

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This introductory chapter contains the background of the research, questions and scope of the research, research hypothesis, objectives and significance of the research, operational definition and systematization of the research.

A. Background of the Research

Language, as a complex specialized skill, a way for humans to communicate with other humans. It also develops in humans spontaneously, without conscious effort or formal instruction. Furthermore, it is used without an awareness of the underlying logic, is qualitatively the same in each individual and differs from the more general abilities to process information or behave.

In this language there is a foreign language and a second language. A foreign language is a language that is not used as a means of communication in the particular country where it is taught. Meanwhile, a second language is a language that is generally used in a country.

As one of the foreign languages that is widely studied in Indonesia, English is introduced in the world of education, from playground classes to high school. Even non-English major in some universities are still studying English.

English essentially has a purpose for use as a medium of conversation because of the improvement of the sector in studying elements of the English language. English also has four basic skills, namely listening, speaking, writing and reading.

Among the four basic skills introduced, according to Grabe (2009, p. 15), reading can be interpreted as a strategic process in which a number of skills and processes used in reading require the reader's efforts to anticipate text information. These efforts also require reading to be a flexible process. In reading, students will learn certain procedures such as grammar, pronunciation, or vocabulary.

Vocabulary means a group of words that are familiar in one's language. Mastery of vocabulary that usually develops when a person reads. It can serve as a useful and fundamental tool for communication and acquiring knowledge. In the article Fitriani (2018, p. 39) states that mastery of this vocabulary is very important in learning language.

Vocabulary mastery can be interpreted as being able to find the meaning of the word and be able to use the word in language activities. The technique of developing vocabulary mastery can be carried out by testing students by finding the meaning of synonyms and antonyms of words.

Referring to developing vocabulary, there are several techniques that can be implemented. According to Guo's (2012, p. 203) vocabulary acquisition and increased motivation can be resulted from of authentic texts. The definition of authentic text is real language produced by a speaker or

writer for the reader and designed to convey a message. For authentic texts, it is believed to generate greater interest in teachers and students. Authentic materials consist of literature, CDs, DVDs, news, films, TV programs, brochures or menus, and short stories. With that to help the research process, the researcher chose short stories as reading material to be practiced by students.

A short story has the meaning of a fictitious essay that tells an event in the life of the perpetrator in a relatively short and dense manner. The short story has an impression and a good message to convey. That way, it can also be found easily and widely available on the internet to read for free and it doesn't take much time to read it.

In accordance with the title of this study, "The Effect of Reading Short Stories on Increasing Students' Vocabulary Mastery in SMAN 1 Serang Baru". The researcher chose this title because the two skills were taught simultaneously, so the researcher assumed that there was a relationship between them.

B. Questions and Scope of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

Based on the background, the focus of this research problem is through the following questions:

- a. Is there any effect of the short story reading system to increase students' vocabulary mastery in SMAN 1 Serang Baru?

- b. How significant is the impact of increasing students' vocabulary mastery after reading short stories in SMAN 1 Serang Baru?

2. Scope of the Research

The researcher determines the scope of the research entitled "The Influence of Reading Short Stories on Increasing Students' Vocabulary Mastery in SMAN 1 Serang Baru". There are four language skills that must be mastered, namely, writing, speaking, listening and reading. For reading skills, you can understand an idea or ideas in a piece of writing. Other benefits provide an understanding of the topic, word meaning, grammar, writing system, and increase vocabulary mastery. There are various types of text, there are procedure text, explanatory text, description text, narrative text, etc. This research uses narrative text in the form of short stories.

C. Research Hypothesis

A research hypothesis is a statement of hope or prediction that will be tested by research. Before formulating the studies hypothesis, the researcher appears for thrilling subjects for his studies. In the hypothesis the researcher will predict the relationship between the variable X and variable Y.

In accordance with the title in this writing, namely "The Effect of Reading Short Stories on Increasing Students' Vocabulary Mastery". So that the description of this research is more in-depth, the researcher makes research hypotheses based on the following:

Ho: There is no effect of reading short stories on increasing students' vocabulary mastery.

Ha: There is an effect of reading short stories on increasing students' vocabulary mastery.

D. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

- a. To know whether there is any effect of the short story reading system to improve students' vocabulary mastery.
- b. To identify the significant impact of increasing students' vocabulary mastery after reading short stories.

2. Significance of the Research

a. Theoretical

In this research, theoretical benefits can increase knowledge and provide understanding about the influence of between reading to vocabulary mastery.

b. Practical

1) School

Researcher hopes that school can increase interest in reading in order to increase vocabulary mastery assuming the relationship between reading and vocabulary mastery is quite significant.

2) Teachers

- a) By referring to the result of the research, teachers can design English lessons by reading and improving vocabulary mastery.
- b) Teachers are expected to focus or provide variants of reading short stories to increase students' vocabulary because it has a significant relationship.

3) Future researchers

- a) The researcher hopes that it can be a reference and share sources of information and references for further researchers.
- b) It is hoped that the other researchers can develop the way to improve the quality of learning.

E. Operational Definition

1. Reading

Reading has a meaning as an activity carried out by the reader to obtain an implied message through the medium of words from an article.

2. Vocabulary mastery

Vocabulary mastery is a skill or ability that can recognize synonyms, antonyms and phrases.

F. Systematization of the Research

The research must have a clear and detailed systematic. The first chapter is an introduction. In this chapter the researcher explains the background of the research, the questions and scope of the research, the research hypotheses, the objective and significance of the research, operational definitions, and the systematization of the research.

Next is the chapter which contains a theoretical description. The theoretical description discusses the concept of vocabulary mastery which is divided into definitions, element and applications of vocabulary mastery. After that, there is the concept of reading which is divided into definitions, element and applications of reading. Then, constellation of reading and vocabulary mastery followed by research of relevance.

In the third chapter there is a research methodology. This chapter describes the time and place of research, population and sample, method of the research, instrument and variable of the research, and technique of the data analysis.

The fourth chapter discusses the results of the data that has been tested and collected by researchers. Here will discuss the data description, data analysis hypothesis, and data interpretation.

In the fifth chapter there are conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions relate to hypothesis discussion while suggestions relate to significance of the research.