

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In chapter one, the researcher presents several parts. They are the background of the research, question and scope of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

### A. Background of the Research

In manufacturing, it is no longer a question of why language is so important in supporting a business. Language is one of the links and English is a universal language. In our daily activities, we often see the use of English in computer, traffic signs, and advertisement.

PT. Keihin Indonesia is a Japanese company. Besides using Japanese language in a job and conversation, there is no doubt English also often appears in manual customer or on the company certification information sheet. If we are talking about manual customer and company certification, the section which operate this job is SHE-Q section in PT Keihin Indonesia. SHE-Q section will handle internal or external audit from customers. Almost every month this section would be handle audit internal or external from customer. During the audit, the auditee will be asked several questions and auditee should be able to answer the question. If the auditee cannot answer the questions or there is a mismatch between audit check sheet and real condition, it will be called as a finding. For each finding that raised by the auditor, it will

be recapitulated and included in the audit finding report. In the audit finding report especially for external audit, the auditee should be able to answer the problem in English which is written by the auditor in English as well. Thus, being able to use English well is crucial for the employees.

However, in reality the English words used by employees in PT Keihin Indonesia are not appropriate yet. One of the weaknesses of employees is that they do not have a lot of vocabulary stocks in English. Based on information known by the researcher, the results of the answers written by the auditee and sent to the auditor were unsatisfactory because several times the answers were corrected and sent back by the auditor to the auditee to be corrected. It usually happen because the auditor assumes that the auditee do not understand the findings presented by the auditor. The researcher observed that English is an important aspect which employees of a Japanese-based company need to understand. It is because the auditee cannot answer correctly if they do not understand the questions given.

In this case, mastering English skills is closely related to other aspects of language, such as mastery of vocabulary. Good vocabulary mastery can help employees to choose the right words according to what they want to say. Mastering good vocabulary can help employees in making good and correct sentences which are easy to understand. Stated by Thornbury (2002), “All languages have words. Language emerges first as words, both historically and in terms of the way each of us learned our first and any subsequent languages.” (p.1). Based on this statement he clearly explained that language

consists of vocabulary. Vocabulary supports all of the English skills. It should not be neglected by anyone who learns a language. Then, knowing words is the key for understanding and being understood. Knowing more words in English will make the other people understand us easily. After vocabulary is mastered, reading skill can be developed as well.

In this way, for those who learn English, reading can be used to learn vocabulary and structure of the sentences. Willis (2008) stated, "Reading is not a natural part of human development. Unlike spoken language, reading does not follow from observation and imitation of other people (Jacobs, Schall, & Scheibel, 1993." (p.2). The more the employees read, the more successful they will be in learning. They need reading skill not only for learning something (lessons), but also for getting experience, knowledge and everything which can support their jobs. Therefore, it is obvious that reading is an important part in their life. According to Gunning (2010), "Comprehension is a constructive process in which students create meaning based on their background knowledge." (p.1). Reading comprehension means understanding what has been read. It is an active thinking process that depends not only on comprehension skill. Reading comprehension involves understanding the vocabulary, seeing relationship among words and concept, organizing the researcher's purpose, and making judgment also evaluating.

Based on the descriptions above, the researcher would like to conduct a research to analyze and to know the correlation between vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension faced by the employees of PT. Keihin Indonesia.

## **B. Question and Scope of the Research**

The detailed explanation about question and scope of the research are shown as follows:

### **1. Question of the Research**

The problems investigated is stated as follows:

Is there a correlation between vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension in audit finding report at PT. Keihin Indonesia?''.

### **2. Scope of the Research**

To avoid misunderstanding and to classify the problem, it is important to make a scope of the research. There are several skills in English, such as reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Further, there are several language aspects that support the skills mentioned including vocabulary and grammar. In this research, the researcher specifically focused on reading and vocabulary. Among the reports made by the employees in PT. Keihin Indonesia in SHE-Q team, the research is focused on audit finding report.

## **C. Research Hypothesis**

Testing hypothesis is a statistical procedure in which the researcher draws inferences about the population from a study sample. There are two forms of hypotheses: (a) null and (b) alternative. A null hypothesis represents the traditional approach: It makes a prediction that in the general population, no

relationship or no significant difference exists between groups on a variable. The second form, popular in journal articles, is the alternative or directional hypothesis. (Cresswell, 2014, pp.188-190). Based on the explanation above, the hypotheses are stated below:

Ho: There is no significant correlation between vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension.

Ha: There is a significant correlation between vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension.

#### **D. Objective and Significance of the Research**

The goals of this research is to describe the question previously and can contribute to the employees, company and other researchers. This part elaborates objective and significance of the research both theoretically and practically.

##### **1. Objective of the Research**

The main objective of this research is to find out whether there is a significant correlation between vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension in audit finding report at PT. Keihin Indonesia.

##### **2. Significance of the Research**

The research gave some information about vocabulary and reading comprehension achievement. The significance of the research is divided into theoretically and practically.

## **2.1 Theoretically**

The research is destined to give several advantages for employees, company and other researchers.

### **2.1.1 The Employees**

The employees can find out the expand of employee abilities and together get getting experience and knowledge.

### **2.1.2 The Company**

The researcher can inform the company that even though it is a Japanese company, the company needs employees who are able to speak English properly and correctly which will have an impact on develop of the company. Because the researcher is a person who works in the same company and in the same field, the researcher can implement the knowledge in company.

### **2.1.3 The Other Researchers**

It is destined to inform the reader information and add insight about vocabulary and reading ability in manufacturing. So, the reader will not find any difficulties in understanding the vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension.

## **2.2 Practically**

### **2.2.1 The Employees**

The company can determine the expand to which the ability of all employees regarding the correlation of vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension for correspondences ability at PT. Keihin Indonesia.

### 2.2.2 The Company

The company can provide training of English language to employees. In addition, the company can also recruit employees who are able to English skills so they can support the jobs.

### 2.2.3 The Other Researchers

The finding of the research hopefully can be useful as the source of their reference and it is also useful to inform the readers or lerners about the correlation between vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension.

## **E. Operational Definition**

For further explanation to be easily understood, the researcher feels it is necessary to define several points.

### **1. Vocabulary Mastery**

Gunning (2010) stated, "Vocabulary is a key component of comprehension, vocabulary is systematically developed". (p.1). Based on stating above, the researcher can conclude vocabulary is basic of

comprehension. More knowledge about vocabulary, more easier to understand.

Vocabulary is all the words containing meaning that someone knows and used in daily activity for speaking, listening, reading, and writing. Second, mastery is able to understand and doing something without difficulty. The same thing like a vocabulary which is need to be mastered by forevering easy someone to do daily activities.

## **2. Reading Comprehension**

Declared by Willis (2008), "Reading is not a natural part of human development. Unlike spoken language, reading does not follow from observation and imitation of other people (Jacobs, Schall, & Scheibel, 1993)." (p.2). According to the researcher, reading comprehension is how someone who reads understands the text being read. Reading is understanding the content and meaning of the text. From this research, the researchers convey that the definition used in this study was taken from several sources related to the title above.

Furthermore to obtain data, the researcher provide information to employees that the researchers are conducting research. Then after the employees who made the research agreed with the information provided, the researcher gave questions in the form of question sheets to find out the score of the employees. After knowing the scores, the researcher made observations using SPSS. After the results come out, overall data conclusions will be made.



## **F. Systematization of the Research**

### **1. Chapter I Introduction**

An introduction that includes an overview in the arrangement according to the title. This chapter explains about the Background of the Research, Question and Scope of the Research, Objectives and Significance of the Research, Operational Definition, and Systematization of the Research.

### **2. Chapter II Theoretically Review**

This chapter explains about the description of each main term on this research. It is also mentions the references that use to explain all of the term. And some parts, it mentions various types, kinds or categories/ classification term.

### **3. Chapter III Research Methodology**

This chapter explains about the method of doing this research. It tells about the time and place when doing the research, the procedure of the research, technique of data collecting and data analysis and the sources of the primary and the secondary data.

### **4. Chapter IV Analysis Data**

This chapter explains about the analysis, information that the researcher creates. Starting from the sample to the data contents.

### **5. Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion**

This chapter contains the conclusion and suggestion based on the research result that researcher creates.