CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Reading

1. Definition of Reading

In English there are four skills such as speaking, listening, reading, and writing. The main object of reading skill is to read any kind of letter. But in reading, we not only read, we also have to know the main information of the text. Reading is an activity that really useful in learning, because reading is the basic skill from any others skill (speaking, writing, listening). According to Patel and Jain "Reading means to understand the meaning of printed words Le written symbols. Reading is an active process which consists of recognition and comprehension skill"[1] It means while reading, the reader will interpret the context of the text and the reader have to know the meaning of the context.

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[1] Dr. M.F. Patel, Praveen M. Jain, *English Language Teaching (Methods, Tools & Techniques* (Jaipur: Sunrise Publisher,2008), 113.

Reading is not only way to gain information. The reader can get the information by listening and watching too. But reading is the appropriate way to gain information, this is the best way no matter what. Reading in second language learning is one important skill because by reading someone will enlarge and increase his or her knowledge. Xueping says that "through reading, learners extend their horizon of knowledge and come to more profoundly understand the world around them."[2] Through reading we can explore the world. Reading is a window of the world. If students' reading skill is poor they will have difficulty in making progress in the class.

So based on the explanation above, reading is the important skill. Not only speaking, reading become one of the important skills that should be mastered for any students in the world.

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[2] Xueping, Li, " Facilitating Reading Comprehension with Online Dictionaries", *International Journal of Languages and Literatures,* Vol. 2, No. 2, (June, 2014), 298.

2. The aim of reading

Reading is process in knowing contain of the text. The purpose of reading is to get the idea or information in paragraph text. According to Tarigan that there are some important things about the aim of reading, as follow:

a. Reading for obtain the fact detail

The readers read an article to find out or know the experience of the writer or to know the way how to solve the problem.

b. Reading for main idea

The readers read the text to obtain or to get the point of the information. The reader also analysis and find out the problem.

c. Reading for Sequence or Organization

The students or reader gain the information about what exactly happen in the story, text, etc.

d. Reading for Inference

The students or the readers looking for the information then make a conclusion.

e. Reading to Classify

The readers or students read to gain any information of paragraph then classify some information or actions of the writer in the text.

f. Reading to Evaluate

The reader or students try to evaluate the text.

g. Reading to Compare or Contrast

The reader or the students try to identify the story then compare it.[3]

Jordan also makes a conclusion about the purpose of reading, he explain it with simple about the purpose of reading such as:

a. To obtain information

b. To understand the ideas or theories

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[3] Tarigan, H. G. 2008. Membaca : Sebagai Suatu Keterampilan Berbahasa.
Edisi Revisi. Bandung: Angkasa.p.8.

c. To discover author' view point

d. To seek evidence for their own point of view (and to quote). [4]

3. Types of Reading

There are many types of reading. According to Patel and Jain there are 4 types of reading, Intensive Reading, Extensive Reading, Aloud Reading, and Silent Reading.[5]

1) Intensive reading

Intensive reading is text reading or passage reading. In this reading the learner read the text to get knowledge. The material selected should parallel the type of material the advanced student would enjoy in the native language: short stories, novels, plays, and poems, articles on scientific discoveries, artistic achievements, political development, and

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[4] R R Jordan, *English for academic purpose:*(Cambride university : 1997)p, 143.
[5] Dr. M.F. Patel, Praveen M. Jain, *English Language Teaching(Methods, Tools & Techniques* (Jaipur: Sunrise Publisher,2008), 117.

aspects of contemporary community life in a country where the language is spoken. Since this reading matter will be studied in detail, it will not serve as the ideal vehicle for further practice in direct teaching. This purpose will be served by the material chosen for extensive reading. The goal of this reading is to read shorter text. This reading is done to carry out to get specific information. Learner reads book to acquire knowledge is the kind of intensive reading. There are characteristic of Intensive reading.

a. The reading helps learner to develop active vocabulary

b. Teacher play main role in this reading

c. Linguistic items are developed

d. This reading aims at active use of language.

2) Extensive Reading

Material for extensive reading will be selected at a lower level of difficulty than that for intensive reading. The purpose of extensive reading will be to train the student to read directly and fluently in the target language for enjoyment, without the aid of the teacher. Extensive reading can be made the basis for oral reports, to the rest of the class, or full class discussion.

Several characteristics the Extensive reading are:

a. It helps learner to develop to active vocabulary.

b. Extensive reading is silent reading.

c. In extensive reading the subject matter is emphasized.

d. In extensive reading the learners play main role because they have to ask for measures.

e. Can be developed the idea.

3) Aloud Reading

Aloud reading is read a text with a loud voice. It is very common used in the classroom. When reading aloud in front of the class students also have to good speaking and the listener should listen carefully the explanation.

4) Silent Reading

Silent reading is the basic skill of reading. It is aimed to gain information of the text. This type is very important to improve students' reading skill. The students read the text without making sound.

In this research the researcher used extensive reading which is relevant for this research. The researcher gave the text based on their ability, and it can improve

their vocabulary skill and make the class conducive in learning English.

4. **The Ways of Reading**

Hammer has stated there are 2 ways or two skills in reading, scan and skim.

1) Scanning

Scanning is the detail reading to gain the main information. The readers have to read every word and line. This way is to gain information what we need from the text or story.

2) Skimming

Skimming is reading to get Main idea of the story or the text.

5. Teaching Reading

Teaching is an activity that usually happen in the class to share knowledge to the students. It helps someone to know something or help someone to learn something. Hammer states "Teaching is not an easy job, but it is a necessary one, and can be very rewarding when we see our students' progress and know that we have helped to make it happen."[6] Teaching is really complex, not only share information or knowledge we have to make sure that the listener or the learner understand what we teach. Teaching need many skill, we have to know how to teach someone, determine the good strategy and have good public speaking. In the other hand learning is getting knowledge. So based on the explanation above the researcher conclude teaching is helping, facilitating the learners or students in getting knowledge in good environment with good strategy.

Reading is the process of gaining the information and knowledge. It means in teaching reading teacher have

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[6] Jeremy Harmer, *How To Teach English,* New Edition (Cambridge: Longman), 23.

to make sure that students understand what they read. Teacher should provide the effective method, appropriate text in learning, teacher also have to motivate learners to make sure students enjoy and interest to the topic. Teacher should encourage students to read in a variety of genres, because the more students know about how to read the easier student understand the text.

6. **Assessing Reading**

According to Brown there are several designing assessment task in assessing reading.[7] They are:

1. Designing assessment task: perceptive reading

Assessing of basic reading skills may be carried out in a number of different ways.

a. Reading Aloud

The test taker sees separate letters, words, and/or short sentence and reads them aloud, one by one, in the presence of an administrator. Since the assessment is of

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[7] H. douglas brown, *language assessment principle and classroom practice*, (New York: San Fransisco State University, 2004).p.185

reading comprehension, any recognizable oral approximation of the target response is considered correct.

b. Written Response

The same stimuli are presented, and the test-taker's task is to reproduce the probe in writing.

c. Multiple choice

Multiple choice response are not only a matter of choosing one of four or five possible answer. Other formats, some of which are especially useful at the low level of reading, include same/different, circle the answer, true/false choose by the letter, and matching.

2. Designing assessment tasks: selective reading

Some of the possible tasks you can use to assess lexical and grammatical aspect of reading ability.

a. Multiple choice (for form-focused criteria)

By far the most popular method of testing a reading knowledge of vocabulary and

grammar is the multiple choice format, mainly for reason of practically. It is easy to administer and can be scored quickly.

b. Matching task

At the selective level of reading, the test taker's is simply to respond correctl, which makes matching appropriate format.

c. Editing task

Editing for grammatical or rhetorical errors is a widely used test method for assessing linguistic competence in reading.

d. Picture-Cued Task

In the previous section we looked at picture-cued task for perspective recognition of symbols and words.

3. Designing assessment task: interactive reading

e. Cloze tasks

The word cloze was coined by the educational psychologists to capture the gestalt psychological concept of closure, that is the

ability to fill in gaps in an incomplete image (visual, auditory, or cognitive) and supply (from background schemata) omitted details.

B. Descriptive Text

1. Definition of Descriptive Text

Descriptive text is one of text types which has purpose to describe about something. Describing means we have to tell it detail about the topic for example in describing place, there will be the location of the place, the structure of the place, the characteristic of the place, etc. Peter Knap and Megan Watkins state "The genre of describing is one of the fundamental functions of any language system and one of the first skills emergent language-users learn to control. It is also one of the most widely used genres across all of the learning areas."[8] It means that descriptive text is a text which presents information about something specifically.

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[8] Peter Knapp and Megan Watkins, *Genre,Text,Grammar Technologies for Teaching and Assessing writing,* (Australia:2005), 97.

2. The Generic Structure of Descriptive Text

    a. Identification

       This part is containing about the general description about the object. In this paragraph the writer introduces the object briefly.

    b. Description

       In this paragraph, the object will be described in detail. It contains the characteristic of the object, quality, and any information. So the reader will get information of the object clearly.

3. The Characteristic of Descriptive Text

According to Wiratno, there are many characteristics of Descriptive text.

    a. Descriptive text is dominated by simple present tense. It is caused by the factual of descriptive text itself. As we know that descriptive text describes something in reality, so people will see that situation in some point of view.
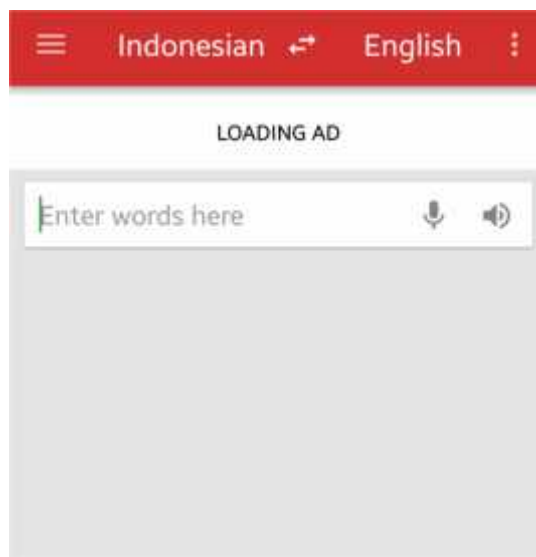
b. Descriptive text uses more relational and material verb.

c. The most important thing of descriptive text is to describe something or someone not someone who describes something.

d. In descriptive text, there are conjunction such as firstly, secondly, etc. It is only to arrange idea not show an order.

e. In descriptive text, adjective describes shapes and characteristic.

C. Dictionary

1. Definition Of Dictionary

Dictionary is a tool that contains many of vocabularies. The purpose of dictionary is to know the meaning of the words in foreign language. Erdinç Aslan state "dictionary is generally defined as a book that deals with a language, certain part of a language or words and idioms used in a specific time period typically in the order of the alphabet and sometimes according to conceptual areas a dictionary

makes definition in the same language, clarified with examples or gives the words with their equivalents in another language."[9] Traditional dictionary is list of vocabularies that made by people in the book.

The picture above is one of the example of dictionary application in the smartphone (Kamusku). It is very simple to use this application here are the steps to operate the online dictionary:

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[9] Erdinç Aslan, " A study on the use of mobile dictionaries in vocabulary teachings", *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 2016. 1

1. First you have to make sure that the smartphone already have the online application dictionary.

2. Open it and you will see the display of the dictionary like the picture above.

3. After opened the application, You write any word that you want to translate

4. Then you will see the translate of the word

   Not only translate the word but also we can find many features that can improve our English and our understanding about the vocabulary. Here the features of the application:

1) Icon speaker, if we wondering how to pronounce the word we can use this feature just click the icon of speaker then the application will pronounce it automatically

2) If you are confuse what is the synonyms of the word, in this application provide many synonyms of the word so u

can choose other words and add more understanding vocabulary

3) Not only synonym of the word but also the kind of its' word, you will find the kind or type of each words. For example (work) the application will automatically identify the word as a noun or verb.

2. Online Dictionary

Xueping and Li have stated "The online dictionary is one type of electronic dictionaries and is built on the network. It is a very important online reference tool providing real time information that can be shared all over the world. The main characteristic of online dictionaries is the abundant resources they include."[10] Online dictionary is part of internet. In learning language, online dictionary is really necessary. The online dictionary as a new electronic product based on

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[10] Xueping, Li, " Facilitating Reading Comprehension with Online Dictionaries", *International Journal of Languages and Literatures,* Vol. 2, No. 2, (June, 2014), 299.

multimedia technology has opened up a new range of tasks for English learners.

3. **Advantages and Disadvantages of online dictionary.**

When using online dictionary there are advantages and disadvantages. Here the advantages and disadvantages of online dictionary.

a. Advantages of Online dictionary

Online dictionary gives many advantages in teaching and learning process. Online dictionary can help the students to find out the words easier than using dictionary book. Beside that using online dictionary will also make the students find new alternative or similar words. It will enrich their vocabulary. According to Maslawati, Nuraidawany, Wan nur Asyiqhin on their journal, there are several advantages of online dictionary[11]:

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[11] Maslawati and Nuraidawany and Wan nur Asyiqhin,," The Advantages and Disadvantages of E-Dictionaries to Enhance Vocabulary

1. More portable and flexible.

   In this modern era, everything can be done easily by using smart phone. Online dictionary easy to bring because it is an application in the smart phone. We can bring wherever and whenever we want.

2. Can help the learners to proper pronunciation the words.

   On online dictionary there is the tool for pronunciation the words. The students can get the proper pronunciation of the words.

3. Identifies the words clearly.

   It help the students to identify what kind of the words is.

4. Enrich vocabulary.

   When the students type a letter, online dictionary shows several words. It will enrich their vocabulary.

Learning of ESL Learners" The Asian Conference on Education & International Development (2017), 5.

b. Disadvantages of Online Dictionary

In other way, online dictionary takes disadvantages in teaching and learning process[12].

1. Limited internet access.

Not every students can access the internet. Because when we use online dictionary we need internet connection.

2. Incomplete definition.

When we would translate an idiom words, online dictionary can not translate it well. It will become strange meaning

3. Students are not focus.

When students hold their smart phone to open online dictionary, it is very possible if they open another applications.

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[12] Maslawati and Nuraidawany and Wan nur Asyiqhin,," The Advantages and Disadvantages of E-Dictionaries to Enhance Vocabulary Learning of ESL Learners" The Asian Conference on Education & International Development (2017), 7.

4. Applying online dictionary in teaching reading

Online dictionary is an important tool for learning foreign language. It can help students to translate new words and get the meaning of the words. Indonesian students' needs dictionary to translate a word because of their vocabulary are limits.

The researcher taught reading descriptive text in senior high school one ciomas. In the activity at the class the researcher use online dictionary to make them easier in understanding the main idea of the text. The steps that researcher takes are the researcher gives the students a text about describing something. After students read the text, they will find difficult words they can use their smart phone to translate the words on online dictionary.

When they got the main idea of the text, the researcher will gives them a test to measure a comprehension of the text. While the students do the test, they forbid to open their smart phone. A test that

will give to the students are about comprehension of the text and vocabulary mastery.