

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer presents an introduction. The introduction includes the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, theoretical framework, hypothesis, definitions of key terms, and organization of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Reading is one of the essential skills to master in learning a second language such as English. According to Tarigan (2008), reading is a process in which a person, known as a reader, performs reading activities to obtain information from written media. Still agreeing with previous researchers, Alqarni (2015) said that reading is a process where readers do not only translate a second language, such as English, into their mother tongue or first language. However, reading is a process of transferring the sentences written in an article on paper into sound. Based on the understanding of reading, it can be concluded that reading is an activity that is easy but important and useful to carry out. When viewed from the type of reading, many types of reading can be read by a reader—starting from articles, poetry, novels, and many other types of reading. However, one type of reading which is mandatory for university students to read is a journal.

A journal is a scientific work consisting of articles and references from various writers who are experts in a particular field. By reading journal, readers will get a lot of knowledge, or information on specific topics, according to the journal they are reading. Although journals are considered essential; they often make university students feel bored and reluctant to read them. The reason behind feeling lazy to read journal is a lack of motivation.

Motivation itself is a factor that can come from internal or external that can encourage someone to take action (Latham & Locke, 2004). Motivation is divided into two kinds – intrinsic motivation and extrinsic motivation. Intrinsic

motivation comes from within a person due to the drive and pleasure to do an activity. In contrast to intrinsic motivation, extrinsic motivation is a motivation that arises due to stimuli given by other people or the environment around the individual doing activities (Deci & Ryan, 2020).

According to Marbun and Sipahutar (2016), motivation strongly correlates in reading activities. With intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, a reader will exert all their abilities in reading, especially students. However, other studies found that the relationship between motivation in reading activity and academic achievement was no longer delivered significant results due to students' low motivation while reading (Dewi & Safitri, 2018; Marsela, 2017). This topic makes the writer interested because reading is a positive activity, but most students tend to feel lazy to read.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

This study is intended to find out the correlation between motivation and academic achievement of English Department students in the Reading D course. The writer formulates the problem statement as follows:

- Is there a significant correlation between students' motivation and their academic achievement in the Reading D course of English Department students?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objective of this study is to find out the answer to the problem stated in the problem statement. The objective of this study is as follow:

- To find out whether there is a significant correlation between students' motivation and their academic achievement in the Reading D Course.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study may give a point of view on the relationship between motivation in reading activities to English teachers or lecturers. Moreover, this study is conducted to make teachers or lecturers perceive that motivation is one of many aspects that is needed in the reading process. This study also gives the information for further studies with similar aims related to motivation, reading activities, and academic achievement in reading courses.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

According to Sugiyono (2017), a theoretical framework is one of the conceptual models which shows the relation between some crucial factors. The key to achieving achievement inside the learning process is affected by the motivation within the individual or from other people or the individual's environment. By having high motivation, whether intrinsic or extrinsic, the passion for learning will increase, and it will also impact students' academic achievement. However, if the students or the learners have low motivation, it will make them do not have a passion for learning. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that motivation is the crucial key that may give excellent or bad encouragement to the learning process and the learning achievement.

1.6 Hypothesis

A hypothesis is used to find out the meaning of the correlation between the first variable (X) and the second variable (Y). There are two kinds of hypotheses that can formulate in this study:

Ha: There is a significant correlation between the students' motivation and their academic achievement in the Reading D course.

Ho: There is no significant correlation between the students' motivation and their academic achievement in the Reading D course.

Note:

Ha: Alternative hypothesis

Ho: Null hypothesis

1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study

Since the writer cannot cover all the issues of the study, this study will be focused on finding out the level of the correlation between students' motivation and their academic achievement in the Reading D course.

1.8 Definition of Key Terms

There are some key terms which are used in this study; they are defined as follows:

1. Correlation is one type of research that evaluates the relationships among two or more variables in one single group. (Marbun & Sipahutar, 2016)
2. Motivation is one kind of stimulus that can encourage someone to do a particular thing or achieve something. (Ayub, 2010)
3. Reading is one process experienced by readers who aim to understand information or thoughts from a writer through words. (Tarigan, 2008)

1.9 Organization of the Thesis

This research is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction which consists of the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, theoretical framework, assumptions, hypothesis, the scope and limitation of the study, definition of key terms and the organization of the thesis. The second chapter is about review of related literature, which consists of definition of motivation, types of motivation, definition of reading, definition of academic achievement and review of previous related studies.

For the third chapter deals with research method. This chapter consists of research design, research subjects, research variables, research instruments, procedure of collecting the data, and technique of data analysis. The forth chapter discusses about data analysis and discussion of the data analysis. Finally, the last chapter is the fifth chapter which discusses about conclusion and suggestions of the study.