The Influence of Narrow Reading on Reading Comprehension of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMAN 1 Srono in 2018/2019 Academic Year.

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Abstract

The use of approach or strategy in teaching and learning process was needed to help EFL students in developing their four skills in English. One of the skills that needs to be developed is reading because reading activities include many things, one of which is reading comprehension. The aim of the research was to find the significant influence of narrow reading on reading comprehension of elevent grade students of SMAN 1 Srono in 2018/2019 academic year. The research design was experimental research and the researcher used one group pre-test and post-test design. Before giving a treatment, the respondents were given a pretest. Then the treatment was carried out for 3 meetings. After that the respondents were given test again as post-test. The researcher used purposive sampling to determine the research area. The reasearch area was SMAN 1 Srono. There were 35 students of elevent science 3 as respondents. It was taken by purposive sample. The data was obtained by using multiple choice test. There were 20 questions about topics, moral value, the characteristics, plot of story, the purpose of narrative text and vocabulary, finding synonim and references. The results of T-test showed that there was significant influence on students' reading comprehension abilities. The value of T-test was 6,674, while the value of T table at the significant level of 5% and degree of freedom 33 was 2,012. It means that the value of T-tes was higher than the value of T table (6,674 > 2,012). Therefore it can be concluded that the narrow reading had significant influence on reading comprehension of elevent grade students of SMAN 1 Srono in 2018/2019 academic year. Based on the results of T-test, the researcher suggested to the English teacher to apply the narrow reading approach in the reading class to make students are more interested and enjoyable to study. The other reseracher are suggested to do the same research with different grade students, school and research design and use the other genres. It is recommended to make experimental research using two group, experimental group and control group.

Keyword: Narrow Reading, Reading Comprehension

A. Introduction

Talking about language is an interesting topic to discuss. One of the most commonly used languages in the world is English. There are four skills that students have to master in learning English, that is reading skill. Grabe (2009 : 15) said that

reading is a strategic process in that a number of the skills and processes used in reading call for effort on the part of the reader to anticipate text information, monitor comprehension, repair comprehension breakdowns and match comprehension output to reader goals.

Reading ability is very important for students in understanding English texts and getting information. In Indonesia, even though English is not a second Language, English is included in the preferred subjects after Indonesian and Mother tongue. Ulmi, et.al (2015) said that in Indonesia, English is taught in all levels of education whether as an elective subject or as a compulsary subject. Besides, English is included in the achievement test like national examination but also as placement test. EFL students are not accustomed to using English in their daily life, this will not be easy for them to learn English. So Indonesian students have to master English especially reading skill. But in fact, reading English is not easy. Furthermore the reading skill is a necessary skill for a language acquisition because it has positive effects on vocabulary knowledge, spelling as well as the learners' writings (Medjahdi, 2015).

Problems that are often faced by the students in developing reading skill is lack of understanding of the vocabulary. Rezaei, et all (2012) stated that the main problem of EFL students are in their ability to find the connection between these words, sentences and concepts in the passage. It was assumed that their main problem lied in the meaning of words. The readers only need to find the information they need from the text without reading the whole text in order to make them able to manage their time effectively (ulmi, et al. 2015). One of the high school students interviewed said that "English is very difficult because English is different from Indonesian. When the teacher told students to read the text the first thing that they have to do is to interpret the words then read in Indonesian. In the last, it can be understood by reading in English and connect it with a meaning in Indonesia." From this case the effectiveness of student's reading began to be less because they were busy with difficult words. So they must read word by word in Indonesian.

To overcome the problems of students, teachers should use strategy to treat their students. Narrow reading is one of approach that can help students in overcome their problems in the classroom. The concept of Narrow reading is an activity that readers only read same interesting topic, one author and one topic (Guerrero and Segura, 2015). It means that readers would know a characteristics and a style of writing from the author. According to Hansen and Collins (2015) the function of Narrow reading is to help EFL students acquire English literacy and it may facilitate incidental vocabulary acquisition. Students can also develop their reading comprehension abilities by read atext in same topic or a series of book from one author. Helping students' vocabulary mastery and reading comprehension occur because sometimes an author will repeat several words. This is very beneficial for students who read.

Based on the explanation above, it is necessary to conduct a research entitled *The Influence of Narrow Reading on Reading Comprehention of Elevent Grade Students of SMAN 1 Srono in 2018/2019 Academic year.*

B. Research Method

1. Research Design

Research design is a way of researcher used by research in getting information of data result with several process that must be done. In this research the researcher used experimental quantitative method to describe the results of research data that has been obtained. According to Sugiono (2004:72) experimental research method is a study used to find the effect of certain treatment on another in controlled condition. In experimental research required a treatment in researching the influence of a strategy to obtain significant result. This research is intended to investigate The Influence of Narrow Reading on Reading Comprehention of Elevent Grade Students of SMAN 1 Srono in 2018/2019 Academic year.

Researcher used one group pretest-posttest design. Before being give a treatment the sample was given a pretest first. Thus the results of the treatment can be known to be more accurate, because it can compare with the conditions before being treated. This design can be described as follows.

$$O_1 \ X \ O_2$$
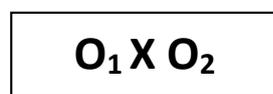
O_1 = pretest score
O_2 = posttest score
Treatment effect on student achievement = $(O_2 – O_1)$

2. The Research Area

In this research the researcher used purposive sampling to determine the research area.

he research area of this research was Tamansari tourism village. This area was determined purposively because it has developed ecotourism, tourist accommodation, and has large number of foreign tourists visit.

3. The Research Respondent

The respondents of this research were 22 homestay hosts in Tamansari tourism village which was determined by using purposive sampling method. Sugiyono (2009:218) stated that purposive sampling is sampling technique which gets the data resource with the certain consideration. In this case, the researcher chose purposive sampling because the homestay hosts face foreign tourists directly and need English as medium of communication.

4. Data Collection Method

A research always needs to collect the data using appropriate instrument to obtain valid data for analysis (Latief, 2011:192). In this research the data were taken by questionnaire and interview which explained in the following part.

a. Questionnaire

Questioner is a written instrument to getting information of fact or opinion/attitude which consists of statement to be responded or questions to be answered by respondent (Latief, 2011). The kind of question in this questioner was closed questions. The homestay hosts were given questionnaire with 35 statements and they answered it by giving checkmark in appropriate choice based on their real perception. The 35 questions was formulated from 4 (four)

indicators of interest. There were eight questions about attention, seven questions about participation, fourteen questions about willingness, and six questions about feeling need. The following is the distribution of questionnaire items:

Table 1. The distribution of Questionnaire Item

No.	Indicator	Item Test	Total
1.	Attention	2, 8, 10, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26	8
2.	Participation	11, 14, 17, 18, 24, 28, 35	7
3.	Willingness	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 22, 27	14
4.	Feeling Need	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34	6
		Total	35

The researcher used Likert scale which was created by Dr. RensisLikert to find the level of questionnaire. To measure how the Homestay hosts interest to learn English in Tamansari Tourism Village, the researcher used the Likert scale with four options of answer for each statement. There were always, often, seldom, and never. Besides that, to measure the percentage level of interest, researcher used formula as follow:

$$Index \% = \frac{N}{Y} \times 100$$

Index % = Percentage of Level
N = Total Score
Y = Maximum Score

b. Interview

Estberg (as citied in Sugiyono, 2009:231) explained that interview is meeting of two persons to commute information and idea by using question and responses which the aim is constructing a meaning or particular topic. The type of interview which was used by the researcher was semi structured interview. Sugiyono (2009) said that the goal of semi structured interview is finding a problem more opened where the researcher ask about the respondent's opinion and ideas. The researcher interviewed the homestay hosts to obtain more detail and accurate information about how the Homestay hosts interest to learn English in Tamansari Tourism Village. The following was the distribution of interview item:

Table 2. The Distribution of Interview Item

No.	Indicator	Item Test	Total
1.	Homestay hosts perception about English	1,2	2
2.	Homestay hosts need of English	3,4	2
3.	Homestay hosts effort to learn English	5,6	2
		Total	6

5. Data Analysis Method

This research used Miles and Huberman Qualitative Analysis. There are procedure in analysing data by using Miles and Huberman Qualitative Analysis; these are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

C. Conclusion

The homestay hosts at Tamansari Tourism Village have high interest in learning English. They have a good attention when foreign tourists speak English and they try to translate and interpret what the foreign tourists said. They also feel need English to support their career in tourism industry, but most of them have low self-awareness in to learn English more. So the homestay hosts still rely on google translate and body language to communicate with the foreign guests. In addition, the most of homestay hosts never follow English course, and learn English autodidact when they have foreign tourists only.

Some problem faced by Homestay hosts in learning English are pronunciation, lack of time, lack of partner to learn, and fluctuation intensity of foreign tourists visit make them practice English less maximal. Nonetheless, English have to be mastered in tourism industry because English is not only communication medium to support tourism industry, but it is needed to introduce and educate the foreign guests about local wisdom, art and culture. It is inevitable, that Banyuwangi tourism will more grow up. Thus, qualified human resources must be prepared to equilibrate tourism development, especially in Tamansari which develop tourism village. It can be concluded that the homestay hosts in Tamansari tourism village need program to develop their English skill. So they will be able to welcome and handle the foreign guests much better

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