CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses some aspect dealing the topic of the research. They are the background of the research, the problem of the research, the objective of the research, the benefit of the research, the scope of the research, and the operational definition of the terms.

1.1 Background of the Research

Reading is not only a cognitive activity, but also a social activity. Hartney (2011) conveys that "reading is a complex cognitive process requiring visual, auditory and motor skills to enable a child to recognize words and symbols. In EFL context, it is important that reading instructors and students need to be actively involve and have a good collaboration in reading activities to understand meaning of text. In the Indonesian context, understanding the reading process and the relationship between this process and the acquisition of messages, knowledge, or information from reading texts become essential points. Cahyono & Widiati (2006) assert that the main focus of EFL reading in Indonesia is on intensive reading, in spite of the many advantages of extensive reading. To conclude that in reading there are recognition of letters, words, phrases, and clauses. It is related to the whole learning process in effort to acquire the successful reading comprehension.

According to Rubin (2011) reading comprehension is a complex intellectual process that includes two main abilities, namely understanding of words" meaning and the ability to think about verbal concepts. In reading comprehension there is a two-way concentration in the reader's mind namely, the reader actively responds to text by expressing the sound of the text and language used by the author. Therefore, reader has to be able to express the meaning of a text. Dalman (2014) states that reading comprehension is a high-level reading skill. Reading comprehension is cognitive reading (reading to understand). Meanwhile, according to Somadayo (2011) understanding of text occurs through a matching process or interaction between knowledge in the reader schemata with concepts, understandings facts contained in the text. Thus, understanding of a reading material does not only depend on what is contained in the reading alone, but also depends on the knowledge that has been read by the previous reader. With this process the reader actively builds his understanding. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that reading comprehension is a reading activity that requires the reader to know and remember the main points, as well as to know important things and its details. In reading comprehension also requires the reader's memory to comprehend the reading content in depth and use it well. Reading comprehension is an interactive process between the reader and the text, the reader interacts with the text and relates ideas from the text to prior experiences to construct meaning.

In this era there are so many tools to read easily such as the use of technology, smartphones, laptop, kindle, and others. It cannot be denied that the

existence of technology is very helpful for students to get dan access information. Coiro & Dobler (2007 in Leu, 2007) stated that new information and communication technologies in general and electronic texts in particular have introduced new opportunities as well as created new challenges, hence requiring new literacies. According Coiro (2011, p. 356) online reading are broadly conceived to include information presented via one or more elements such as hyperlinks, images, animation, audio, and/or video within an online networked system or internet. However, the use of media in online learning introduces additional acts of reading in online learning. According to Biancarosa and Griffiths (2012, p.142) the use online reading technology to refer to the hardware and software used to display and interface with digital text. The hardware includes the tools used by students to access this information. even in daily school life, using the internet to study is a common practice. Meanwhile, there are some difficulties that students faced during online reading process it includes difficulties with media, reading accuracy, speed, or comprehension. Commonly, students will get bored with reading and students feel that reading is a very difficult thing to do because they do not understand reading material.

1.2 Problem of the Research

Based on the background of the study, the research problems are focused on the following:

1. How do students learn reading comprehension in online learning class?

- **2.** What kind of problems faced by students in studying reading comprehension in online learning class?
- **3.** What strategies can be used by students to solve the problems in online learning class?

1.3 Objective of the Research

In relation to the research problem, the objectives of this research as follows:

- To describe the way students studying reading comprehension in online learning class.
- 2. To describe the problems faced by the students in studying reading comprehension in online learning class.
- **3.** To describe the strategies used by the students to overcome the problems.

1.4 Scope of the Research

The the research focus on finding the problem and solution of reading comprehension in online learning class at ninth grade SMP 01 Muhammadiyah Jember In 2022/2023 Academic Year.

1.5 Operational Definition of the Terms

1. Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension is an interactive process between the reader and the text, it means the reader interacts with the text and relates the ideas from the text to prior experiences.

2. Online Learning

Online learning is when teachers or students use educational tools which are accessible on the internet in teaching and learning activities in online class. The tools usually students and teacher use are Google learning, Google form, and zoom. Those applications need to be connected to internet.

3. Online Reading Comprehension

Online reading comprehension is the use of technologies for literacy as a process of problem-based inquiry involving the new skills, strategies, dispositions, and social practices that take place as we use the Internet to solve problems and answer questions.