

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' READING INTEREST AND THEIR READING SPEED

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Abstract: *The objective of the research was to find out whether there is a significant correlation between students' reading interest and their reading speed. The subject of this research was the fifth semester students of English Study Program of FKIP UR 2020. This quantitative research used a questionnaire and reading speed tests. The data were collected Online using Google Form. The total number of samples (N) is 36. The average score of reading interest (variable X) is 2429 and the average score of reading speed (variable Y) is 8351. The sum of multiple score of both variables (XY) is 571004.7. The sum of quadrate score of reading interest (X^2) is 167525 and the sum of quadrate of reading speed (Y^2) is 1985457. Students' reading speed is categorized into average level with the average score 231.97. The result of the correlation index between variable X and variable Y is 0.57. and this research showed that the correlation between students' reading interest and their reading speed is in moderate level.*

Key Words: *Correlation, Reading Interest, Reading Speed*

HUBUNGAN ANTARA MINAT MEMBACA MAHASISWA DAN KECEPATAN MEMBACA

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Abstrak: Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bahwa adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara minat membaca mahasiswa dengan kecepatan membaca mereka. Subjek dari penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa semester Lima Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris FKIP UR 2020. Penelitian Kuantitatif ini menggunakan Kuesioner dan tes membaca cepat. Data dikumpulkan secara Online menggunakan Google Form. Jumlah sampel (N) adalah 36. Jumlah minat baca (variabel X) adalah 2429 dan jumlah kecepatan membaca (variabel Y) adalah 8351. jumlah skor kelipatan kedua variabel (XY) 571004.7. Jumlah kuadrat skor minat baca (X^2) adalah 167525 dan jumlah kuadrat dari kecepatan membaca (Y^2) adalah 1985457. Hasil indeks korelasi antara variabel X dan variabel Y adalah 0,57 dan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa korelasi antara minat baca siswa dan kecepatan membaca mereka tergolong level sedang.

Kata Kunci: Hubungan, Minat Membaca, Kecepatan Membaca

INTRODUCTION

Interest is one of the psychological factors owned by each person. Interest contained in each individual is different for an object or activity and it can determine what activities will be selected. Interest arises when an individual feels that they like a thing or an activity and she or he is eager to do it. Slameto (2010) stated that Interest is a feeling that tends to like something more than others and is attracted to it voluntarily. Someone who is interested in an object will tend to give more attention or feel much pleasure on it. There is no one who can force other people to be interested in something because interest appears as an impulse that comes from them.

Hidi (2001) stated that interest is a psychological state that occurs during interactions between persons and their objects of interest, and it is characterized by raising attention, concentration, and affect. A person who is interested in an object will try to be more deeply related with the object. The interested person usually shows his or her attempt by rising attention, concentration and affect.

Interest comes up then leads an individual to create a new related activity or it arises as the result of participation, experience or practice. For example, someone who is interested in reading will love to read. That reading activity appears because of his or her interest. Moreover, interest appears after someone did an activity. For instance, a student watches an Indian movie. After watching the movie, the student is interested in Indian because of his or her experience in watching Indian movies.

Reading Speed is a skill that must be learnt in order to be able to read faster. According to Mikulecky and Jeffries (2007:5) reading speed is a crucial factor in academic performance, but one that is often overlooked. Reading speed is how we can read with better understanding in read in faster time and remember it well too. Soedarso (Scholastic et al, cet. 11:2004) says that reading speed is kind of exercise to manage the process of receiving information quickly.

The average college of students reads between 250 and 350 words per minute on fiction and non-technical materials. A good reading speed is around 500 to 700 words per minute, but some people can read a thousand words per minute or even faster on these materials. (Berg, 2002).

According to John, et al (2004) there are 4 basics reading speeds;

1. *Very fast:* Readers scan a text very quickly if they are looking only for a specific piece of information.
2. *Fast:* Readers skim a text rapidly if they are trying to get just the general gist without worrying about details.
3. *Slow to moderate:* Readers read carefully in order to get a complete understanding of an article. The more difficult the text, the slower they read. Often difficult texts require rereading.
4. *Very slow:* Experienced readers read very slowly if their purpose is to analyze a text. They take elaborate marginal notes and often pause to ponder over the construction of a paragraph or the meaning of an image or metaphor. Sometimes they reread the text dozens of times.

Different people may have different reading rates. It can be seen by their reading speed test. An effective and efficient reading rate for foreign language learner could be classified as follows:

METHODOLOGY

The design of this research is correlational research. This research was conducted within the period of Nov 2020 - June 2021 in preparation, collecting and analyzing the data. The fifth semester students of English Study Program of FKIP UR 2020 did the test with Online Google Form at home. The researcher determined the sample by using three papers written with each class and put in a box. Then, the researcher took out randomly one paper from the box and class 5A came out as the sample.

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE

In order to get the data, the students were given a questionnaire and a test online with Google Form. And the second was testing students' reading speed. In this test, students will be asked to do the rapid reading and find out their Word per Minute (wpm) rate.

DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE

In obtaining the result of research, the data are analyzed by using Karl Pearson, called Pearson correlation technique. This analysis is used to find out the correlation between students' reading interest and their reading speed score. The writer used Pearson Product Moment Correlation Formula.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

After achieving the data of students' reading interest as variable X and the score of reading speed as variable Y, the next step is to determine the calculation table, which is to be used as the calculation for the index score correlation of product moment. In this case, scores of students' reading interest and reading speed test are correlated by using Pearson product moment formula. The data can be seen in the table 4 which the description is as follow:

Table 1. The Correlation Between Reading Interest And Reading Speed

| No | READING INTEREST | READING SPEED | X ² | Y ² | XY |
|----|------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| | X | Y | | | |
| 1 | 56 | 184.3 | 3136 | 33966.49 | 10320.8 |
| 2 | 76 | 190.3 | 5776 | 36214.09 | 14462.8 |
| 3 | 75 | 217.1 | 5625 | 47132.41 | 16282.5 |
| 4 | 54 | 188.5 | 2916 | 35532.25 | 10179 |
| 5 | 59 | 248.1 | 3481 | 61553.61 | 14637.9 |
| 6 | 68 | 237.4 | 4624 | 56358.76 | 16143.2 |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 7 | 63 | 277.2 | 3969 | 76839.84 | 17463.6 |
| 8 | 57 | 184.3 | 3249 | 33966.49 | 10505.1 |
| 9 | 71 | 255.8 | 5041 | 65433.64 | 18161.8 |
| 10 | 70 | 203.7 | 4900 | 41493.69 | 14259 |
| 11 | 70 | 206.2 | 4900 | 42518.44 | 14434 |
| 12 | 72 | 266.1 | 5184 | 70809.21 | 19159.2 |
| 13 | 66 | 251.9 | 4356 | 63453.61 | 16625.4 |
| 14 | 63 | 184.3 | 3969 | 33966.49 | 11610.9 |
| 15 | 84 | 261.9 | 7056 | 68591.61 | 21999.6 |
| 16 | 82 | 272.7 | 6724 | 74365.29 | 22361.4 |
| 17 | 65 | 259.8 | 4225 | 67496.04 | 16887 |
| 18 | 72 | 257.8 | 5184 | 66460.84 | 18561.6 |
| 19 | 67 | 246.6 | 4489 | 60811.56 | 16522.2 |
| 20 | 63 | 255.8 | 3969 | 65433.64 | 16115.4 |
| 21 | 68 | 234.7 | 4624 | 55084.09 | 15959.6 |
| 22 | 56 | 184.3 | 3136 | 33966.49 | 10320.8 |
| 23 | 56 | 229.1 | 3136 | 52486.81 | 12829.6 |
| 24 | 69 | 255.8 | 4761 | 65433.64 | 17650.2 |
| 25 | 65 | 214.2 | 4225 | 45881.64 | 13923 |
| 26 | 67 | 257.8 | 4489 | 66460.84 | 17272.6 |
| 27 | 77 | 184.3 | 5929 | 33966.49 | 14191.1 |
| 28 | 90 | 347.3 | 8100 | 120617.3 | 31257 |
| 29 | 80 | 261.9 | 6400 | 68591.61 | 20952 |
| 30 | 55 | 184.3 | 3025 | 33966.49 | 10136.5 |
| 31 | 61 | 240.8 | 3721 | 57984.64 | 14688.8 |
| 32 | 92 | 242.6 | 8464 | 58854.76 | 22319.2 |
| 33 | 51 | 193.2 | 2601 | 37326.24 | 9853.2 |
| 34 | 51 | 188.5 | 2601 | 35532.25 | 9613.5 |
| 35 | 72 | 257.8 | 5184 | 66460.84 | 18561.6 |
| 36 | 66 | 224.6 | 4356 | 50445.16 | 14823.6 |
| N= | $\Sigma = 2429$ | $\Sigma = 8351$ | $\Sigma \quad 167525$ | $\Sigma \quad 1985457$ | $\Sigma \quad 571044.7$ |
| 36 | MX=67.47 | MY=231.97 | | | |

The total of sample (N) is 36. The sum of reading interest (variable X) is 2429 and the sum of reading speed (variable Y) is 8351. The sum of multiple scores of both variables (XY) 571044,7. The sum of quadrate score of reading interest (X^2) is 167525 and the last, the sum of quadrate of reading speed (Y^2) is 1985457.

After calculating of the whole data from variable (x), and variable (y), the next step is statistical.

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \cdot \Sigma xy - (\Sigma x)(\Sigma y)}{\sqrt{\{N \cdot \Sigma x^2 - (\Sigma x)^2\} \{N \cdot \Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2\}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 r_{xy} &= \frac{36.571044,7 - (2429)(8351)}{\sqrt{\{36.167525 - (2429)^2\}\{36.1985457 - (8351)^2\}}} \\
 r_{xy} &= \frac{20557609 - 20284579}{\sqrt{(6030900 - 5900041)(71476452 - 69739201)}} \\
 r_{xy} &= \frac{273030,2}{\sqrt{(130859)(1737251)}} \\
 r_{xy} &= \frac{273030,2}{\sqrt{227334}} \\
 r_{xy} &= \frac{273030,2}{476795} \\
 r_{xy} &= 0,57263
 \end{aligned}$$

The last step is determining degree of freedom (df)

$$Df = N - Nr = 36 - 2 = 34$$

$$Df = 34$$

at the degree of significance 5% = 0,329

From the data calculation above, the writer found that the total score from 36 respondents for student's interest in reading is 2429 and the reading speed test is 8351. The highest score of reading interest is 90 and the lowest score is 51. Then, the highest score of the reading speed test is 347.3 words per minutes and the lowest is 188.3 words per minutes. The average score of reading interest is 67.47 and the average score of reading speed is 231.97. It means that according to Buzan that can be seen in Chapter II the average score of reading speed 231.97 wpm is in between 200 and 250 wpm. It means that reading speed of the fifth semester students of English Study Program of FKIP UR 2020 is average.

Before testing the correlation, the writer had to analyze the normality of the data. This analysis is used to see whether the data got in the research has been normally distributed or not. After the calculation, it is found that the L_{count} is 0.070 for the number of sample $n = 36$ and the real level $\alpha = 0.05$, the L_{table} is 0.329. It means that $L_{count} < L_{table}$. So the test is normally distributed. Knowing the data is normally distributed it means that the correlation product moment by Pearson is used.

The total of sample (N) is 36. The sum of reading interest (variable X) is 2429 and the sum of reading speed (variable Y) is 8351. The sum of multiple score of both variables (XY) 571004,7. The sum of quadrate score of reading interest (X^2) is 167525 and the last, the sum of quadrate of reading speed (Y^2) is 1985457. After this data is obtained, the next step is to input this data above to the Pearson correlation product moment formula.

The result of the correlation index between variable X and variable Y is 0,57. It means that there is a moderate correlation between the two variables. To give a simple interpretation toward a correlation index "r" product moment (r_{xy}) can be seen by the table of the interpretation of Product moment score.

Table 2. Interpretation of Product Moment Score

| Product Moment (r) | Interpretation |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| 0.8 – 1.0 | The correlation is very strong |
| 0.6 – 0.8 | The correlation is strong |
| 0.4 – 0.6 | The correlation is moderate |
| 0.2 – 0.4 | The correlation is weak |
| 0.0 – 0.2 | The correlation is very weak |

Pearson, 2010

Looking at the score (r_{xy})= 0.57 it means that the score is in between 0.4-0.6 which is the correlation between the two variables is moderate or it means that there is a significant correlation between variable X and variable Y.

Based on the calculation, the degree of freedom of the data is 34. From the table, we know that in the significance of 5% = 0,329. While from the calculating of the data the researcher found that the score of (r_{xy}) = 0.57. It means that on the table of significance 5% is bigger than (0.57>0.329), so on the table degree of significance of 5% the null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected but the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. This is a positive correlation between reading interest and reading speed because the level of the correlation is 0.57. And it shows that this is a moderate correlation.

From the result above, it shows that there is correlation in students reading interest and their reading speed. It can be indicated that students' reading interest determines students' reading speed. This result can be compared to the theory in Chapter II that Ahuja stated. One of the problems of reading speed is lack of interest. It means that interest determines reading speed. If the students have no interest they will feel lazy and have poor reading speed. And if they have interest they will have good speed.

From the result of this study which is conducted in the fourth semester students of English Education Department UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta academic year 2015, it can be seen that the findings is different from the previous research that was conducted by Rosika in the second semester of English Education Department UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta academic year 2008. This study found that there is significant correlation between students' reading interest and their reading speed while in the previous study there is no significant correlation between students' interest in reading and their reading speed.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusions

Based on the data interpretation, it can be concluded as follows:

The total of sample (N) is 36, the sum of reading interest (variable X) is 2429 and the sum of reading speed (variable Y) is 8351. The sum of multiple scores of both variables (XY) 571044,7. The sum of quadrate score of reading interest (X^2) is 167525

and the last, the sum of quadrate of reading speed (Y^2) is 1985457. Then, the highest score of the reading speed test is 347.3 words per minutes and the lowest is 184,3 words per minutes. The average score of reading interest is 67.47. And the average score of reading speed is 231.97. It means that according to Buzan that the average score of reading speed 231.97 wpm is in between 200 and 250 wpm. It means that reading speed of the fifth semester students of English Study Program of FKIP UR 2020 is average.

The result of the correlation index between variable X and variable Y is 0,57. It means that there is a moderate correlation between the two variables. To give a simple interpretation toward a correlation index “r” product moment (r_{xy}) can be seen by the table of the interpretation of product moment score. It can be concluded that the null hypothesis is rejected and the alternative hypothesis is accepted. It can be seen from the result of r_{xy} is 0.57 with the degree of freedom of 34. The result of r_{table} on the table of degree of significance 5% is 0,329.

Therefore, $r_{xy} > r_{table}$ (0,57>0,329) The result means that the student’s reading interest is positively correlated with their reading speed. Based on the table of interpretation of product moment score (table 4.4), the correlation between students’ reading interest and their reading speed is moderate.

Recommendations

The result of this research shows that the score of reading interest of the fifth semester students of English Study Program of FKIP UR 2020 is 67.47. And based on the reading speed test, students’ reading speed is categorized as *average* level with the average score 231.97. With regards to the findings, the writer offers the following recommendations to students, teachers and other researchers.

First, the students are expected to motivate themselves in order to improve their reading interest and practice more in reading speed that can lead to reading faster. Second, teachers are expected to know about their students’ reading interest and their students’ reading speed. By knowing the students’ reading interest, the teacher can provide the effective strategies or techniques to improve the students’ reading speed. Third, other researchers are expected to conduct further studies on this topic, especially to investigate the same topic, with larger samples to validate the result and with different instruments. This research can be used as a reference to improve students’ reading activity.

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