



## Analysis of Reading Interest of English Education of Students on Scientific Articles

Febby Alifia Fitriyanti<sup>1</sup>, Yuna Tresna Wahyuma<sup>2</sup>, Nina Puspitaloka<sup>3</sup>

Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang

[Fitriyantalifiafebby@gmail.com](mailto:Fitriyantalifiafebby@gmail.com), [yuna.tresna@fkip.unsika.ac.id](mailto:yuna.tresna@fkip.unsika.ac.id), [ninapuspitaloka@yahoo.co.id](mailto:ninapuspitaloka@yahoo.co.id)

\* Corresponding Author. E-mail: <sup>1</sup> [Fitriyantalifiafebby@gmail.com](mailto:Fitriyantalifiafebby@gmail.com)

Receive: 05/08/2021	Accepted: 21/12/2021	Published: 01/03/2022
---------------------	----------------------	-----------------------

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana minat mahasiswa dalam membaca artikel ilmiah di jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor apa saja yang membuat mahasiswa tertarik membaca artikel ilmiah di jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang. Ada enam Mahasiswa yang menjadi partisipan penelitian. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan desain studi kasus. Pengumpulan data yang dilakukan menggunakan observasi dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa minat baca mahasiswa pendidikan bahasa inggris terhadap artikel ilmiah cukup baik. Minat baca muncul dari dalam diri Mahasiswa karena adanya tuntutan sebagai akademis untuk mencapai tujuan dan cita-cita pendidikan. Adapun faktor yang membuat mahasiswa tertarik untuk membaca artikel ilmiah adalah faktor pendidikan, dimana materi perkuliahan dan penyelesaian tugas akhir yang mengharuskan mahasiswa untuk membaca banyak referensi artikel ilmiah. Kemudian ada faktor motivasi, dimana motivasi berasal dari dosen yang selalu memberikan suport agar mahasiswa memperbanyak membaca artikel ilmiah untuk menambah pengetahuan dan wawasan serta motivasi dari dalam diri karena tuntutan materi perkuliahan atau penyelesaian tugas akhir untuk mencapai cita-cita.

Kata Kunci: Membaca, Minat Baca dan Artikel Ilmiah

### Abstract

*This study aims to determine how interested students are in reading scientific articles in the English Education Department and to find out what factors make students interested in reading scientific articles in the English Education Department. The research method used in this study is a qualitative research method. The results showed that the reading interest of English education students towards scientific articles was quite good. Reading interest arises from within students because of the demands of academics to achieve educational goals and ideals. The factors that make students interested in reading scientific articles are educational. The lecture material and the completion of final assignments require students to read many references to scientific articles. Then there is the motivation factor, where the motivation comes from the lecturer who always provides support so that students read more scientific articles to increase knowledge and insight and motivation from within because of the demands of lecture material or completion of final assignments to achieve their goals.*

**Keywords: Reading, Reading Interests and Scientific Articles**

### INTRODUCTION

Reading is an activity carried out by various people. They are reading aims to obtain different information ranging from entertainment, news, education, economy, social, etc. The higher the age level or level of education of a person, the reading quality and the content of the digested reading will also vary according to their individual needs. During the lecture period, the task is to understand the

lecture material and add students' insight and knowledge. When a person enters a university level, he must increase the intellect that is in him. Various kinds of information obtained by students will help them to develop insight, perception, and knowledge. Also, during the lecture period, the learning system is not only one-way, from lecturers to students, but students can also find their reference material to develop their knowledge of the course material

given. They can get this reference by reading many related books, scientific articles, academic journals, publication manuscripts, or other written works supporting lecture material.

Scientific articles are always synonymous with the lecture period. Students need scientific articles and journals for learning references or writing a final project from the beginning to the end of lectures. Many students can take from scientific articles or journals, from the theories put forward by experts to the results of research that has been done related to these theories that can be used as a reference for their knowledge. Scientific articles are also very accessible to students. Only by searching on specific internet sites, websites or platforms, students can select and find the scientific articles they need. The download process is also straightforward, so scientific articles are the primary choice when looking for additional references for lecture materials or writing a final project. Besides, searching and downloading scientific articles does not require a lot of time and material; only with the internet students can access it easily.

However, many students have difficulty reading scientific articles and journals, primarily scientific articles in English. Based on the results of researchers' observations by conducting a random survey with the students they met, the researcher found that the reading interest in students was shallow, especially in articles and scientific journals in English. This happens because students do not understand English linguistic studies, such as vocabulary and grammar, to understand sentences' meaning. Scientific reading articles in English becomes a tedious and challenging thing for students. Also, from the pre-observation results that have been made, the researcher explains that scientific articles are not the reading they like. They read scientific articles because of the assignment given by the lecturer of the course. Outside the context of studies, students rarely read scientific articles or journals.

The results of researcher observations follow the products of research by Eka Fajar Rahmani (2019) with the title "Analysis of Reading Interest of English Education Students Against Scientific Articles." The study aims to identify and identify English Language Education students' reading interest, FKIP, Tanjungpura University towards scientific articles, especially journals. This research uses the descriptive method. The research subjects

were 109 students in semester 3 of the English Education Study Program, FKIP, Tanjungpura University. The questionnaire is used as a research data collection tool. The data analysis technique used descriptive analysis. The results of the analysis show that English Language Education students have no interest in scientific journals with a percentage of 86%. The most dominant indicator of student disinterest in the low article reading rate at 88%. All research respondents rarely read scientific articles and journals for one semester.

Further research was conducted by Siswati (2010) with the title "Reading Interest in Students." This study aimed to determine the reading interest process, the length of time to read and the reading is chosen, the benefits of reading, and how students expressed their reading interest. The research method used was a descriptive survey involving 92 first semester students. The results showed that most of the participants had a reading habit dominated by novel reading types. The practices that reduce students' reading interest are playing online games, watching television, and social media frequently.

From the results of researcher observations and previous studies, it can be concluded that students' reading interest, especially in scientific articles or journals, is still very low-many factshallowuence, such as not understanding English linguistics starting from vocabulary, grammar, or sentence meanings. Then, addiction to playing online games and playing social media also causes students to decrease exciting addition. The students' low level of reading is also one of the main factors that can reduce reading interest, especially in scientific articles or journals.

Based on this description, the researcher wants to conduct a more specific analysis of students' reading interest in scientific articles. Researchers want to find out the extent of students' interest in reading scientific articles in English and what factors make students interested and not interested in English articles. Because of the results of previous observations and research that have been described by researchers, the most significant factor is that students are less interested in scientific articles in English because they do not understand vocabulary, grammar, and sentence meanings. This research aims to find out how interested students are in reading scientific articles in the Department of English Education and to find out what factors make

students interested in reading scientific articles in the Department of English Education.

## **METHODS**

The research design used in this study is a qualitative research design using a case study approach. According to Denzin & Lincoln (1994), qualitative research uses a natural setting by interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out using existing methods. Another opinion was also put forward by Ericson (1968), who explained that qualitative research is a study conducted to find and narrative descriptions of the activities carried out and the impacts resulting from these activities (in Anggito and Setiawan, 2018: 07).

According to Suwendra (2019: 34), the case study is one of the approaches or methods used in qualitative research that is carried out professionally and scientifically and must be accounted for scientifically. A case study can also be a study that examines the area of an issue, event, problem, phenomenon, or a case that must be fully, intensively, and repeatedly revealed. The case study approach method is not limited to people but can also research organizations, systems, programs, responsibilities, collections, or populations.

This research was conducted at the Singaperbangsa Karawang University, which is located at Jl. HS. Ronggo Waluyo, Puseurjaya, Kec. Telukjambe Timur, Karawang Regency, West Java 41361. The researchers used research instruments in the form of observation sheets, interview guides, and documentation to carry out this research. Then, the research participants were the 7th-semester students of the English Education Department, totaling six participants.

According to Satori and Komariah (2011: 103), the definition of data collection techniques is that data collection in scientific research is a systematic procedure for obtaining the required data. From the above understanding, it can be seen that data collection techniques are near related to the research problem to be solved. Questions give direction and influence determining data collection techniques. The processes or methods of data collection by the author are as follows:

Observation is a natural process; we often do it, both consciously and unconsciously, in everyday life. Observation is one of the data collection techniques in any research, including

qualitative research, and is used to obtain information or data for the study.

An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. Two parties carried out the discussion, namely the interviewer who asked the question and the interviewee who answered the question. In this case, the researcher conducted interviews with 7th-semester students.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Students' reading interest in scientific articles**

Based on the results of interviews with all research participants starting from December 25, 2020, to December 28, 2020, it was explained that students are interested in reading scientific articles due to several things, including: because they are doing research, orders from lecturers of courses and thesis supervisors, work assignments and are interested in reading titles and abstracts from scientific articles. However, the critical point of students reading scientific articles is the demands of doing projects and theses. Reading an article or scientific journal can also help final year students complete their thesis assignments. Reading scientific articles and journals can help students dig up more detailed information about their research.

There are ways in which students determine an interesting scientific article to read, among others: First, to ensure their own ability to read various types of scientific articles to be sought and avoid being lazy. Second, looking for scientific articles that are easy to understand and following your needs, such as working on assignments with specific material, then look for scientific articles that match the predetermined topics. Third, reading titles and abstracts in scientific articles or journals, the goal is to understand briefly and in detail what is meant in the scientific article or journal. By looking for scientific articles that match your interests and needs, scientific articles become interesting to read. Because there is a specific motivation when reading and looking for scientific articles.

Talking about the duration when reading articles, the six research informants also explained that the length of time needed varies depending on the student's needs when reading scientific articles. But the most important thing is the intention to read articles because if you have a firm purpose, reading scientific articles in English will also be more comfortable. Then, for about 5 minutes to 2 hours, depending on what is being read and understood.

The duration of reading articles can be faster if you only read the important points. However, to understand the entire content of a scientific article takes hours or even days. The reason is that reading articles in English is different from reading articles in Indonesian. Reading English articles takes more time because students have to translate words or sentences they don't understand. If students do not master some more info and corrections, the time to understand scientific articles will be longer.

Interest in reading can also be motivated by other factors, such as motivation from those closest to you, yourself, teachers, lecturers, and other things. Based on the interviews with the six research informants, the greatest motivation for them to read scientific articles is due to the motivation of the lecturers and thesis supervisors. During his time as a student, especially towards the last semester, the lecturer always suggests taking the time to read many scientific articles related to research. It is intended that, when later students are really in the process of drafting a thesis, it is easier to work on the theory and master various types of scientific articles, such as scientific journals and international journals. With frequent lecturers motivating students, making this a stimulus and increasing students' self-awareness that diligently reading various types of scientific articles can add insight, make it easier to work on lectures and final assignments, and add understanding and development English linguistics. Also, other motivations come from classmates and family. The form of motivation given can be in words, persuasion, invitations, and friends who have entered the final stage of lectures. Students' efforts to increase their reading interest are trying not to be lazy about reading, looking for articles that are easy to understand by looking at the titles and abstracts listed, and motivating themselves to read actively.

According to Robert A. Day (1998) in Fatchiyah (2016: 06), a scientific article is a scientific work written in a written and published report that can describe the original research results. A scientific work must be registered and published in a specific manner that goes through editorial practice, scientific ethics, and printing and publishing procedures. Besides, scientific articles can also be described as the receipt of original scientific publications that contain information on research data that has been analyzed and studied scientifically. Scientific articles should be specific

and collect information of high quality in logic, clarity, and precision.

From the interviews with research informants and expert opinions, it can be seen that students already know what is meant by scientific articles. It's just that, in the student's perception, scientific articles are not in the editorial process and publishing procedure. However, the data contained in scientific articles, students already know that any information written in scientific articles must be accurate data and facts that can inform readers.

Sudarsana (in Hayadi, 2018: 12) explains that operationally reading interest is a positive attitude. There is a sense of interest in students' reading activities and is interested in reading books or other reading sources. In this study, interest in scientific articles was based on educational factors. The positive attitude appears in students because it adds insight, knowledge, and information related to completing their final assignments. Students' demands as academics also lead to the emergence of interest in reading in students because to reach the level of lecture material well or to complete final assignments, and it is necessary to read frequently, especially reading scientific articles.

Based on the results of research, expert opinion, and discussion, the researcher concluded that students' reading interest in English scientific articles arose because of the demands of students as academics where every activity, activity, course material, and the department has taken much reading and reviewing various kinds of scientific articles to explore information, add insight and knowledge as well as a medium for assisting in doing assignments and completing the final project.

However, from the reading experience described, the students' reading interest is not in scientific articles, but in the reading they like, such as novels, fiction, fantasy reading, motivational reading, reading from internet platforms, etc. Reading scientific articles' interest arises because it is their obligation as academic students, and the lecture material demands they live like students. Overall, it can be concluded that students' reading interest in scientific articles in English is quite good.

#### **Factors that make students interested in reading scientific articles**

Based on the results of interviews with all research informants starting from December 25, 2020, to December 28, 2020, it was explained that

the critical factors that caused students to be interested in reading scientific articles were the demands of the assignment from the lecture materials being carried out and the need to complete the final project. The students also explained that almost all lecture materials required them to read and understand various scientific articles. In one semester, there are three to 5 lecture materials that need students to read scientific articles.

According to the six research participants, lecture material is identical to scientific articles because students can become independent and active in the learning process. Reading scientific articles directly means that students are involved in developing knowledge and insight. Besides, in scientific articles, students can read theories from experts more specifically and find new material that is not in the book.

The six study participants also explained that many benefits could be taken from reading scientific articles frequently. These benefits include assignments from lecture materials that are well completed and being able to master the material well when asked by the lecturer, adding insight and knowledge, being able to support and strengthen ideas or opinions while being present, get new experience and material and get data- accurate and reliable data.

However, the six research informants also explained that scientific articles have their advantages and disadvantages. The benefits are that the data provided is accurate. There are many types of articles that can be selected according to your needs, get new material, and means for writers to submit new research based on their ideas and ideas. While the drawbacks are that the content is too much so that sometimes it makes students dizzy to read it, there are still many data from scientific articles that are not specific. The discussion of scientific articles is sometimes too broad. The language is also standard and too educational so that people who don't like reading will find it difficult. To be understood.

To understand the meaning of the writing of the scientific articles they read, the six informants explained that they prefer to be alone when reading scientific articles compared to friends. The reason is that reading scientific articles alone is faster in understanding than with friends. But there is

nothing wrong if you occasionally review with friends so you can find the right meaning.

According to the six research informants, it is better to at home when accessing scientific articles for lecture materials or assignments. The reason is that accessing articles at home is more focused and can be done over a long period than on campus or campus libraries. The students also explained that the duration they go to the library to access scientific articles is sporadic, only two to four times a month. They get access to scientific article links that they upload based on recommendations from lecturers and article websites and scientific journals such as ScienceDirect, Teflin, Google Scholar, Springer, Doaj, Academia, and Researchgate. The six research informants also explained that the scientific articles and journals they read were of various types, ranging from accredited journals, thesis journals, unaccredited journals, national journals, and international journals.

According to Triatma in Mumpuni & Nurbaeti (2019: 125), several factors affect reading interest, including internal factors (motivation), which explain that motivation can be seen from the things that encourage an individual to read or, in other words, things that make individuals interested in reading. And external factors (educators) are educator factors that can be seen from how a teacher can attract students' attention to become fond of reading, for example, by giving assignments to read scientific articles or journals and make conclusions.

From the results of the answers of the six research informants, it can be seen that the factors that make students interested in reading scientific articles are due to educational factors that affect motivation factors, where students as academics are required to read various kinds of scientific articles for the benefit of lecture materials and final assignments. This demand is an obligation that must be carried out for every student to get good grades, and students are motivated to read various kinds of articles and scientific journals.

On the other hand, according to Shah in Periyati (2017: 57), the motivation factor is divided into two parts, namely: 1) intrinsic motivation factor, which is a motivational factor that comes from within students who encourage them to take learning actions. The things that can cause intrinsic motivation factors are the need, knowledge about

progress for himself, the aspirations to be achieved, and 2) extrinsic motivation factors, which are motivational factors that come from outside the individual student. This form of extrinsic motivation can be in the form of encouragement from other people to increase learning enthusiasm. The things that can cause extrinsic motivation factors are the family environment, the educational environment, and the community environment.

Based on the experts' opinions above and the research results that have been done, it is true that motivation factors are related to educational aspects. This is because the campus is a significant educational institution after the family. Besides, education can also shape the personality of its students. At first, students are less interested in reading scientific articles in English because of laziness, lack of mastery of English linguistics because of the obligations and demands they have to do to pursue the goals they want to achieve.

From the research results, expert opinion, and discussion that has been done, it can be concluded that the factors that make students interested in reading scientific articles in English are educational factors and motivational factors. Every student must read various types of scientific articles such as research journals, publication manuscripts, and so on to meet the lecture material and complete the final project. With these demands, it increases student motivation to read and understand scientific articles. The motivation that arises from within students occurs because of needs, obligations that must be carried out, and achieving goals and ideals.

## CONCLUSION

Student interest in reading scientific articles in English is quite good. Student interest in reading scientific articles arises not from within students or because students like to read scientific articles, but because students' demands as academics require students to read a lot of various types of scientific articles for the development of insight and knowledge, lecture material, majors taken, adding information and as a supporting medium when working on lectures and final assignments.

The factors that make students interested in reading scientific articles in English are educational and motivational. Every student must read various types of scientific articles such as research journals, publication manuscripts, and so on to meet the lecture material and complete the final project. With

these demands, it increases student motivation to read and understand scientific articles. The motivation that arises from within students occurs because of needs, obligations that must be carried out, and achieving goals and ideals.

## REFERENCES

- Anggito, Albii & Setiawan, Johan. (2019). *Qualitative Research Methods*. Sukabumi: CV. Footsteps.
- Arnold, R.M. et al. (2015). *The Potential of Reading Textbooks*. *Journal of Information and Library Activities*: Vol.03 No.01.
- Eka Fajar Rahmani. (2019). *Analysis of English Education Students' Reading Interest on Scientific Articles*. *Journal of Education*: Vol.17. No.02.
- Fatchiyah. (2016). *Strategy for Writing Scientific Journal Articles*. Malang: UB. Press.
- Jahrir, Andi Sahtiani. (2020). *Reading*. Jakarta: CV. Qiara Media.
- Melliawati. (2016). *Basic Reading Comprehension*. Yogyakarta: DeePublish
- Mumpuni, Atikah & Nurbaeti, Rizky Umi. (2019). *Analysis of Factors Affecting Reading Interest of PGSD Students*. *Journal of Pedagogic Research*: Vol.03 No.02.
- Periyati, A. (2017). *Increasing Students' Reading Interest in Finding Information*. *Journal of Librarianship and Reading Society*: Vol.33 No.01.
- Satori, Djam'an & Komariah, Aan. (2011). *Qualitative Research Methods*, Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Siswati. (2010). *Interest in Reading in Students*. *Journal of Psychology Undip*: Vol.08 No.02.
- Suprayitno, Adi. (2019). *Scientific Journals for Teachers: Guidelines for Preparation and Writing*. Yogyakarta: DeePublish CV. Main Budi.
- Suwendra, I Wayan. (2019). *Qualitative Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Education, Culture and Religion*. Bali: Nilacakra Publishing House.**

Nama : Feby Alifia  
Tempat,Tanggal : Bekasi,05 Februari 1998  
Alamat : Perum. Villa Mutiara Jaya Blok M56/16  
Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan  
Agama : Islam  
No.tlp : 0812-9603-4920  
Email : [fitriyantifebbyalifia@gmail.com](mailto:fitriyantifebbyalifia@gmail.com)



I. Riwayat Pendidikan

1. 2003-2004 Tk Pertiwi, Narogong Bekasi
2. 2004-2010 SDN WANASARI 02, Cibitung Bekasi
3. 2010-2013 SMPN 4 CIKARANG BARAT, Bekasi
4. 2013-2016 SMAN 1 CIBITUNG, Bekasi
5. 2016-Saat ini Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang

II. Riwayat Organisasi

1. 2011-2012 Anggota Osis SMPN 4 Cikarang Barat
2. 2012-2013 Sekretaris Umum Osis SMPN 4 Cikarang Barat
3. 2013-2014 Anggota Osis SMAN 1 Cibitung
4. 2014-2015 Ketua Koorbid 6 “Komunikasi & Bahasa Indonesia”
5. 2014-2015 Anggota Osis Jawa Barat
6. 2016-2017 Anggota Himpunan Mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris (ASSED)  
“Assosiation of Student of English Education Department)
7. 2016-2017 Ketua Kewanitaan di PMII (Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia)  
Rayon FKIP UNSIKA
8. 2017-2018 Sekretaris Umum Himpunan Mahasiswa Bahasa Inggris (ASEED)  
“Assosiation of Student of English Education Department)
9. 2018-2019 Ketua Akang Tete Karawang 2018
10. 2019-2020 Ketua Depart. Seni & Budaya

III. Riwayat Pekerjaan

1. Juli-September 2016 Mengajar di Calistung & BTQ Ummu Shallamah, Bekasi (Sebagai guru pendamping)
2. Juli 2017 – Juli 2018 Mengajar Bimbel Oxy Operation, Karawang (Tutor Bahasa Indonesia & Bahasa Inggris)
3. Agustus – Desember 2018 Mengajar di Bimba AIUEO, Karawang (Sebagai guru pendamping)
4. Januari 2019-September 2019 Mengajar di My Little House Preeschol,Karawang (Sebagai wali Kelas)
5. 2018- 2020 Mengajar Les Private Bahasa Inggris, Bahasa Indonesia dan Calistung
6. Juli-Agustus 2021 Asisten Dokter Klinik Dr.Rita Maria,SpKk
7. September 2021 Beauticion di Klinik Orchid Taman Aster Cibitung
8. Oktober-Januari 2022 Mengajar dan Admin di Bimba Rainbow kids