

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Reading Interest**

Reading interest is a fusion of two terms, 'interest' and 'reading,' whose meanings were previously elucidated. It represents a robust incentive for individuals to engage in reading, as emphasized by Darmono (2017), who points out that it's evident through their keenness for various symbols. This notion aligns with the observations of Rahayu et al. (2016: 191) and Hendrayani and Ade (2017: 239), who concur that reading interest is a potent motivation and longing to read. A heightened desire for reading can even cultivate a proclivity for seeking reading materials to satiate one's intellectual needs.

Reading interest is a fusion of desire, determination, and drive. Motivation to read encompasses the inner strength that compels an individual to engage in activities aimed at comprehending the information and meaning conveyed through written language. Essentially, the concept of reading interest relates to the enthusiasm and strong desire in individuals that prompt them to engage in reading activities. It's a quality that evolves through a lifelong learning process and has ethical significance, influencing various aspects of life, including recognizing and understanding others' personalities, nurturing strong interpersonal connections, and fostering a positive perspective on ethically significant endeavors (Julkaida, 2022).

In summary, it can be deduced that a fundamental understanding of reading interest is a prerequisite for developing a genuine love for reading in the future. By providing reading guidance to students, it will make it easier for them to cultivate the habit of reading in themselves so that they will experience the benefits of reading. Reading interest is determined by the number of books, scientific articles, journals, and others read in a month, the preferred genre, and the type of English text read.

## **1. Indicator of Reading Interest**

In formulating the questionnaire to gauge students' reading interest, the researcher incorporated four indicators from the aspects outlined by Skinner (1984):

### **a. Pleasure**

Experiencing pleasure will manifest as an expression of one's interest in particular objects or individuals. Someone who is interested in reading, then he must be happy with what he reads, that is, happily learn and read knowledge related to it, and there is not the slightest feeling of force.

### **b. Willingness**

Willingness is a state in which students tend to do an activity without coercion. Students who have a strong desire to achieve something will seek to gain deeper knowledge that encourages reading. So that the emergence of student motivation to read. Motivation implies actions that lead to the generation of willpower, focus, and concentration on a specific subject or object.

### **c. Consciousness**

Someone can be said to be interested in an object if he has awareness and of course will. Interest can be described as an individual's consciousness or inclination towards a particular object, person, issue, or situation that has relevance to them. In other words, interest is a psychological facet of a person's heightened focus on specific activities, which, in turn, motivates their active engagement in those activities.

### **d. Attention**

When students observe an object, their primary assessment involves gauging whether it captivates their attention. The researcher aims to ascertain students' interest in English texts by considering these four aspects. The pleasure indicator allows for an understanding of student interest since pleasure often correlates with willingness. Interest in reading

is discerned through the effort students exert, representing their motivational drive controlled by the mind. Additionally, students' reading interest is revealed by their awareness of reading texts and their inner motivation to learn English. The presence of will is evident when students show attentiveness to studying English texts, indicating whether they make an effort to comprehend the content. As students engage with English texts, their interest becomes apparent through the way they respond to the questionnaire.

This study is equipped to gauge reading interest through the aforementioned four dimensions. For instance, examining the pleasure aspect enables researchers to ascertain interest in reading because pleasure frequently arises from simply observing object motion. Furthermore, the research can identify that willingness, defined as the motivation and the desire directed towards life goals controlled by the mind, significantly elevates reading interest. Researchers can also gain insights into students' interest in scientific articles by evaluating their consciousness regarding the reading of specific English scientific articles. The presence of awareness within individuals becomes evident when students display willingness. It can be observed through students' attentiveness to scientific articles, determining whether they actively seek comprehension. As students read English scientific articles, their level of interest becomes discernible based on their questionnaire responses.

## **1. Factors of Reading Interest**

Reading interest is not something that appears suddenly. The existence of reading interest is influenced by various factors that exist in a person's life. Interest in reading cannot be possessed instantly in a short time. This is what makes reading interest something that must be grown through various factors that influence reading interest.

According to experts, Mustika and Lestari (2016:19) revealed that there are so many factors that affect students' interest in reading, both from within and from outside, and this agrees with Sahrandi (2018:143) which reveals that there are several factors that influence students' reading interest. reading, these factors include factors from within the individual and factors from outside the individual. The second factor contributes to growing one's interest in reading.

Interest can be said to be a tendency towards something. The tendency of students to read in general is influenced by internal and external factors. This is emphasized by Triatma (2016) there are two factors that affect reading interest, namely internal factors which include feelings, attention, and motivation, while external factors consist of the role of lecturers, environment, and facilities. This factor is the item of the interview instrument that researchers do.

To find out the factors that influence interest in reading scientific articles According to Triatma in Mumpuni & Nurbaeti (2019: 125) there are several factors that influence reading interest in relevant scientific articles as follows:

a. Internal Factors (Motivation)

This explains that motivation can be seen from things that encourage someone to read or in other words things that encourage interest in reading. Make individuals interested in reading.

b. External Factors (Educators)

Educator factors can be seen in how a teacher can attract students' attention to love reading, for example by giving assignments to read articles or scientific journals and make conclusions.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, the researcher can conclude that without the fulfilment of these factors, students' reading interests will not be able to develop properly. The purpose of this study is to determine the internal and external factors that affect the reading interest of students of the 5<sup>th</sup>-semester English Language Education study program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak

and to find out the factors that influence students' reading interest from the lecturer's perception. Thus, this research is very necessary to be carried out because in fostering interest in reading, students need to understand the factors that influence it.

## **B. Scientific Articles**

Scientific articles are a type of written work that comprises methodical accounts of the findings of investigations or research presented within specific scientific domains, wherein there exists a particular readership aimed at communicating the research outcomes and the authors' contributions to them, thereby becoming a fresh point of reference to be taken into account, reassessed, and debated, both verbally and in written form. Some define according to experts as follows:

For a scientific piece of work to be acknowledged, it needs to adhere to specific protocols encompassing editorial standards, scientific ethics, and the processes of printing and publication. Moreover, scientific articles can be regarded as the acknowledgment of original scientific contributions, comprising research data that has been rigorously analyzed and examined. Scientific articles are documented as written and published reports that effectively convey original research findings, as stated by Robert A. Day (1998) in Fatchiyah (2016:06).

Another meaning of scientific work is work that has been recognized in the fields of science, technology, or art. Scientific work is written in accordance with scientific procedures and follows scientific guidelines or conventions that have been agreed upon or established by universities (Tanjung, 2013).

### **1. Form of Scientific Article**

The variety of scientific articles consists of several types based on their function. According to the grouping, a variety of scientific articles such as; papers, theses, theses, and dissertations (Yamilah and Samsoerizal, 1994: 90). Forms of Scientific Work In scientific articles known, among others, in the

form of papers, reports or scientific reports that are booked, and scientific books.

a. Scientific Articles in the Form of Papers

Papers are generally prepared for writing in scientific publications, for example, scientific journals, proceedings for bulletin seminars, scientific magazines, and so on. so the main characteristics of the paper are brief, only the main points and without a table of contents.

b. Scientific Articles in the Form of Reports

Scientific Reports That Are Booked This type of scientific article is usually written to report the results of research, observations, or surveys conducted by a person or group of people. Scientific reports which are academic requirements in tertiary institutions are usually called a thesis, which is usually used as a requirement for undergraduate-level scientific work, master's thesis, and doctoral dissertation.

c. Scientific Books

Scientific books are scientific works that are arranged and printed in book form by a general book publisher to be sold commercially on the market. Scientific books can contain specific lessons for other general sciences.

## **2. The benefits of scientific articles for students**

The question that may arise is why scientific articles? There are two main benefit reasons why scientific journals are mandatory references for students. First, scientific journals have many benefits for students, one of which is the complexity and up-to-date contents of the journal (Cahyadi, 2017). The contents of scientific journals are the results of research (both field and conceptual research) written in scientific structure and grammar (Urochman in Cahyadi, 2017). Second, scientific journals are more accessible to students because they are online (Jamaluddin, 2015). Students can download or read

online articles in scientific journals related to certain topics for free or paid membership.

Scientific articles are a constant companion throughout the academic journey. Students rely on these articles and journals as valuable learning references and for crafting their final assignments from the inception to the culmination of their courses. These resources serve as a wellspring for students, offering insights ranging from expert theories to research findings linked to these theories, which students can utilize to enrich their understanding. Accessing scientific articles is remarkably convenient for students. They can effortlessly discover the materials they seek by conducting searches on specific websites, platforms, or internet sources. The download process is straightforward, making scientific articles the preferred choice for supplementing lecture materials and composing final assignments. Moreover, the pursuit and retrieval of scientific articles are time-efficient and cost-effective, as students can readily access them online.

Besides that, most of the scientific work must be the result of the student's personal thoughts coupled with several scientific works/books by other people which can be used as additional references so as to guarantee their quality. According to the imam (Pak, 2020), there are several weaknesses that often occur in writing scientific papers by beginners, including making paragraphs that are less effective, writing/series of sentences that are not easy to understand, not exactly how to make quotes and how to write down the references used. Broadly speaking, as indicated by Arifudin (2020), one key factor contributing to the quality of writing is the avoidance of plagiarism, which frequently arises when a reference manager for citations is not utilized. Consequently, it is imperative for educators and students, in particular, to possess the skills and understanding required for proper citation practices. This knowledge is essential for creating high-quality scientific work suitable for publication in national and international journals. Meanwhile, from the various

types of references that are currently very easy to find, students must have a good ability to search, find and then determine the right and appropriate references to use in writing their thesis/final project/scientific work. Because this is also one of the important points in assessing the quality of scientific work.



### **3. Types Of Scientific Articles**

Scientific articles are divided into two, namely: (1) research articles and (2) non-research articles containing ideas or results of literature review (Budiharso, 2009: 76-77). It was further said, the research article was lifted from previous research reports written in several chapters. The thought-provoking articles are the scientific ideas of the author which are outlined by referring to certain theories. Non-research articles can be explored based on studies of textbooks or research results which are arranged into separate ideas.

According to Budiharso (2009: 77), research articles have two characteristics. First, articles prioritize the presentation of research findings, discussions, and conclusions in a concise, systematic, and sharp manner. Second, the literature review is written concisely and concisely in the background of the problem. Literature review for research articles serves as the background to the problem, to start the article, to explain the rationale for the research, and to confirm the formulation of the problem and research objectives.

### **C. Previous Study**

The researchers must find information that can be used as supporting data in later research. To find this information, researchers must read the results of someone's research in accordance with the research theme. This information is called a literature review. A literature review is the basic reference information used in research. This is intended to prevent plagiarism and repetition in research. Based on a survey that researchers conducted. There are several studies that have relevance to the research entitled "Reading Interest of English Education Students' on Scientific Articles".

In this study, there are several previous studies that have the same topic as this research. Here are some previous studies:

First, Febby Alifia Fitriyanti et al (2022) entitled “Analysis of Reading Interest of English Education of Students on Scientific Articles: A Qualitative Descriptive for English Department Students for the 2019/2020 Academic Year of the Teaching and Education Faculty, Singaperbangsa University Karawang”. Based on these findings, In summary, it can be inferred that English education students demonstrate a commendable interest in reading scientific articles. This enthusiasm for reading is driven by students' own internal motivations, rooted in their scholarly pursuits to attain educational objectives and ideals. Several factors contribute to students' interest in scientific articles, particularly educational factors. These factors encompass the necessity of reading numerous scientific articles for lecture materials and final assignments. Additionally, motivation plays a pivotal role, with lecturers offering support and encouragement for students to engage in extensive scientific reading to enhance their knowledge and insights. Internally, students are motivated by their determination to fulfill lecture requirements and successfully complete their final assignments, thus moving closer to their academic goals.

Second, Akmal, *et al* (2020) entitled “Investigating Students’ Interest on Reading Journal Articles: Materials, Reasons and Strategies”. Drawing from these findings, it can be inferred that scientific articles have played a significant role in enhancing students' reading skills, particularly in the context of final-year students at universities and colleges. This study suggests that students' lack of interest in reading journal articles is primarily influenced by factors like text selection and the reading process itself. Moreover, the orientation toward achieving academic goals is a key strategy for bolstering students' motivation and interest in reading. Motivation's role and components contribute to strengthening students' intrinsic self-learning mechanisms. Once these issues are addressed, students are likely to become more motivated and enthusiastic about engaging with academic texts. Consequently, they may develop a stronger desire to read and study academic materials tailored to their specific objectives.

The previous studies mentioned above inspired the researcher to find out Interest in reading scientific articles. The researcher raised some of the research above because there are similarities with the research that the researcher will do, namely on the object of study related to reading interest in scientific articles. However, there are things that distinguish this research from previous research, namely this research uses descriptive methods and uses questionnaires and interview. Time and population (5<sup>th</sup> semester students). Therefore, this study aims to determine the extent of interest in reading scientific articles in 5<sup>th</sup> semester English teacher candidates at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.