

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Rationale

Learning is a need for people around the world. By learning, they can get much knowledge. Human has an ability to learn. Language learning is a large process of developing automatic cognitive skills. By learning English, learners are expected to be able to communicate about everything. In communication, language becomes an important thing; it is a gift from God to human beings as stated in one surah of the Holy Quran, that is Surah Al-Hujurat verse 13 as follows:

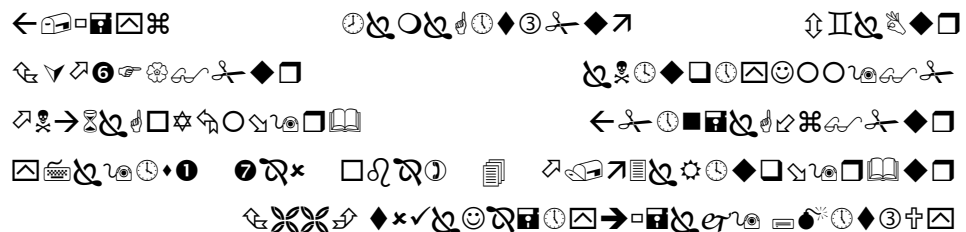


The verse describes that Allah the Almighty creates humans, men and women, and then makes them into nations and tribes in order to know each other. From this verse, it is known that every nation and tribe has its own language which is used to communicate among them.

Language holds an important role, particularly in communication. Actually, besides the linguist, other experts who work on science and

technology broaden their knowledge on the theory or practice of the language. Also, everybody realizes that interaction in many kinds of activities is going to be lower without language.

People cannot imagine, if they do not use language as communication instrument, they will not know each other in different country. They cannot share their knowledge each other. It is true that Allah created language to give blessing for human beings, like He said in the Holy Qur'an in Surah Ar-Rum Verse 22 as follows:



Basically, every human being that born into the world always has a preference to communicate each other, individually or group. This preference had motivated them to create symbol or tool that used in communication. The symbol is named by language. So, the language is a medium to express an idea, thought, opinion, wish and feeling.

Reading is a basic life skill. It is a cornerstone for a person's success in school, and indeed, throughout life. Without the ability to read well, opportunities for personal fulfillment and job success inevitably will be lost.

Reading skills are specific abilities which enable a reader to read the written form as meaningful language, to read anything written with independence, comprehension and fluency, and to mentally interact with

the message. Reading is a skill that is used in all subject areas and can greatly increase or decrease a student's success in the classroom. Reading strategies can be used to vary the approach students are given of any given text.

Expected to do much more reading at university than at school or college; it's not called 'reading for a degree' for nothing. There are five tips to help you improve your reading, the first is Style of Reading, style of reading includes Scanning: for a specific focus, Skimming: for getting the gist of something, Detailed reading: for extracting information accurately. The second is Underlining and highlighting, pick out what you think are the most important parts of what you are reading. Do this with your own copy of texts or on photocopies, not with borrowed books. If you are a visual learner, you'll find it helpful to use different colours to highlight different aspects of what you're reading. The third is note key words, Record the main headings as you read. Use one or two keywords for each point. When you don't want to mark the text, keep a folder of notes you make while reading. The fourth is Questions, and then the last is Summaries.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.studyskills.soton.ac.uk/studytips/reading\\_skills.htm](http://www.studyskills.soton.ac.uk/studytips/reading_skills.htm), Reading Skills, retrieved 11/30/2012, 08.35am

Among the many definitions of reading that have arisen in recent decades, three prominent ideas emerge as most critical for understanding what "learning to read" means: Reading is a process undertaken to reduce uncertainty about meanings a text conveys, the process results from a negotiation of meaning between the text and its reader, the knowledge, expectations, and strategies a reader uses to uncover textual meaning all play decisive roles way the reader negotiates with the text's meaning.

Reading does not draw on one kind of cognitive skill, nor does it have a straightforward outcome—most texts are understood in different ways by different readers.

For foreign language learners to read, they have to be prepared to use various abilities and strategies they already possess from their reading experiences in their native language. They will need the knowledge they possess to help orient themselves in the many dimensions of language implicated in any text. Researchers have established that the act of reading is a non-linear process that is recursive and context-dependent. Readers tend to jump ahead or go back to different segments of the text, depending on what they are reading to find out.

Asking a learner to "read" a text requires that teachers specify a reading goal. One minimal goal is to ask the learner to find particular grammatical constructions or to identify words that relate to particular features or topics of the reading. But such goals are always only partial. For example, a text also reveals a lot about the readers for which it is

written and a lot about subject matter that foreign language learners may or may not know or anticipate.<sup>2</sup>

In this thesis, the writer will explain specifically about scanning, as we know scanning is a technique often use when looking up a word in the telephone book or dictionary. We search for key words or ideas. Scanning involves moving our eyes quickly down the page seeking specific words and phrases. Scanning is also used when first find a resource to determine whether it will answer our questions. When scanning, look for the author's use of organizers such as numbers, letters, steps, or the words, first, second, or next. Look for words that are bold faced, italics, or in a different font size, style, or color. Sometimes the author will put key ideas in the margim. Scanning is helpful when searching for specific facts in an article.

However, the students' comprehension to various information carried within some news reported in the newspaper were presumed would have been fair to poor qualification because their less frequency of having involved in reading the newspaper and the uncommon availability of the newspaper around the students' recidence and in the nearby library. There are where the information come from:

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<sup>2</sup> <http://coerll.utexas.edu/methods/modules/reading/01/>, retrieved 11/30/2012, 08.35am

1. Renandya, Rajan, and Jacobs' study similarly put in that quantity of reading was the single most important predictor of students' *gain scores*.
2. Chastain commented that since the librarian is probably not familiar with the sources for the such materials, the responsibility for ordering them is left to the teacher. In addition to these, based on research on the similar or connected issue.
3. Mrs. Indi Rovina found that the students of MTs Raudhatussyuban Banjarmasin had dominate problems such as unable to guess words used in context as well as to scan and locate information and were failed to comprehend.
4. Mr. Sumadi who concluded that the students (at MAN 5 Marabahan) had problems in finding out general impression and specific information, comprehending and analyzing reading text, and comprehending the meaning of individual word, phrase, sentence and discourse (2011-2012).

General problem in scanning is concentration. If a reader does not concentrate in reading an article, it is definitely cannot scan the text well. Therefore concentration is the important one in scanning.

The writer choose scanning because scanning is one of the important skills that exist in Reading. Scanning is also more easier resume of skills such as skimming, comprehending, intensive and extensive reading, although it was equally important skills in reading. Students from English

Department, in particular in the third is the writer's choice, because there are study about Intensive Reading, include types of Reading, such as scanning and the other type. Actually to do research, the writer should have the object, and in this research the object is Newspaper. Scanning is the rapid reading or looking for the find out points of what is read, or read fast. Exactly newspaper has a lot of lists such as the list prices or labor jobs, movie's scedhule, the writer of more pick to the newspaper, not a novel or a book story or magazine. The third semester students majoring in English IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin, they study the media scanning with newspapers, so the writer chooses Newspaper as a media in reading.

Therefore, this research is concidered significant to conduct in order to have a field evidence of how the students' ability in scanning to the supplementary material of English Newspaper. Based on the problem above and the importance of reading a newspaper as a kind of literary work in literature, the writer is interested to make a research on the title:

**“STUDENTS' ABILITY IN SCANNING TO ENGLISH NEWSPAPER AT THE THIRD SEMESTER OF IAIN ANTASARI BANJARMASIN ACADEMIC YEAR 2012/2013”**

To avoid any misinterpretation toward the title, the writer feels necessary to explain some term in regard to the title as follows:

1. Students' ability is needed in everything, especially in School or College, both in the ability to read, memorize, and so on, but the

ability of the student in here is students' ability to scan in reading English Newspapers.

2. Scanning is technique often use when looking up a word in the telephone book or dictionary. Search for key words or ideas. Scanning involves moving our eyes quickly down the page seeking specific words and phrases.

Scanning is also used when first find a resource to determine whether it will answer your questions.<sup>3</sup>

3. English Newspaper, maybe in Indonesia seldom to need English Newspaper, except for those who really need it for their job, or just hobby to read English newspapers. In Reading course at English Department, there is a title in the syllabus that involve the English Newspapers or rather Scanning in English Newspaper.

## **B. Statement of Problem**

Based on limited of the problem, the writer concerned the problem which is formulation as follows:

1. How is the third semester students' ability in scanning English Newspaper at the third semester of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2012/2013?

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<sup>3</sup> <http://42explore.com/scan.htm>, scanning technique, retrieved 24/11/2012, 5.37am



### **C. Reason for Choosing the Title**

There are some reasons for choosing the title, they are:

1. Remember what it is looking for so will not be distracted by other pieces of information
2. Anticipate how the information looks – is it identified by numbers, italics, proper nouns, etc
3. Run our eyes over several lines at one time
4. When find the information, focus our eyes and attention there and read the entire sentence. May also need to read the sentence before and after as well.

### **D. Purpose of the Research**

Based on the problem above, there are purposes of choosing this title as follows:

1. To know students' ability in scanning English newspaper in the third semester English Department of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

### **E. Significance of Research**

The result of this research is expected to give contribution as follows:

1. The research is hoped to give a contribution to the development of the theory of reading.
2. For the lecturer, the next findings will suggest of how important to provide supplementary material such as the newspaper for the students

in order to make them trained in dealing with real life medium. While for the students, the findings will be supposed to encourage them increasing their reading proficiency to such authentic material.

## **F. Organization of Writing**

This study is divided into five chapters as follows:

The first chapter contains introduction, which consist of rationale, problem statement, reason for choosing the title, purpose of the research, significance of the reseach and organization of writing.

The second chapter contains Reading as skills in Learning English, Kinds of Reading, Scanning as one of skill in Reading, the Advantages of Scanning, and Newspaper as a kind of Learning Resources.

The third chapter contains method of research, which consist of population and sample, data and sources of data, techniques of data collecting, data processing and analyzing, and reseach procedure.

The fourth chapter contains report of researcg result, which consist of general description about the location of study, data presentation and data analysis.

The fifth chapter is closure, which consists of conclusion and suggestions.