CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Form

In this study, reseacher using descriptive quantitative methode since the primary data do describe what types of diffculty faced by student in reading comperhension was collected by colse-ended questionnaire. Quantitave descriptive research is research describe a situation or phenomenon objectively. According to Mujis (2010), descriptive quantitave is a methode that study using numerical or percentage to describethe specific phenomenon. It meant that, when the study or research deals with to effort to give a picture or description of certain phenomena., than descriptive research is the best opinion. Therefore, in this descriptive study, it is research conducted with the aim of analyzing what difficulty student of SMP 02 Teluk Keramat have in reading comperhension. Reseacher used a descriptive design in this study, namely in focused on a particular phenomenon in the class invorement about student in difficulties in reading comperhension. In addition to this, to confirm the primary data collected the close-ended questionnaire, the research also conducted an study the document and indirect communication.

This reseacher was designed with a quantitative descriptive research approach. Quantitative descriptive research is just research describe the content of a variable in research, not intended to test to certain hypotesis. Thus is can be seen that the researh descriptive quantitative research is researchs that describs, examines and explain something phenomena with data (numbers) as they are without intending to test a hypothesis certain. This research was conducted at SMP 02 Teluk Keramat to 30 student of class 7.

B. Participant of Study

In this research, research used qualitative descriptive. Where the problem that will be examined this time is the problem faced by student in teaching and learning, especially in the reading comperhention section. The population in

the research is sevent garde student of SMPN 2 Teluk Keramat in academic Year 2022/2023, and the sample in this research is one classout of all sevent grade, class B. As a result of the pre-observation that have carried out, class 7B was the right target class to be used as research material this time, it is also recommended by English Teacher because of the 4 existing classes, the class is suitable to be used as a research participant.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are they ways or steps used to obtain data, data collection techniques are the most startegic step in research, because of the main purpose of research is to obtain data. In obtaining the data collection procedure in acoordance with the problem under study. To collect data the reseacher used indirect and direct methode.

In this study, reseacher used two technique, namely study the document and indirect comperhention.

1. Study The Document

Study the Document is student work results, sample garde transcrip, annual reports held by teachers and student handbook. One of the basic advantages of a document study is that it allowsresearch on subject to which the reseacher does not have easy physical access. It is also free from reactivity, particualry when the documnet is written for other purpose.

Study the Document is a way collecting data through written heritage, especially in archieves and including books on opinions, theories, proposition or laws and others related to investigative matters". And according Sugiyono (2020:314) " documet is a record of event that have passed. Documnet can be in the form of writting, drawing, or monumental work of someone.

Document research method refers to the analysis of documents that contains information about the scenario or event under consideration. It is used to investigate, categorize and analyze physical sources, most commonly written documents, in the social, public or digital world.

Documents are secondary data because they were created by someone else (not the researcher) and therefore already exist. Document analysis is a systematic review and/or evaluation of documents. Depending on the objective of the research, this can include newspaper clippings, transcripts, agendas, surveys, reports and diaries (among many others).

So in this study using the technique of studying the results of student work, in which the results of student work can be obtained from the teacher. By studying student documents research will get the desired results, and by studying student documents, it helps researchers to be able to get results that are tailored to the title. In this technique the researcher will take a sample of student work in the final semester exam section.

2. Indirect Communication

According to Widjaja (2000:89) "Communication is a behavior the act or activity of conveying or operating the symbols contains the meaning or meaning and the act of conveying an idea or information from one person to another, a transfer or transmission of information about thoughts and feelings. Communication can is defined as "the process of conveying meaning in the form of ideas or information from one person to another through certain media". Exchange meaning is the deepest core of communication activities because what people convey in communication is not words, but meaning or meaning from words. What people respond to in communication is not words, but the meaning of the words, because it is interaction, communication is a dynamic activity. During communication, both on sender as well as the recipient, there is continuous giving and receiving accept the influence and impact of the communication.

Communication process

According to Effendy (2002:7) there are several processes in communicating, namely:

a. The process of face-to-face communication because we communicate takes place, communicator and communicant face each other while looking at each other.

b. Media communication process is communication that uses channel or means to forward a message to the communicant far away, and/or many in number. Media communication also known as indirect communication. Therefore, in launching communication using the media, communicators must be more mature in planning and preparation so he feels certain that his communication will be successful.

Indirect communication is a way of communicating using written media as intermediaries, it can also be called communication without direct conversation accompanied by language that is considered shorts, as nesecarry to be understood by both parties, concise and clear. Forms of written communication letter, electronic mail, paper, and many more. Indirect Communication is communication that is not carried out face to face with student, but through other means, such as giving questionnaire to student and annual report held by teacher.

3. Tools of Data collection

In this study, research used questionnaire and test item as research tool of data collection. The two main tools can expalain below :

a. Questionnaire

The first tool used by reseacher in this study is a questionnaire. Questionnaire is a reseach instrument consisiting of a series of question to collect information from respondents. This study uses an open-ended questionnaire methode, namely open testing and learning that uses a lot of correct answers to the problem given to student in finding answers. Giving a questionnaire is a step to get information indirectly. Student only answered by choosing the 4 point given (sangat setuju, setuju, kurang setuju, tidak setuju) that matched their experiences. The reseachers used a questionnaire to obtain information about difficulties in reading comperhension.

This questionnaire will be handed over to 7th grade students of SMP 02 Teluk Keramat. , and students were asked to fill out a questionnaire that had been provided by the researcher.

1) Content Validity

The principal validity for achievement tests is content validity, sometimes also called content relevance. Content validity discusses about content of test. Wiersma and Stephen (1990, p.184) said that content validity is concerned with the extent to which the test is representative of a defined body of content consisting of topics and processes. Therefore, the test should reflect instructional objectives or subject matters. But it is not expected that every knowledge or skills will always appear in the test; there may simply be too many things for all of them to appear in a single test.

The content validity is concerned with how the test measures the subject matter and behaviour under consideration. The short definition of content validity states that the test items mush be a representative sample of the domain of possible content or behaviour. Though not the only types of validity, content validity is the most appropriate method for evaluating the validity of achievement tests. The previous elaboration is the requirements of content validity which must be included in constructing the test in order to get a high quality test in terms of the content. In conclusion, then, content validity is concerned with whether or not the content of the test is sufficiently representative and comprehensive for the test to be a valid measure of what it is supposed to measure.

2) Redability

Readability is one of the most important aspects that should be considered in selecting a good passage sage for students. 26 Since readability can determine the achievement of the goal in teaching reading, some experts or researchers define the term readability of a text differently. Actually, readability is not only determined by the length of the passages or the length of the words, but it is also determined by how interestingly and attractively the text is written.2" Barbara Woods also defined that the readability of text was

investigated to measure the writing complexity and to estimate the reading or education level required for comprehension of the text. There are so many textbooks that are published by the publishers. However, it is not an easy matter to decide the appropriateness of the textbook that will be used with the students' level. As a result, analyzing the readability level can be used to help the teachers in assessing the textbook.

Based on some definitions above, it can be concluded that readability is the complexity level of the reading text which is influenced by some factors in accordance with the level of a certain readers.

b. Student Document

Study the Document is student work results, sample garde transcrip, annual reports held by teachers and student handbook.

Learning is a process of effort that is done by a person to obtain a new change in behavior as a whole, as a result of experience themselves in interaction with their environment.

Learning outcomes are student abilities that are obtained after learning activities. Learning outcomes are certain competencies or abilities achieved by students after participating in the teaching and learning process and include cognitive, affective, and psychomotor skills.

Learning outcomes are not absolute in the form of grades, but can be in the form of changes, reasoning, discipline, skills and so on that lead to positive changes. Understanding learning outcomes is a process to determine the value of student learning through assessment activities or measurement of learning outcomes. Assessment of Learning Outcomes by the Education Unit is the process of collecting information/data about student learning outcomes in the aspects of knowledge and aspects of skills that are carried out in a planned and systematic manner in the form of final assessments and school/madrasah exams.

This student document analyzes the semester exam results for grade 7 students at SMP 02 Teluk Keramat, this student document is obtained from the teacher.

5. Technique of Analyzing Data

The main data to desacribe the student difficulties in reading comprehension at SMP 2 Teluk Keramat, the reseacher used the data from the questionnaire as primary data. in th reseacher primary data was analyzed by questionnaire anlaysis (using frequency, total score and percentage) in order to detemine which types of difficulty faced by student and which one is the most frequency by them.

Analyzing Data from Questionnaire

The result of questionnaire to be answered by the respondents will be measured by the percentage formula from Ridwan (2008) :

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

Where

F = score obtained

N = number of frequency / maximum score

P = precentage number