

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In a research, several methods are needed to determine problem solving in research. Used methods in research helps researchers to analyze, collect information and to obtain data from the sample under study. Research is a step-by-step process of collecting and analyzing information to increase our understanding of a topic or problem (Creswell, 2012). In this study, researchers will use a qualitative descriptive design to analyze what types of reading strategies are used by EFL students in descriptive texts. Qualitative research is a type of research whose findings are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation. (Wijaya, 2018) it can be said that qualitative research is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and behaviors that can be observed directly by researcher.

The purpose of this qualitative descriptive research was to gain knowledge, experience and understanding of the topic under study. In this study, the researcher collected data from the field about the use of different types of reading strategies in the second grade of SMP Assalam Pontianak. The data collected is in the form of interview transcripts and reading test.

B. Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

1. Population

The population in this study, the population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects with a certain number and factors determined by the researcher to be studied (Sugiyono) cited (Sulistiyono, 2013). The population is the research subject. Therefore, in preparing a research design, researchers must be able to determine the population and research sample well. How to determine the research population and its criteria, how big the sample is to choose and how to choose a representative (representative)

research sample. The population in this study were grade II students of SMP Assalam Pontianak in the academic year 2022/2023. Located on Jl. Husein Hamzah Pal 5, West Pontianak District, Pontianak City. The population is the subject that must be studied and observed by researchers and the population is the total value of the calculation of a group of objects being studied. In this research the total of population is 80 students. The totality of the students second grade students as the target of population in this research at SMP Assalam Pontianak in the academic year 2022/2023 is below :

VIIIA	: 22 Students
VIIIB	: 23 Students
<u>VIIIC</u>	<u>: 35 Students +</u>
Total Number	: 80 Students

2. Sampel

The sample is part of the population studied in a study, and then the results will be used to describe the population. According to (Sugiyono, 2016), the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. Samples taken from the population must be truly representative (representative). Researcher chose class VIII students. In this study, sampling will use purposive sampling. According to Arikunto (2013) said that purposive sampling is a technique used by researcher when researcher have certain considerations in selecting samples. The sample in this study was class VIII C students of SMP Assalam Pontianak, totaling 35 students. The reason the researcher conducted this research was to find out the types of strategies used by students in reading descriptive text by students.

3. Sampling Technique

In this research, researcher used quantitative. Researcher decided to use purposive sampling to take a sample of class II students at Assalam Pontianak Middle School in the 2022/2023 academic year. Purposive sampling indicates that one views sampling as a series of strategic choices about with whom, where, and how one conducts research Palys, T. (2008).

Sampling aims to use several individuals to obtain information about the population. Sampling is a method of sampling, with the aim of sampling, researcher can choose samples that are representative and can represent the population. In this study, the researcher chose a sample that showed the criteria for students in knowing the types of strategies for reading descriptive texts by all class II C students.

C. Technique and Tools of Data Collection

1. Technique for Collecting the Data

Data collection techniques are the ways or steps used to obtain data. According Sugiyono (2018) as cited Muhammad (2022) data collection techniques are the most strategies steps in research, because the main purpose of the research is to obtain data. In obtaining the data and information needed in this study, the researcher determined the data collection procedure in accordance with the problem under the study. The following techniques have been used in this study:

a. Direct Communication Technique

To collect respondent data, researcher used direct communication techniques to obtain data. Direct communication techniques used by researcher to find out the problems that occur directly from respondents or face to face. In this study, researcher used interview techniques which were carried out as a direct communication technique with the aim of obtaining the required information. What the researcher did in the interview process was to find out the reading strategies used by EFL students in reading descriptive texts.

b. Indirect Communication Technique

Indirect communication techniques are techniques that are carried out non-verbally and not face-to-face, with the communication process being carried out directly or requiring the assistance of communication tools whose function is as an intermediary tool. In this study, researchers

collected data using paper leaflets containing questions for the descriptive reading test

In this research, researchers used 2 techniques, namely direct communication techniques. By conducting interviews with students in second grade at SMP Assalam Pontianak. Interviews need to be conducted in order to identify the types of strategies used by the 35 students. Meanwhile, indirect communication is used to carry out reading tests by giving questions about descriptive text, where the reading test aims to measure their understanding in reading.

2. Tools of Data Collection

Tools that are used for collecting data are interview guideline and reading tests.

a. Interview Guideline

Interviews in qualitative research are purposeful conversations preceded by some informal questions. The interview aims to record opinions, feelings, emotions, and other matters relating to the individuals in the study. By conducting interviews, the researcher is able to obtain more data so that the researcher can understand the culture through the language and expression of the rights of the interviewees. The interview is a critical information gathering procedure that includes verbal communication between the analyst and the subject. According to Maulida (2018) as cited Muhammad (2022) The quality of information collected in an interview will depend on the interview plan and the ability of the questioner, for example an interview that is not planned effectively can include leading questions or questions that are not caught by the subject.

Interview means collecting data through face-to-face or telephone interaction between the interviewer and the respondent. Interviews are questions and answers verbally between two or more people directly. To obtain data from respondents using interview techniques, researchers used interview guidelines to compile the steps that must be carried out by

researchers before going directly to the field. An interview guide is a document used to organize or develop methods for conducting interviews with respondents.

b. Reading Test

A test is a series of questions or exercises as well as other tools used to measure the skills, intelligence, knowledge, abilities or talents of a person or group (Arikunto, 1998: 139). Based on this statement, the test technique is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a series of questions or tasks as well as other tools to the subject whose data is needed. Tests are used to obtain aspects of reading that students use. Researcher give reading tests to students in individual work. Correct and incorrect student answers are used as indicators of whether students have mastered the reading aspects of reading descriptive texts.

To get maximum results, researchers gave the test 2 times. Researchers conducted a test consisting of 10 multiple choice questions with different questions in the first test and second test. The instrument for measuring student use in the reading aspect is to support the use of better reading strategies. This research has five aspects which are indicators in determining what aspects are dominantly used by students in reading self-understanding. The five aspects of reading comprehension are determining the main idea, making inferences, locating references, detailed information, and understanding the meaning of vocabulary words.

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

1. Analysis of Reading Test

In this research, the data analysis technique uses descriptive qualitative. According to Sugiyono (2013) "Descriptive analysis is statistics used to analyze data by describing the data that has been collected. In this research, the researcher used descriptive techniques to describe the results of the research conducted by the researcher.

Descriptive qualitative aims to encourage better knowledge through direct experience, reliable reporting, and quotes from real conversations. Descriptive analysis is a method where researcher collect the necessary data, then analyze the data (Evayani, 2013). The results of the data obtained from the test are used to determine the dominant aspects used by students in using descriptive text reading strategies. This research test was formulated by the concept of reading comprehension proposed by Nuttal (1982). Students' correct answers are used as an indicator to calculate the dominant aspects of reading used by students.

First, the researcher scores the results of the test using the formula below:

$$= \frac{\text{The number of right answer}}{\text{The number of question}} \times 100$$

After getting the result of students' scores, the researcher calculated the mean scores in two tests. When the researcher categorized the students' scores in two tests based on the ability level according to Arikunto, (2006:245). can be seen in the table below :

Table 3.1 The Classification of Students' Reading Ability Levels

Value	Grade	Level of Achievement
80-100	A	Excellent
66-79	B	Good
56-65	C	Sufficient
40-55	D	Fairly Sufficient
<39	E	Poor

To find out what difficulties are experienced, the researcher had calculated the percent error of the five aspects of reading comprehension using the Arikunto,(2008:172) formula:

$$S: \frac{R}{N} \times 100\%$$

S: Incorrect Percentage

R: Incorrect Answer

N: Total Sample

2. Analysis of the Interview Guideline

To find out the kinds of strategies used by EFL students in reading. Researcher collected data from interviews. After that, the researcher will identify reading strategies through questions answered by students in the second grade at SMP Assalam Pontianak. To find out the kind of reading strategies used by EFL students at SMP Assalam Pontianak, researchers conducted interviews with the students one by one. The researchers recorded the students' answers. In this research, the researcher only focused on students' answers so they could find out what kind of reading strategies used by EFL students at Assalam Pontianak. Then, after analyzing the data that had been obtained, the researcher explained and classified the research data into several types of reading strategies that students used in reading descriptive texts. In interviews, researchers used thematic analysis to describe and count the number of interview answers. To get the calculation results, use the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P= Percentage

F= Frequency

N= Total numbers

E. Research Procedures

According to Arikunto (2002), as cited Sipayung (2019), there are three parts to the research procedure. Namely planning, data collection process, and data analysis as follow:

1. Planning

In this study, what must be prepared to make a research plan is to apply for permission from the school to conduct research, then select a sample with the class to be determined, and don't forget to inform the purpose of the researcher to choose respondents as research subjects.

2. Data Collection Process

In collecting data, researcher used interview techniques and reading tests at school to obtain accurate data. The tool used in data collection is field notes. In this process the researcher records all information from the sources, the sources are allowed to ask for any explanation regarding the research.

3. Data analysis

Data analysis is grouping data by studying the data and then selecting the data that has been collected to find out which data is important to study.