CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In this study, the type of research used is qualitative with a descriptive approach. According to Tohirin (2013: 2), qualitative research seeks to build the views of the people studied in detail and formed with words, holistic (thorough), and complex descriptions.

Descriptive research is intended to describe existing natural and human-made phenomena, which pay more attention to characteristics, quality, and interrelationships between activities (Sukmadinata, 2011: 73).

A qualitative research with a descriptive approach is employed in this study to comprehensively examine and describe the various reading strategies utilized by students enrolled in the English Education Study Program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak during the academic year 2022/2023. This approach allows for an in-depth exploration of the strategies, their effectiveness, and their impact on the students' reading comprehension and language learning outcomes.

B. Presence of Researchers

In qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. So the presence of researchers in the field is needed. According to Moleong (2014: 69), the presence of researchers as instruments is a primary data collection tool. The researcher acts as a critical instrument that determines the research focus, selects informants as data sources, collects data, assesses data quality, analyzes data, interprets data, and makes conclusions based on research findings.

C. Place and Time of the Study

This research will be conducted at the Pontianak Teaching and Education Institute on Jl. Ampera No. 88, Sungai Jawi, Kec. Pontianak City, Pontianak City, West Kalimantan 78116. This research will be conducted in March 2023.

D. Subject of the Study

Participants in qualitative research are also called research informants. According to Moleong (2014: 169), an informant can provide information about the situation and background conditions of the research and provide input on sources of supporting evidence.

This study's subjects were students in 3rd semester of the English Education Study Program, Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Pontianak, for the 2022/2023 academic year.

The informant determination technique in this study used purposive sampling. According to Wagiran (2014: 210), purposive sampling selects samples through assessments or views of researchers based on specific aims and objectives. Participants in this study are:

1. Third-semester English Education Study Program students for the 2022/2023 academic year.

2. Students are willing to be interviewed by the researcher and become informants in this study.

E. Technique and Tool of Data Collection

Data collection techniques will use in this study include the following:

1. Observation

According to Riyanto (2010: 96), observation is a data collection method that uses direct or indirect observation. In this research, observation involves systematically observing students during their reading activities within the English Education Study Program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak. By watching their reading behaviors, engagement levels, and approach to different texts, valuable insights can be gained into their real-time reading strategies and preferences.

2. Interview

According to Sugiyono (2017: 231), an interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer to construct meaning on a particular topic. Through interviews, researchers engage in structured conversations with the students. These interviews

delve into the students' personal experiences and perspectives regarding the reading strategies they employ. By discussing their challenges, successes, and motivations, researchers can gather qualitative data to enrich the understanding of their strategies.

3. Documentation

According to Arikunto (2014: 274), documentation is finding data about things or variables in notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, lengger, agendas, and others. In the context of this study, documentation involves collecting and analyzing existing materials such as reading notes, annotations, and study guides created by the students. By reviewing these documents, researchers can gain insights into how students use written tools to enhance their comprehension and retain information while reading.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

The data was analyzed in qualitative forms. Qualitative data analysis applies steps from specific to general with different levels of analysis (Creswell, 2013: 276). Data analysis techniques used in this study are:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the essentials, and looking for themes and styles. Thus, the data concluded will provide a clearer picture and make it easier for researchers to collect further.

In this research context, data reduction involves the process of condensing and summarizing the collected information from observations, interviews, and documentation. This technique is used to identify patterns, themes, and key insights related to the reading strategies employed by students. By extracting essential information, researchers can gain a clearer understanding of the prevalent strategies and their impact on reading comprehension.

2. Data Presentation

Data presentation is a series of sentences arranged logically and systematically so that readers can easily understand and accept it. Human ability is limited in handling field notes that can reach thousands of pages. Therefore, a clear and systematic study of data is needed to help researchers complete their work.

Data presentation entails organizing and displaying the analyzed data in a structured and meaningful manner. In this study, it involves presenting the findings of the reading strategy analysis through visual aids, charts, graphs, and textual explanations. This technique enables researchers to effectively communicate the patterns and trends observed in the data to the audience.

3. Conclusion

Conclusions are verified during the study; field note review was verified to place a copy of the findings in another data set. At this level, the meaning that emerges from the data must be tested for validity, robustness, and suitability.

The conclusion involves drawing insights and implications from the analyzed data. In this research, it means synthesizing the findings from observations, interviews, and documentation to arrive at comprehensive conclusions about the effectiveness, challenges, and potential improvements of reading strategies used by students in the English Education Study Program. These conclusions provide a deeper understanding of the research topic and contribute to the broader knowledge in the field of language education.

G. Data Validity Check Techniques

In testing the validity of the data, the researcher used a triangulation technique. According to Moleong (2014: 330), triangulation is a technique for checking data validity by using something else for checking purposes or as a data comparison.

The type of triangulation used in this research is source triangulation. Triangulation of data sources is the collection of data from various sources using the same method. Researchers use interviews to check the truth to obtain truthful information that can be trusted. In addition, researchers also used different informants to check the truth of the information.