

ABSTRACT

Asiyah. 2000. *A Comparative Study on the Readability of Educational and Authentic Texts and on the Students' Interest*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.

This research aimed at finding out the comparison on the readability between educational and available authentic texts and the students' interest in reading them. Referring to the research problems, two hypotheses were proposed that there is a difference between the readability of authentic and educational texts, and there is a difference between students' interest in reading authentic and educational texts.

This was a survey study. There were 29 educational and authentic texts as the objects of the study. The educational texts were taken from English for Senior High School Book 1 for the First Year. The authentic texts were taken from Dialogue, Hello and Unwind Magazine, The Jakarta Post, advertisements and brochures. The research respondents were 100 of second year students of SMU N 1 Depok, Sleman. It used score cards to record the data and the Flesch's Reading Ease Formula to produce readability scores, and questionnaires to obtain data of students' reading interest.

The reliability of the questionnaire was checked using the Alpha-Cronbach technique and the validity was checked by Pearson Product Moment Correlation. The gathered data was analyzed using the independent t-test to check the statistical significance.

The results showed that:

1. There was no difference in readability indices between authentic and educational texts. The hypothesis testing proved that the obtained t-score (0.647) was smaller than the critical t-value in the significance level of 5%.
2. There was a difference in students' interest between reading authentic and educational texts. The hypothesis testing proved that the obtained t-score (3.022) was bigger than the critical t-value in the significance level of 5%. It was also supported by the results of the questionnaires that there were 58% who had interest in reading authentic texts and 48% in reading educational texts. In conclusion, students' interest in reading authentic texts was higher than in reading educational texts.

From the results of the research it could be concluded that: (1) There was no difference between the readability of authentic and educational texts, (2) There was a difference between students' interest in reading authentic and educational texts. This research also found out that in general, SMU students like reading activity and it was proved that topics have important role in supporting students' reading interest. If the topics are interesting, the students will feel motivated. It is also suggested that teachers can help students raise their reading interest by selecting suitable materials which are based on the students' interests and needs.

ABSTRAK

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Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan perbandingan antara tingkat keterbacaan teks-teks asli yang ada di Indonesia dan teks-teks pendidikan di Indonesia, dan minat baca siswa terhadap teks-teks tersebut. Berdasarkan pada masalah penelitian, ada dua hipotesa yang dikemukakan bahwa ada perbedaan antara keterbacaan teks-teks asli dan teks-teks pendidikan, dan ada perbedaan antara minat baca siswa dalam membaca teks-teks tersebut.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi survai. Ada 29 teks pendidikan dan teks asli sebagai obyek dari penelitian ini. Teks-teks pendidikan diambil dari *English for Senior High School Book 1 for the First Year*. Teks-teks asli diambil dari bacaan berbahasa Inggris yang tersedia di Indonesia, yaitu dari Majalah *Dialogue*, *Hello* dan *Unwind*, *The Jakarta Post*, iklan dan brosur. Ada 100 responden dalam penelitian ini yang diambil dari siswa-siswi kelas dua SMU N 1 Depok, Sleman. Ini menggunakan kartu skor untuk mencatat data dan formula dari Flesch untuk menghasilkan skor keterbacaan, dan kuesioner untuk memperoleh data tentang minat baca siswa.

Reliabilitas dari kuesioner diuji dengan menggunakan teknik Alpha-Cronbach dan kesahihan dari kuesioner diuji dengan menggunakan Korelasi Product Moment. Data yang diperoleh dianalisa dengan menggunakan uji-t untuk menguji signifikansi statistik.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa:

1. Tidak ada perbedaan dalam keterbacaan antara teks-teks pendidikan dan teks-teks asli yang tersedia di Indonesia. Ini ditunjukkan dari tes hipotesa bahwa skor-t yang didapat (0,647) lebih kecil daripada skor-t kritis pada taraf signifikansi 5%.
2. Ada perbedaan minat siswa antara membaca teks-teks pendidikan dan teks-teks asli. Ini ditunjukkan dari tes hipotesa bahwa skor-t yang didapat (3,022) lebih besar daripada skor-t kritis pada taraf signifikansi 5%. Ini didukung juga oleh hasil kuesioner bahwa ada 58% siswa yang memiliki minat siswa dalam membaca teks-teks pendidikan. Ini berarti minat siswa dalam membaca teks-teks asli lebih tinggi dari pada membaca teks-teks pendidikan.

Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa: (1) Tidak ada perbedaan antara keterbacaan teks-teks asli dan teks-teks pendidikan, (2) Ada perbedaan antara minat baca siswa dalam membaca teks-teks asli dan teks-teks pendidikan. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa secara umum, siswa SMU menyukai kegiatan membaca dan terbukti juga bahwa topik mempunyai peranan penting dalam memacu minat baca siswa. Jika topik bacaannya menarik, siswa akan termotivasi. Juga diharapkan bahwa para guru dapat membantu meningkatkan minat baca mereka dengan memilih materi yang sesuai, yang didasarkan pada kebutuhan dan minat siswa.