

**ASSESSING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING METACOGNITIVE
STRATEGIES AND CULTURALLY FAMILIAR TEXTS TO IMPROVE
READING COMPREHENSION**

A dissertation

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Doctor in English Language Education**



By

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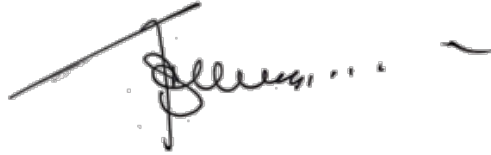
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DECLARATION

Hereby, the writer certifies that this dissertation, entitled *Assessing the Effectiveness of Using Metacognitive Strategies and Culturally Familiar Texts to Improve Reading Comprehension*, is an original work of the writer. Any ideas or statements from various sources used in the dissertation are appropriately acknowledged.

Bandung, July 2023

The writer

Dewi Novita

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The writer,
Dewi Novita

PREFACE

This dissertation represents the final academic work required for a Doctoral degree in English education. The writer proudly says that this is the biggest yet the most fulfilling work she did during her Doctoral study at the English language education study program, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.

The study is a replicate study inspired by the need for metacognitive strategies and culturally familiar text to improve reading comprehension at Tanjungpura University, West Kalimantan. The study mainly contributes to developing research in implementing metacognitive strategies and culturally familiar texts in West Kalimantan and Indonesia. With the support of the writer's academic supervisor and promotor, Prof. Fuad Abdul Hamied, M.A., Ph.D., and co-promotor, Prof. Dr. Didi Sukyadi, M.Pd., the writer attempted to pursue the exploration and further specify the study into the dissertation.

The study is also very relevant to the writer as it supports her role in improving her students' metacognitive knowledge and skills, which are still very limited in her students. The research also provides an essential source of locally familiar texts that she and her colleagues need to support the teaching of English texts with cultural context for reading comprehension. The whole process of the research took ten months to complete, yet it was very fulfilling for the writer. Insightful and inspiring results from the quantitative to qualitative phases have taught the writer much knowledge and practical skills about using metacognitive strategies and culturally familiar texts to improve students' reading comprehension.

This study required total commitment and vigorous effort to complete. For the study, the writer has produced fifteen nativized and fifteen denativized texts completed with illustrations, vocabulary, and reading comprehension questions and exercises to be used for the experiment. The study also produced rich data from the seven quantitative instruments employed throughout the research phases (metacognitive strategies procedure, culturally familiar texts, culturally unfamiliar texts, the SORS questionnaire, the experience questionnaire, the interest questionnaire, and the TOEFL

reading comprehension test). In addition, the study analysed 1,110 students' files of reading comprehension exercise answers, forty –four files of interview transcripts with the students, and five files of interview transcripts with the teachers to answer its qualitative research questions. The writer dedicated her full time, concentration, and enthusiasm to completing all data analyses. The process was supported significantly by endless guidance from the writer's supervisors and other key persons. The writer believes everything in the study is worth so much for her to improve her knowledge about conducting research and build her understanding and competence in using metacognitive strategies and culturally familiar text to improve reading comprehension. The study supports the writer's future research attainment and her work as a lecturer of English language education.

With all the insightful benefits the study has given the writer and the future advantages it will extend, the writer thanks Allah, the most glorified and the almighty, for leading the path of success for the writer throughout the research and the whole study. The writer is indebted immensely to her supervisor and main promotor, Prof. Fuad Abdul Hamied, M.A., Ph.D., and her co-promotor, Prof. Dr. Didi Sukyadi, M.A., and her dissertation examiners Prof. Dr. Nenden Sri Lengkanawati, M.Pd., Prof. Emi Emilia, M.Ed. Ph.D., and Prof. Dr. Joko Nurkamto, M.Pd., for their valuable advice, endless guidance, significant feedback and enormous support during the exams and the completion of this dissertation.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the effectiveness of using metacognitive strategies and culturally familiar texts in improving pre-service teachers' reading comprehension. The participants in this research comprised 74 students and five teachers from a state University in West Kalimantan. In order to collect the data for the study, the researcher used ten different types of instruments: a procedure of metacognitive strategies, 15 culturally familiar texts, 15 culturally unfamiliar texts, a SORS questionnaire, an experience questionnaire, an interest questionnaire, a TOEFL reading comprehension test, 15 reading comprehension exercises, and two open-ended personal interviews. The study also employed data triangulation to validate and cross-check the data gathered using field notes on the teaching sessions, external audits, and member checking. There were four essential findings of the study. The first finding revealed the teachers' thoughts on how metacognitive strategies and culturally familiar text improved the students' reading comprehension. The second findings showed that the students were highly aware of utilizing metacognitive strategies. Among the sub-scales of metacognitive strategies, the supporting reading strategies are the students' most frequently used strategies, followed by global reading strategies and problem-solving strategies. The third finding revealed that all students who participated in this study were interested in the texts, with a higher interest in the group reading culturally familiar texts. Finally, the study found that the students were more engaged with the culturally familiar text and had the need to connect to their local culture besides native speakers' culture. From the last findings, the study also confirms the theory of schemata, the social approach to reading, the nativization theory, the theory of glocalization in the EFL context, and the theory of post-millennial readers.

Keywords: metacognitive strategies, culturally familiar texts, reading comprehension, schemata, nativization, glocalization, post-millennial readers

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | Page |
|---|------|
| APPROVAL PAGE | i |
| DECLARATION | ii |
| ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | iii |
| PREFACE..... | v |
| ABSTRACT | vii |
| TABLE OF CONTENTS | viii |
| LIST OF TABLES | xiv |
| LIST OF FIGURES | xvi |
| LIST OF APPENDICES | xvii |
| CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION | 1 |
| 1.1. Background of the Study | 1 |
| 1.2. Scope of the Study | 8 |
| 1.3. Research Questions | 8 |
| 1.4. Purposes of the Study | 9 |
| 1.5. The Hypotheses | 9 |
| 1.6. Significance of the Study | 9 |
| 1.7. Definition of Key Terms | 10 |
| 1.8. Structure of the Dissertation | 12 |
| CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE | 13 |
| 2.1. Introduction | 13 |
| 2.2. Theoretical Framework of the Study | 13 |

| | | |
|----------|--|----|
| 2.3. | Reader, Text and Reading | 15 |
| 2.4. | Reading Comprehension | 17 |
| 2.5. | History and Approaches to Reading Models | 19 |
| 2.6. | Metacognitive Strategies and Reading Comprehension | 25 |
| 2.6.1. | Studies with Positive Findings on Metacognitive Strategies | 30 |
| 2.6.2. | Studies with Negative Findings on Metacognitive Strategies | 38 |
| 2.7. | Measuring Reading Strategies Awareness and the Implementation | 43 |
| 2.7.1. | Index of Reading Awareness (IRA) | 44 |
| 2.7.1.1. | The Advantages of Using IRA Test | 44 |
| 2.7.1.2. | The Form of IRA | 45 |
| 2.7.1.3. | The Marking of IRA | 46 |
| 2.7.2. | The Reading Strategy Use (RSU) | 47 |
| 2.7.3. | The Nelson-Denny Reading Test | 50 |
| 2.7.3.1. | The Description of Nelson-Denny | 51 |
| 2.7.3.2. | The Development of the Nelson-Denny Reading Test | 51 |
| 2.7.4. | The Meta Comprehension Strategy Index (MSI) | 54 |
| 2.7.5. | The Strategy-Use Questionnaires | 56 |
| 2.7.5.1. | Designing the Cognitive Strategies Questionnaire | 57 |
| 2.7.5.2. | Designing the Metacognitive Strategies Questionnaire | 58 |
| 2.7.6. | Cognitive and Metacognitive Questionnaire for Reading Comprehension | 59 |
| 2.7.7. | Metacognitive Awareness of Reading Strategies | |

| | |
|--|----|
| Inventory (MARSI) | 60 |
| 2.7.7.1. MARSI Scale Design and its Validity | 61 |
| 2.7.7.2. Conducting the Survey of MARSI | 66 |
| 2.7.7.3. The Marking of the MARSI | 67 |
| 2.7.7.4. Interpreting the Results of the MARSI | 67 |
| 2.7.7.5. The Usage of the MARSI | 68 |
| 2.7.7.6. Limitations of the MARSI | 69 |
| 2.7.8. Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) | 70 |
| 2.7.8.1. The Development of SORS | 72 |
| 2.7.8.2. Descriptions of SORS as an Instrument to Assess Metacognition | 73 |
| 2.7.8.3. Stages of Implementation of SORS | 74 |
| 2.7.8.4. The SORS Marking Process..... | 75 |
| 2.7.9. Concluding Remark | 76 |
| 2.8. Learner’s Interest in Learning | 76 |
| 2.9. Schemata Theory and Cultural Familiarity | 80 |
| 2.10. Culture and Schema | 82 |
| 2.11. Cultural Schema, Culturally Familiar Text, and Reading Comprehension | 83 |
| 2.11.1. Studies with Positive Findings on the Use of Culturally Familiar Texts in Reading Comprehension | 84 |
| 2.11.2. Studies with Negative Findings on the Use of Culturally Familiar Texts in Reading Comprehension | 90 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|--|-----|
| 2.12. | Nativization in Culturally Familiar Texts | 93 |
| 2.13. | Metacognitive Strategies and Culturally Familiar Texts | 99 |
| 2.14. | Chapter Summary | 101 |
| CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY | | 103 |
| 3.1. | Research Design | 103 |
| 3.2. | Participant Selection | 104 |
| 3.3. | The Instruments | 105 |
| 3.3.1. | Metacognitive Strategies Procedure..... | 105 |
| 3.3.2. | Culturally Familiar and Unfamiliar Texts | 106 |
| 3.3.3. | Reading Comprehension Test | 117 |
| 3.3.4. | SORS | 118 |
| 3.3.5. | The Experience Questionnaire | 118 |
| 3.3.6. | The Interest Questionnaire | 122 |
| 3.3.7. | Reading Comprehension Exercise | 123 |
| 3.3.8. | Personal Open-Ended Interviews | 123 |
| 3.4. | Ethical Considerations | 124 |
| 3.5. | The Need Analysis | 126 |
| 3.6. | The Pilot Study | 129 |
| 3.7. | Phase I: Quantitative Research Design | 130 |
| 3.7.1. | Instruments | 130 |
| 3.7.2. | The Procedures of Data Collection | 130 |
| 3.7.3. | The Procedures of Data Analysis | 133 |

| | | |
|--|---|-----|
| 3.8. | Phase II: Qualitative Research Design | 134 |
| 3.8.1. | Instruments | 135 |
| 3.8.2. | The Procedures of Data Collection | 135 |
| 3.8.3. | The Procedures of Data Analysis | 135 |
| 3.9. | The Triangulation | 136 |
| 3.10. | Chapter Summary | 136 |
| CHAPTER IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS | | 138 |
| 4.1. | RQ1- How do Metacognitive Strategies and Culturally Familiar Texts Improve the Students' Reading Comprehension? | 138 |
| 4.1.1. | Results | 138 |
| 4.1.2. | Discussion | 148 |
| 4.2. | RQ2- Do Metacognitive Strategies, and Culturally Familiar Text Impact the Students' Application of Reading Strategies? | 153 |
| 4.2.1. | Results | 153 |
| 4.2.2. | Discussion | 157 |
| 4.3. | RQ3- Do the Students Express Greater Interest in Culturally Familiar or Unfamiliar Texts? | 160 |
| 4.3.1. | Results | 160 |
| 4.3.2. | Discussion | 162 |
| 4.4. | RQ4-What Cultural Responses and Reasons do the Students have towards liking Culturally Familiar or Unfamiliar Text? | 164 |
| 4.4.1. | Results | 164 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| 4.4.1.1. Results of the Reading Comprehension Exercise | 165 |
| 4.4.1.2. Results of the Personal Open-Ended Interview | 171 |
| 4.4.2. Discussion | 180 |
| 4.5. Chapter Summary | 185 |
| CHAPTER V CONCLUSION | 188 |
| 5.1. Conclusions of the Study | 188 |
| 5.2. Limitations of the Study | 191 |
| 5.3. Pedagogical Implications | 193 |
| 5.4. Further Recommendations | 194 |
| REFERENCES | 198 |
| APPENDICES | 227 |

LIST OF TABLES

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Table 3.1. The Textual Cues from both Texts | 107 |
| Table 3.2. The Contextual Cues from both Texts | 110 |
| Table 3.3. Cues on the Nativized and Denativized Passages of the Test | 117 |
| Table 3.4. The Experience Questionnaire | 119 |
| Table 3.5. The Results of Need Analysis Questionnaire | 127 |
| Table 3.6. The Treatment of the study | 131 |
| Table 3.7. The Study Weekly Plan | 132 |
| Table 3.8. The Complete Quantitative Procedures | 134 |
| Table 4.1. Results on Homogeneity of Variances | 139 |
| Table 4.2. Descriptive Statistics on the Impact of the Treatments on Reading Scores..... | 140 |
| Table 4.3. Results of the Experience Questionnaire | 141 |
| Table 4.4. Summarised Result of Levene’s Test..... | 154 |
| Table 4.5. Paired Sample T-test Statistics..... | 154 |
| Table 4.6. Paired Sample T-test Statistics of Difference | 154 |
| Table 4.7. Descriptive Statistic of SORS Sub Scales..... | 155 |
| Table 4.8. Descriptive Statistics on All Strategies | 155 |
| Table 4.9. Summarized Levene’s Test Results..... | 160 |
| Table 4.10. Descriptive Statistics Showing Students' Interest in the Texts | 161 |
| Table 4.11. Mean Score of Interest and Reading Comprehension among the Groups..... | 162 |
| Table 4.12. Summary of Themes from the Answers of Reading Comprehension Exercise..... | 165 |
| Table 4.13. Responses Found on Students’ Exercise Answers | 166 |
| Table 4.14. Summary of Themes on Reasons for Liking Culturally Familiar Texts | 171 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 4.15. Summary of Themes on Reasons for liking | |
| Culturally Unfamiliar Texts | 176 |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | Page |
|---|------|
| Figure 4.1. Description of Score Representation | 140 |
| Figure 4.2. The Plot Representation | 161 |

LIST OF APPENDICES

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Appendix A Culturally Familiar Teaching Materials..... | 227 |
| Appendix B Culturally Foreign Teaching Material | 251 |
| Appendix C Need Analysis Interview Questions | 275 |
| Appendix D Need Analysis Questionnaire | 276 |
| Appendix E Need Analysis Checklist of the Class Observation..... | 279 |
| Appendix F Pilot Study Questionnaire | 280 |
| Appendix G SORS Questionnaire | 281 |
| Appendix H Nativized Passages of TOEFL Reading Comprehension Test..... | 283 |
| Appendix I Denativized Passages of TOEFL Reading Comprehension Test | 299 |