay focused and keep together. ${ }^{8}$
3. For the Writer

The writer can use this strategy to improve his skill in comprehending the text. This research can be evaluation for the writer who frequently used monotonous technique in teaching reading in the classrooms

## F. Limitation of the Study

This research is focused on Team word-webbing and proving the technique of Team word-webbing through Pre experiment with one group Pre-test and Post-test design. The result of this experiment can not be generalized. The writer tries to find out the effectiveness using Team word-ebbing as a technique in teaching reading to increase students' reading comprehension in news item text. This research is only conducted in MA Darul Amanah Sukorejo Kendal, the participant are student at tenth grade.

## G. Definition of the Key Term

To make the term around the topic of this research consistent, the writer will try to give the key term. They are:

[^4]
## 1. Effectiveness

Effectiveness is form of noun from effective. The degree to which something is successful in producing a desired result: success: the effectiveness of the treatment. ${ }^{9}$ Good readers monitor their attention, concentration and effectiveness. The quickly recognize if they have missed an idea and backup to reread it.
2. Team Word-Webbing

Team word-webbing (clustering or semantic mapping) is powerful tool in concept development and information ex-change. ${ }^{10}$ It is a certain kind of group that consists of four or five students. This is a quick way to explore background knowledge, summarize main points, or to check if students have the connections between ideas that you are seeking. In groups of four, students write simultaneously on a piece of paper or chart paper, drawing main ideas, supporting elements, and bridges representing the relation of ideas in a concept.
3. Reading Comprehension

According to Goodman, reading is a receptive language process in which the reader extracts meaning from the text. ${ }^{11}$ Comprehension is the act of or capacity for understanding. ${ }^{12}$ Reading with comprehension means that the reader is able to extract from the selection its essential facts and understanding visualized details and senses the readiness of facts. ${ }^{13}$

[^5]4. News Item Text

News item is a text which informs readers about events of the day. The events are considered newsworthy or important. ${ }^{14}$ News item text, it can be from newspaper. Newspaper is the best reading material.
${ }^{14}$ http://bhsinggriskhzefa.blogspot.com/2010/03/media-pembelajaran-news-item-text.htm120-02-2011


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Monica Crabtree and Joyce Power, Language Files, (Colombus: Ohio State University Press. 1991), $5^{\text {th }}$ Ed, p. 211
    ${ }^{2}$ Jack C. Ricards and Willy A. Renandya, Methodology in Language Teaching, (an anthology of current practiced), (Cambridge University Press) page. 204
    ${ }^{3}$ Mahmud Y. Zayid, The Qur'an: An English Translation of The Meaning of The Qur'an, (Lebanon: Dar Al-Chaura, 1980), p. 457

[^1]:    ${ }^{4}$ Marlenne Celce-Murcia, Teaching English as a Second or Foreign Language, (UA: Heinle \& Heinle, 2001) $3^{\text {rd }}$ Ed, p. 154

[^2]:    ${ }^{5}$ Elizabeth S. Pang, Teaching Reading,(Belgium: The International Academy of Education (IAE), 22003 ), p. 12

[^3]:    ${ }^{6}$ William. Wiersma, Research Methods in Education. (Boston: Bacon Press, 1987), p. 38

[^4]:    ${ }^{7}$ H. Douglas Brown, Teaching by Principles an Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy, ( San Francisco: San Francisco State University, 1991 ), ${ }^{\text {nd }}$ Ed, p. 308

    John Murphy and Patricia Byrd, Understanding the Courses We Teach, Local Perspectives on English language Teaching, (USA: The University of Michigan Press, 2001), p. 376

[^5]:    ${ }^{9}$ http://oxforddictionaries.com/view/entry/m en_gb0980740\#m en_gb0980740.20-02-
    ${ }^{10}$ Jeanne M Stone, Cooperative Learning Reading Activities ( Australian: Hawker Brownlow Education, 2007), page 166
    ${ }^{11}$ Kenneth Goodman, The Reading Process, In Patricia L. Carrel,(eds), Interactive Approach to Second Language Reading, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990), p. 12
    ${ }^{12}$ Noah Webter, Webter's New $20^{\text {th }}$ Century Dictionary of the English language, (US: William Collin Publisher, 1980), p. 374

    13 J. jaromilek, Social Studies Elementary Education, (Pennsylvania: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1985), p. 243

