CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Teaching English in Indonesia is focused on the student’s communicative competence. The communication can be in oral and written forms. The learners should be capable of using the four language skills, namely: listening, speaking, reading and writing (Wallace, Stariha, Walberg, 2004:7). The learners should have abilities in reading and listening to support their speaking and writing.

Reading is one of the skills in learning English. It is defined as an understanding a message conveyed by the writer through visual and non-visual information (Smith (1971) in Fauziati 2008:134). It is important to learn reading since it (1) helps us learn to think the new language, (2) helps us build a better vocabulary, and (3) makes us more comfortable with written English.

The teacher usually has some methods in teaching-learning process. Teaching methods are needed in teaching-learning process, especially in teaching reading. Method is treated at the level of design in which the roles of teachers, learners and instructional materials are specified. Anthony (1963) in Fauziati (2002:5) defines method as “an overall plan for the orderly presentation of language material, no part of which contradicts, and all of which is based upon the selected approach.” When the students are reading Indonesian text they have mastered vocabulary and structural system, but when they are reading English
text, they are demanded to have adequate knowledge of the target language which has different system.

Recount text is a piece text that retells past events, usually in the order in which they happened. The purpose of recount text is to give the audience or the readers a description of what and when it occurred. Some example of recount text type are newspaper report, television interviews, eyewitness accounts, and letters. The generic structure of recount text are orientation (provides the setting and introduces participants), events (tell what happened, in what sequence), and re-orientation (optional-closure of events).

Teaching reading in Junior High School can be done in many ways. The common way usually used by the teacher is reading short story whereas in fact there are other techniques that are more effective. For example, the methods of teaching reading such as short stories, puzzles, advertisement and games. It will make students more active in the classroom. The various activities will avoid monotonous class. It is very useful for increasing student’s interest and motivation in learning English, so the teaching-learning process will run better and faster. As it is found in SMP Negeri 2 Jenawi, the teacher has some problems in teaching learning-process of reading. Most of the students usually get difficulties in understanding the text and the students cannot comprehend well. For example, if students read of recount text, they are very difficult to understand because they have less knowledge in vocabulary so they are very difficult to understand recount text.
Based on the background above, the writer is interested in having a study on the method of teaching recount text by the teacher during the class activity entitled *A Descriptive Study on Teaching Recount Text at the Eighth Grade of SMP Negeri 2 Jenawi, Karanganyar*.

**B. Limitation of the Study**

In this research, the writer would like to focus on a descriptive study on teaching recount text at the eighth grade of SMP Negeri 2 Jenawi, Karanganyar. The data will be analyzed using a theory of there are four steps of teaching they are Building Knowledge of Field (BKOF), Modeling of Text (MOT), Join Construction of Text (JCOT), Independent Construction of Text (ICOT) (Paltridge, 2001:52).

**C. Problem of the Study**

Based on the research background, the problems proposed in this research are:

1. How is the process of teaching recount text at the eighth grade of SMP Negeri 2 Jenawi, Karanganyar?
2. What problem faced by the students in understanding reading recount text?

**D. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem statements, the objectives of the study in this research are:

1. To describe the process the teaching recount text at the eighth grade of SMP Negeri 2 Jenawi, Karanganyar.
2. To describe the problem faced by the students in understanding reading recount text.

E. **Significance of the Study**

The study has two kinds of significance, namely theoretical and practical significance.

1. **Theoretical Significance**
   a. The result of the research can be useful for the English teacher in giving additional input in English reading class.
   b. The result of this research can be reference for other researcher who will conduct the same object with different perspective.

2. **Practical Significance**
   a. The research can improve the writer herself in mastering English reading.
   b. The reader can get larger knowledge and information about a descriptive study on teaching recount text.
   c. For English teachers, the result of the study can help them in teaching recount text.

F. **Research Paper Organization**

The research paper organization of “A Descriptive Study on Teaching Reading of Recount Text at the Eighth Year of SMP N 2 Jenawi, Karanganyar” is as follows:
Chapter I is introduction which consists of background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is review of related literature, which relates to previous study, the notion of reading, approach to teaching reading, recount text, teaching reading, teaching procedure for teaching-learning process reading recount text.

Chapter III is research method, which presents type of the study, object and subject of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data, and technique for analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. It focused on the research finding and the discussion of the data. The research findings are elaborated into teaching-learning in reading recount text and the problems faced by students in reading recount text.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.