

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents: research background, Problem identification, research scope, research questions, research objectives, research significances.

### 1.1 Research Background

English is an international language. This indicates that two people who are from different countries for example, a Mexican and a Sri Lanka typically communicate using English as their first language. Everyone must learn the language in order to communicate internationally, for this reason. Speaking it will let you communicate with people from all over the world. Learning English is one of the most crucial things since it facilitates communication with native speakers and those around the world easier and more successful (Nishanthi, 2018).

English is the foreign language used in Indonesia (Marlina, 2012). The language is used in various circles such as in schools, in government and also in society. In its use in education in schools, students required to know and have 4 basics English skills, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing. As said by Sadiku (2015), an English language learning can be successful if the four language skills are applied in the right way. However, not all schools in Indonesia and not all students in Indonesia can be said successful in learning and mastering English.

Since the globe is currently experiencing the Covid-19 pandemic, teachers must now carefully arrange their lessons in order to make students understand them, which leads to their becoming competent (Barton, 2020). The difficulty that can arise during the Covid-19 epidemic is how to assess pupils, create assignments for students, and foster learning if teachers are constrained by factors like subject matter knowledge, huge class sizes, and an overcrowded curriculum (Reynolds et al., 2020). Especially now that the world of education has experienced a transition period, students can already do face-to-face learning with teachers. This of course requires students to study in class with their classmates and there will be direct interaction between students and other students. During the Covid-19 pandemic, there was very little interaction, resulting in passive learning. So, in face-to-face learning, students' knowledge and skills need to be re-honed. Therefore, improvement of teaching and teaching strategies must be carried out by teachers. However, there are still many problems in the Indonesian education system, especially in learning English. An example of this case is at SMP Negeri 1 Wae Ri'i where students have problems in all aspects of language skills (listening, speaking, reading, and writing). This fact is clearly obtained from the researcher's experience when conducting teaching practices at SMP Negeri 1 Wae Ri'i 2021. From one class consisting of 32 students, consists of 11 male and 21 female only 2 students passed the minimum standard of English in the midterm exam. The results of daily tests that are often given and homework also give declining results. Therefore, it can be concluded that students face learning problem in learning English.

Several studies related to the problem of English learning had been conducted. Khejeri, Omulando, Barasa, & Khejeri (2022) had conducted the study which adopted

a pragmatic paradigm and a case study design to explain how learners construct their knowledge of L2 English article system in the context of L1 Luhya that is linguistically different from English which resulted to various types of errors and it is recommended that teachers adopt an eclectic approach in teaching the English article system. Next, Rachmawati & Rachmawati (2018) had conducted a study which focuses on the analysis to find out the difficulties of students MTs in English Learning which result is external factors of English learning difficulties are : School factors, Family factors, and Environmental factors. The result of the analysis, the external factors that most affect the difficulties student learn English in MTs. Nurul Falah is the School and Family factors. Because of that, English learning difficulties still happens among the students and the cause is very heterogeneous time by time. Based on these problems, finally the researcher was interested in researching "An analysis of students' problem in English learning in SMP Negeri 1 WaeRi'i".

## **1.2 Problem Identification**

Based on the background above, the problems are identified:

1. Learning changes resulted to students lack of expertise
2. Little interaction between teacher and students
3. Students become passive in learning

## **1.3 Research Scope**

This research is only discuss the students' problem in English learning in class IX students of SMP Negeri 1 Wae Ri'i.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. What are the problems faced by grade IX students at SMP Negeri 1 Wae Ri'i in learning English?
2. What are the dominant obstacles faced by grade IX students at SMP Negeri 1 Wae Ri'i in learning English?

#### **1.5 Research Objectives**

1. To find out the problems faced by grade IX students at SMP Negeri 1 Wae Ri'i in learning English.
2. To find out the dominant obstacles that hinder students in learning English.

#### **1.6 Research Significance**

##### **1. Theoretical Significance**

The results of this study can be used to add insight or knowledge related to the problems that causing English learning problem.

##### **2. Practical Significance**

The result of the research is expected to be useful for the students, teachers, the other researchers, and the researcher.

- 1) For Students

Make students' understanding wider in understanding the problems that influence English learning.

2) For Teachers

Get an overview of the problems that cause students' learning problem in learning English so that they can find the right solution in learning English.

3) For Researchers

Articles can be made to be published in journals. Furthermore, it is used as reference material for researchers further with regard to this research.

