CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher describes the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, and operational definition.

1.1 Background Of The Study

Reading is one basic skill one should implement when learning English which is not our native language. Indonesian students specifically will find it difficult to learn English, even though it could be easier when they improve their vocabulary by reading every day. According to Hilda (2023), the benefits of reading are improving vocabulary, knowledge of grammar, and sentence structure. Through reading, students gain a deeper understanding of the proper use of language in various situations and contexts of conversation. Many books and articles invite students to reflect on and question students' values, emotions, and relationships with others.

Reading ability is determined by literacy culture which is reading and writing. Literacy culture is a culture that encompasses reading habits, which has not yet become a prevalent culture in Indonesia. It should be noted that literacy is not only aimed at students but also useful for the community (Oktariani&Ekadiansyah, 2020). In this regard, the government plays a crucial role in national development by providing educational facilities and infrastructure to the community and promoting the importance of reading culture. Therefore,

cultivating the habit of reading should be when building an individual's personality. Students can start to motivate themselves to read and remember how important reading is.

There are two types of reading, namely intensive and extensive reading. Harmer (2007) in Hidayat (2018) argue that extensive reading refers to reading carried out by students such as reading for pleasure,away from academic books like novels or comics. The purpose of extensive reading is to read large amounts of text to understand the full meaning. Readers are encouraged to choose the books they are interested in. In contrast, intensive reading refers to a detailed focus reading usually for finding specific information such as the main idea of a text, settings and characters of a story. In extensive reading, readers pay more attention to meaning than form or language features. Hidayat (2018) states that reading extensively also makes students' learning more effective and efficient.

Komariah (2021) states the implementation of extensive reading has numerous benefits to students' reading skills, especially the ability to comprehend vocabulary in a text. Students who read extensively will be exposed to various words needed for reading comprehension. The benefits of extensive reading on vocabulary growth are widely documented in research. However, most claims were made by fluently motivated readers, and readers who have language skills. They read expressively, with understanding and enjoyment, thus they reap benefits from reading extensively and acquiring vocabulary. Meanwhile, the reluctant readers were unsuccessful because their vocabulary and grammatical knowledge were insufficient hence the willingness to read and enjoyment were

decreased. They were less likely to successfully learn vocabulary through extensive reading.

In the modern era, students are surrounded by many digital media devices that provide digital information for their daily needs. By using their smartphones, students can access all the information they need easily and quickly. Students have low motivation to read because they think it is boring (Amil et al., 2021). That is why reading has not become a habit and an effective strategy has to be created to get students into the habit of reading.

From the background above, can be concluded that the reason the researcher chose this title was to determine the effect of implementation of extensive reading through digital media to improve students' vocabulary.

1.2 Statements Of The Problem

Based on the background above, the research questions of this study are:

1.2.1 How are students' vocabularies before the implementation of extensive reading through digital media ?

1.2.2 How is the implementation of extensive reading through digital media to improve students' vocabularies at junior high school ?

1.2.3 How are the students' vocabularies after the implementation of extensive reading through digital media ?

1.3 Objective Of The Study

Based on the written problem of the research, the objectives are :

1.3.1 To find how student's vocabularies before the implementation of extensive reading through digital media.

1.3.2 To discover the implementation of extensive reading through digital media to improve student's vocabularies at junior high school.

1.3.3 To detect how students' vocabularies changed after the implementation of extensive reading through digital media.

1.4 Significance Of The Study

This research is expected to provide benefits to many parties related to research, including:

1.4.1 For students

1.4.1.1 Improving the understanding of class VIII MTS MA'ARIF pamotan students in vocabulary.

1.4.1.2 Improving students' interest in reading in class VIII MTS MA'ARIF pamotan in English.

1.4.1.3 Improving motivation to follow the technological era with positive goals.

1.4.2 For educators

1.4.2.1 There is innovation in learning media through appropriate technology for class VIII students

1.4.2.2 Increasing the effectiveness of educators' strategies in helping class VIII students learn English which can later increase vocabulary and interest in reading for students.

1.5 Scope And Limitation

The scope of this research was carried out on class VIII junior high school students which focused on the application of extensive reading using social media to improve their vocabularies.

1.6 Operational Definition

1.6.1   Extensive reading

Extensive reading is a speed reading technique without compromising the core understanding of reading, aiming to find or know the main problems of the text.

1.6.2 Vocabulary

Vocabulary is a set of words that a person has in a specific language whoever hears them will respond and understand what is said by the speaker.

1.6.3   Digital Media

Digital Media is an internet-based media that uses advanced computers and mobile phones, where the main changes are driven by satellite communication and the utilization of computers with the process of digitization.