

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The Design of this thesis is qualitative descriptive used a questionnaire and interview method. Qualitative research is a process of describing research phenomena or facts as they are. As for this research, the researcher completes the picture, checks the words, detailed reports of the respondents. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975), qualitative research methodology is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior that can be the same Bogdan & Biklen, S. (1992) explained that qualitative research is one of the research procedures in the form of producing descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of the people we observe. According to Sukmadinata (2011), descriptive research. Qualitative research is intended to describe and describe existing phenomena, both natural and human engineering, which pay more attention to the characteristics, quality, and interrelationships between activities. Conduct interview techniques to find out the factors that cause them to be interested or not by conducting interviews with students and also as supporting data to strengthen the data obtained through questionnaires.

B. Research Subject and Object

According to Arikunto (2007), the subject of this research is something that is very important position in research, research subject It can be object things or people. Thus the subject of research on In general, humans or whatever is human affairs, the subjects in this research were second semester English education students at the IKIP PGRI Pontianak, which consisted of four classes, namely A morning, A afternoon, B morning and B afternoon. While the object According to Supriati (2012) the object of research is the variable studied by the researcher where the research is conducted. so that the object of this research is to find out the second semester students' reading

interest in English and find out the factors that affect reading interest in English semester 2 students at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

C. The Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are the main activity in research from this technique researcher used easily detail each step that researcher want to use. Without using and knowing data collection techniques, the research will not get the results of the data needed in the thesis. According to Sugiyono (2015) data collection techniques are steps most strategic in research because the main purpose of research is get the data, without knowing the data collection techniques, we do not will get data that meets the data standards set. From the conclusions that can be drawn from expert opinion, it means that the data collection technique is an activity of observing, and measuring the results of each research carried out. The technique used in collecting data in this research is using indirect communication techniques through a questionnaire and direct communication technique through interviews.

D. Tools of Data Collection

The tools that used by researcher in this research are questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. According to Sugiyono (2015) the questionnaire is a technique data collection is done by giving a set of data questions or written statements to respondents to answer. Each questionnaire used in this research has two types, namely closed questionnaires and open questionnaires that have been sent via the internet. In this research, the researcher used a closed questionnaire. The questionnaire used is the Guttman scale in the form of a checklist. This questionnaire technique was used to obtain data on respondents of second semester English students in the application using Google Forms in the interest of reading English students. The Questionnaire used to answer research question 1. To see the students' reading interest, there were 20 items in the reading questionnaire which taken was from Fauzi (2017). In this research, Questionnaires are used to view numerical data on students' interest

in reading. In determining student interest, the writer determine the score of each statement in the questionnaire first, for that researcher used the Likert scale as a rating scale of questionnaire. Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions public or group perceptions of social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2016)

Table 3.1
The Blue Print Of The Students' Reading Interest

Aspect	Indicator	Item number	Total
Reading Interest	1. Pleasure	1, 5, 9, 13, 17	5
	2. Willingness	2, 6, 10, 14, 18,	5
	3. Consciousness	3, 7, 11,15,19,	5
	4. Attention	4, 8, 12,16,20,	5
		Total	20

Source: Skinner (1984)

For research problem 2, the researcher used an interview with consists of 9 items. According to Basrowi and Surwandi (2008), semi-structured interviews are interviews in which interviewers define their own problems and questions to ask and allow the interviewers to ask additional questions about the topic. Interviews will conduct with students to determine the factors that motivation them to read.

Table 3.2
Blue Print Of Interviews

Aspect	Indicator	Item	Total
Factor Influencing of Reading Interest	Internal and External Factor	1. Awareness 2. Motivation 3. Perceptions 4. Environment 5. Language 6. Library 7. Internet 8. Time Allocation 9.Learning System	9

Source: Maulidar (2017)

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis according to Sugiyono (2018) is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, questionnaire and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns, choose which ones are important and what will be learned, and draw conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others.

Data analysis techniques used by research using the Miles and Huberman model. According to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono's book (2018: 246) data analysis in qualitative research, is carried out when data collection takes place, and after completing data collection within a certain period.

The data analysis technique that used in this research is:

1. Data Reduction

According to Sugiyono (2018) Data reduction is summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on important things that are in accordance with the research topic, looking for themes and patterns, in the end providing a clearer picture and making it easier to do research. data collection next.

2. Data Display

In qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of short descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like, but what is often used to present data in qualitative research is with narrative text. Through the presentation of this data, the data is organized and structured so that it will be easier to understand (Sugiyono, 2019)

3. Conclusion Draw

The final step in analyzing qualitative research is drawing conclusion. According to Sugiyono (2018) conclusions in qualitative research can answer the formulation of the problem that was formulated from the start, but maybe not, because as has been stated that the problems and formulation of problems in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after

the research is in the field. Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have never existed before. Findings can be in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously unclear so that after research it becomes clear.

F. Research Procedure

1. Pre Observation

At this stage the researcher make observations before starting this research. Researcher want to know the number of second semester students at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

2. Selection of research subjects

At this stage the researcher chose four classes as research subjects using simple random sampling.

3. Share and fill out the questionnaire

The researcher created an online questionnaire form in Google Forms for the questionnaire and asked each class leader to share a link to the online Questionnaire. The researcher then collect

4. Interview

The interview were conducted after the researcher selected the interviewees. The researcher interviewed the students individually in the Indonesian language. The entire interview process was documented and recorded to be transcribed later. The researcher analyzes the material after interviews and texts. In this research, the researcher used semi-structured interviews. Basrowi and Surwandi (2008) state that semi-structured interviews are interviews in which interviewees ask questions themselves and allow the researcher to do so. The researcher explains to the participants to receive relevant information. In this research, the researcher conducted an oral interview (face-to-face) with the participants.