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# ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' READING SKILL USING MOBILE DEVICE DURING LEARNING-FROM-HOME IN THE POST PANDEMIC

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**Abstract**
The objective of study was an analysis of students' reading skill using mobile device during learning-from-home policy in the post pandemic time. Method design of study conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The population was 40 students at eighth of Junior High School in PAB 19 HELVETIA. Sample was 20 students consist of 12 girls and 8 boys in 2021/2022 the academic years used purposive sampling. The technique of data used three steps, were: 1.) Questionnaire, 2.) Test, 3.) Documentation. The results of study was the students reading test were nine (45%) who could read fluently, five students (10%) could read with good accuracy, five students (10%) could pronounce well, and seven students (35%) could read with good intonation. The total percentage of students' reading skill of assessment aspects aloud (in the average) 25%. So, the researcher concluded 75 % students couldn't read well and didn't understand about English reading. It is meant that their English reading skill were poor when online learning using by mobile device during learning-from-home policy in the post pandemic time.
**Keywords: Reading Skill, mobile device, online learning, pandemic**

## INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic outbreak in Indonesia, the public education department established the policy of the online education system. The curriculum in Indonesia is Merdeka Belajar. Program of Merdeka Belajar is an idea launched by The Ministry of Education and Culture (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan/Kemdikbud), to create human resources with the best students by prioritizing character education. The goal is to create students who are critical, creative, collaborative, and have skills. The Indonesia's government launch the rules of LFH considering the health and safety of students, educators/teachers, education staff, and the community, including students' parents. Role's government was learning process at school is moved to home. As an addition, the government, in this case is The Ministry of Education and Culture also making, cooperate

with, and recommend many apps, websites, and online video conference for use on online learning using by mobile device. Not only media that have been published by the government, there are many learning media that can be done during online learning using mobile devices during learning-from-home policy in a post pandemic time. Learning media that functions to direct students to obtain a variety of learning experiences during the covid-19 pandemic, the students were at home could be used online learning through media mobility or mobile device.

The student should have skills, there are reading, speaking, listening and writing. Reading is the most important skill among the four language skills as it can improve the overall language. Reading has important role in the context of English teaching as a foreign language in Indonesia. To make the students able to speak, listen, and write, they should be good in reading skill first. Reading is

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important not only in developing language intuition or determining academic success, but also for completing certain task. Therefore, it is obligatory for students, especially those who study in collage to have good reading skills.

2013's Curriculum for junior high school states that the students are expected to be able to comprehend the meaning of the text in form of recount, narrative, procedure, descriptive, and report in the context of daily life. Junior High School Students in Yogyakarta used translation method to improve their reading skill and in Bandung, they used picture book has important roles in helping students learn reading narrative with more than 50% responses were positive. Furthermore, the students have to master reading skill in order to enable them to get success of their learning. If the students do not understands that reading skills are necessary when students want to further about the text in a test, it will be difficult for them to fulfil the passing grade. As students start study, especially at the secondary level. They need good reading skills for acquiring knowledge and learning new information. By reading students can improve their knowledge. The students will get the benefit of reading if they read much and comprehend it well. The other country, student investigated reading for junior high school, they only engage in reading primarily to pass their examinations and not so much for their personal development, fun, or to be well informed.

Recently in Indonesia, especially in Medan, the Covid-19 Pandemic is a heart breaking problem for the entire population of the earth. All segments of human life on earth are disturbed, without exception of education. Many countries have decided to close the schools and the universities, including Indonesia. This crisis really came suddenly, governments in any part of the world including Indonesia must take a bitter decision, and they have to close schools to reduce direct contact with people and to save lives. There are skill to improve reading skill, skimming the text for main ideas, scanning the text for specific information, get vocabulary, and implementing L-R-D (Listen-Read-Discuss) reading with online learning with the use of Zoom and Google Meet online based-flipped classroom learning between using Microsoft Team and WhatsApp and student engagement on reading comprehension skills [8] during the Covid-19 Pandemic time.

**Reading**

Reading is one of the important skills that should be paid attention to learn the process. Reading can be challenging, particularly when the material is unfamiliar to students. In addition, by reading, the students open their mind and refresh their knowledge every time. Actually the essence of reading is the reader necessity to work by them to interpret the text and get the meaning of what the writer wants to convey. Reading is an interactive process that takes place between the text and the readers' processing strategies and back- ground knowledge. To read, we need to master a set of word- level skills called bottom-up skill. These skills combine to allow us to be able to decide connected text. As we learn to decode, we also learn a large set of strategic reading skill called top-down skill. Junior High School read a book through the curriculum use oral reading to practice phonological. Pronouncing written words, or phonological decoding, is a vital skill for beginning readers. Students' ability to decode and pronounce words is one of the most powerful predictors of reading success, even as early as first grade.

Reading is a complex process made up of several interlocking skills and processes. "It means that, the readers should have supporting capability of skills such as phonics and decoding, fluency, vocabulary and word recognition, comprehension and the last for thinking which help them to understand and to interpret the meaning what they have read. But sometimes, the real fact is many of students feel reading instead of nothing. In their mind,

reading is only saying words either orally or silently. They do not know what they have to read. So, all the teachers have responsibility to demand make interesting by using strategy when teaching reading process goes on. In order words, the students are interested in know what they have read.

The problem in reading comprehension is making meaning from the text. The problem is solved by the intentional action of the reader, which includes the purpose for reading as well as the ability to draw upon prior knowledge that is relevant to the text. Moreover, Reading comprehension is one of the Indonesia language skills that must be developed at school. This is because the reading comprehension has become something important and indispensable for the students because students' success largely depends on their ability to read. It defines the basic skill of reading as follow:

Pronunciation is the utterance of any sound symbol or word. It is important in recognizing a word because the correct pronunciation of a word would have the reader to recall the meaning of it. Stress and intonation are under this part.

Structural system is the part of a word that form unit of meaning or sound. The unit maybe past of an inflectional ending, a compound word, prefix, and syllable.

Vocabulary is a list of words in which a reader can find word to express the meaning. In other recognition is much large than production vocabulary. Reading comprehension ability in this context refers to the ability of students to grasp the information or ideas presented by the authors through readings so he can interpret ideas that they have discovered. Reading comprehension is essentially a process of building understanding of a written discourse. Moreover reading comprehension is an activity or activities undertaken by the reader to connect new information with old information in order to gain new knowledge. In addition, it is also done to link information and gain new knowledge.

## ONLINE LEARNING

Online learning technology is about teaching and learning processes that are normally done in the classroom are done live but virtual, it means at the same time a teacher teaches in front of a computer that is in one place, while students follow the lesson from other computers in different places. Course material can be obtained free of charge in the form of files that that can be downloaded, while interactive teachers and students in the form of assignments or discussions can be done intensively in the form of discussion forums and emails.

There are characteristics of online learning to do; online learning is the delivery of information, communication, education, training online. Online learning provides a set of tools that can enrich the value of conventional learning (conventional learning models, studies of textbooks, CD-ROMs and computer-based training) so that they can answer the challenges of the development of globalization. Online learning is as liberal use of communication tools such as announcements, discussion forums, feedback, the teacher are present to your students, to do the guiding, mentoring, and challenging that teaching is all about. Online learning use synchronous and asynchronous activities, when online courses were initially offered, they were almost totally asynchronous. They should have social media tools and the "Internet of Things" connecting everyone with everything. They have learning management and course management systems, real-time synchronous classroom, and massive open online course, spontaneous collaboration tools, and an almost infinite number of web tools, smartphone, and wearable that support synchronous chat, and video messaging.

### Mobile Device

The traditional face-to-face habituation learning methods are becoming supplanted by faceto-face and online conversations via technology. Technology media included

mobile device, smartphone, and computer based internet. Some of mobile device are;

PDAs (Personal Digital Assistants) are pocket-sized computers. PDAs are extensible, with optional hardware (e.g., keyboards and wireless networks) and software (e.g., word processors, databases, bilingual dictionaries, flash-cards).

Smart phone integrates telephone features, along with camera, PDA and MP3 player. It also supports access to Internet. Users can download audio or video lectures, flash movies, edit text documents, send IM and use the phone for storing data.

Laptop or tablet PC is the most functional of all the mobile devices and it has all the features of a workstation PC. It comes with the network support for Bluetooth, Wireless and Ethernet. Tablet PCs also integrate handwriting recognition, voice to text conversion etc

MP3 player is a digital audio player which plays music and audio files, but no interactivity is offered. This could be used by students to listen to podcasts and audio lectures.

USB Pen Drive is are devices that allow storage of computer files that you can remove and take from computer to computer and writeable. The price of the drive is determined by the size of its memory measured in megabytes or gigabytes. USB flash devices which combine the functionality of a digital audio player, video text.

Hand phone is a long-range, electronic device used for mobile telecommunications over a cellular network of specialized base stations known as cell sites. In addition to the standard voice function, current mobile phones may support many additional services, and accessories, such as SMS for text messaging, email, packet switching for access to the Internet, gaming, Bluetooth, infrared, camera with video recorder and MMS for sending and receiving photos and video, MP3 player, radio and GPS.

IPod is a portable media player that allows a user to download music, podcasts, audio books and other video. Students can thus download lecture materials such as a syllabus, sample quizzes, audio and video lectures.

PSP is abbreviated Play Station Portable that a handheld game console manufactured and marketed by Sony. PSP is the first handheld video game console to use an optical disc format, Universal Media Disc (UMD) as its primary storage medium. Other distinguishing feature of the console include its large viewing screen, robust multi-media capabilities and connectivity with the play station 3 other PSPs and internet.

Virtual reality (VR) is investigated from different perspectives, such as technology, interaction, immersion, semantics and philosophy. All of these perspectives are important when talking about applications of VR in learning. For examples, Mütterlein discusses the three pillars of VR, i.e., immersion, presence and interactivity, and investigates how they are interrelated. When considering the application of VR solutions in learning, VR technology should support these three pillars as well as tackling sensory perception channels for multi-sensory learning

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research design of this study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research that aims to explain phenomena by collecting data as deep as possible. Qualitative research emphasizes the depth of data obtained by researchers. The deeper and more detailed the data obtained, the better the quality of this qualitative research. Descriptive research is research that is conducted to describe a variable, either one or more variables (independent) without making comparisons, or variables are connected to one other variable [15]. The research belongs to descriptive qualitative design because it was intended to find out whether students reading skill through online English learning in a post pandemic at junior high school. To conduct

this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method.

To carry out the data, the researcher collected the data by doing some steps. Firstly, the researcher selected VIII grade of students in SMP PAB 19 HELVETIA. Secondly, the researcher spread the reading text to the students. Then, the researcher asked them to read the reading text. The researcher checked it. After that, the researcher analysed the result and the last researcher concluded the data.

## RESULT

Based on the result answer of students respondents it can be analyzed from the questionnaire as follows;

The result of questionnaire:

a. Question 1: students who choose yes, there are 7 students, students who choose little, there are 13 students. And, students who choose no, there is not.
b. Question no 2: students who choose yes, there are 10 students. Students who choose little, there are 8 students. And students who choose no, there are 2 students.
c. Question no 3: students who choose yes, there are 8 students. Students who choose little, there are 7 students, and students who choose no, there are 5 students.
d. Question 4: students who choose yes, there are 13 students. Students who choose little, there are 6 students. And student who choose no, there is 1 student.
e. Question 5: students who choose yes, there are 5 students. Students who choose little, there are 5 students. And students who choose no, there are 3 students.
f. Question 6: students who choose yes, there are 14 students. Students who choose little, there are 2 students. And student who choose no, there are 4 students.
g. Question 7: students who choose yes, there are 5 students. Students who choose little, there are 3 students. And student who choose no, there are 12 students.
h. Question 8: students who choose yes, there are 6 students. Students who choose little,

there are 5 students. And students who choose no, there are 9 students.

**The Fill Answer of Students**:

Write your thoughts on English lessons before going online and when online?

Student 1: when offline lessons are better able to understand the lessons while online do not understand.

Student 2: Before going online I understood a little but when I went online I didn't understand because there was no previous explanation.

Student 3: Before going online I understood English lessons but online now I understand a little.

Students 4: before going online, English lessons are a little easy to understand, while online English lessons are a little difficult to understand.

Student 5: when we learn face to face we can understand a little English lessons given by the teacher, if online we can't understand English lessons because there is no explanation.

Student 6: before going online when explained by the teacher I understood a little, when online I didn't understand what was explained more.

Student 7: At school learning English is easy, but online is a little difficult.

Student 8: when before going online it was difficult for me to learn English, when online it was difficult for me to do English assignments.

Student 9: At school learning English is easy, but online is a little difficult.

Student 10: when studying online at home I am happy because while relaxing, and when offline at school I also understand what the teacher explains.

Student 11: when studying online at home I am happy because while relaxing, and when offline at school i also understand what the teacher explains.]

Student 12: when online I'm a little difficult, while when offline I'm a little difficult too.

Student 13: before going online a little understand the lesson, while after being online a little understand the lesson.

Student 14: before going online a little understand the lesson, while after being online a little understand the lesson.

Student 15: before going online a little understand the lesson, while after being online a little understand the lesson.

Student 16: before going online was a little difficult whereas the time when online was even more difficult.

Student 17: before going online was a little difficult whereas the time when online was even more difficult.

Student 18: I liked it more before it was online than it is now.

Student 19when online understand the lesson more clearly, and when not online it is difficult to understand the lesson clearly.

Student 20:  the time before going online was difficult, when online it became even  more difficult.

These are the voice recording test result of the students:

| No | Students Initial | Assessement aspects | | | |
|----|------------------|---------|----------|---------------|------------|
|    |                  | Fluency | Accuracy | Pronounciation | Intonation |
| 1. | AA | ✓ | x | x | ✓ |
| 2. | RWP | x | x | x | x |
| 3. | NA | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 4. | IL | ✓ | x | x | x |
| 5. | MH | x | x | x | x |
| 6. | MAD | x | x | x | x |
| 7. | FPL | x | x | x | x |
| 8. | SM | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 9. | KF | ✓ | x | x | x |
| 10. | RK | x | x | x | x |
| 11. | BA | ✓ | x | x | X |
| 12. | SA | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 13. | J | x | x | x | ✓ |
| 14. | SE | x | x | x | x |
| 15. | KIF | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 16. | FF | x | x | x | x |
| 17. | RA | x | x | x | x |
| 18. | IA | x | x | x | x |
| 19. | PA | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| 20. | A | x | x | x | x |

The data in the table shows that there are nine students who can read fluently and eleven students cannot read fluently. There are five students can read with good accuracy and fifteen students cannot read with good accuracy. There are five students can pronounce well and fifteen students cannot pronounce well. There are seven students can read with good intonation and thirteen students cannot read with good intonation.

The result of the students' assessment aspects of reading aloud could be seen as follow: It showed that not all the students can read well. There are nine students (45%) who can read fluently. There are five students (10%) can read with good accuracy. There are five students (10%) can pronounce well. There are seven (35%) students can read with good intonation.

## DISCUSSION

Some of question used English language or Bahasa. The Questionnaire is about understand course of material has given teacher when online learning using by mobile device during learning-from-home policy in the post pandemic time. He said English study is second language to me, so I'm a little difficult used online learning, I cannot understand when teacher teach online learning to me. But, I can understand offline learning or face to face, can heard the pronunciation briefly from teacher sound. Similarity results are found, such as the limitation of technologies, students that don't activate the camera during learning, the teacher can't observe the students' respond to the material that have been prepared [7] Student cannot active use online learning, because cannot heard teacher sound briefly or lower signal to connect during teaching.

Test of reading skill used descriptive text with the tittle Bali Island. There are test of reading aloud to the students. In reading aloud there are several aspects that are assessed, namely: Fluency, namely the ability of the students to read aloud fluently without any hesitation or doubt. Accuracy is the ability of the students to read aloud accurately and within the reach of the listener. Pronunciation is the ability of the students' speech to make the listener understand what the student is saying. Intonation is the emphasis placed or reading to explain what is meant by the students. The result was 75 % students

couldn't read well and don't understand about English reading. It's meant that their English reading skill were poor when online learning was applied. It is similarity the process of teaching online doesn't have a big impact on improving reading comprehension but there are other problems should be noticed [16] Student cannot motivate to read the passage, they should be motivation teacher through game, method or technique on reading skill. And they are very difficult to use a connection with a small data quota capacity. The condition of the local environment is difficult for signals that are not reachable from their schools to their homes. Or health declines so that learning motivation is no longer enthusiastic to carry out learning activities during a pandemic. This condition is similarity the entire reading learning process is monotonous, boring, and stylized, and the ability to acquire and process information cannot be combined with language knowledge and language skills. And challenges including internet connection, healthy reason, and the use of certain online application. Some of problems are monotonous, internet connection, and healthy reason when online learning using by mobile device during learning-from-home policy in the post pandemic time.

Data Documentation is selfie or student do it by taking their own pictures, which means they study at home without being accompanied by their parents, siblings, or tutors. They have tried to learn but the situation does not provide special facilities and assistance during online learning.



**CONCLUTION**

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that almost all students prefer offline learning to online learning. They argue that offline learning is easier to understand, they can meet face to face with the teacher, so that if there are difficulties they can be directly asked and discussed directly. But, online learning make them confused. They cannot read fluently, their pronunciation are wrong too. So that, their scores do not reach the passing grade. Only some students think that online learning is no longer enthusiastic or monotonous. They have not good signal internet connection, healthy reason when online learning using by mobile device during learning-from-home policy in the post pandemic time.

The suggestion are teacher should have many technique, method to teach the students using mobile device when face to face or blended learning.

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