

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Qualitative research is research that processes data by way of elaboration, in which the results of the data analyzed after being collected from respondents. According to Creswell (2014) qualitative research is words and actions, the rest such as written data sources, photos and statistics are additional data as complementary or supporting main data. Qualitative data is data that is descriptive of data that has been obtained in the field (Harling, 2012). The data that has been obtained was processed qualitatively.

Research conducted in qualitative form basically cannot be separated from what is called the word as explained in the previous paragraph. As stated by Adhabi & Anozie (2017) that qualitative research cannot be separated with words. Every word that is processed is based on what has been obtained in the field either by using interviews, observations or surveys involving respondents or not. Then the data that has been obtained must be processed based on data and facts that have actually been found and occurred in the field.

So based on what has been explained above, the design in this study is in the form of a qualitative descriptive. Which data from the interview guide and observation sheets have been processed by transcribing the interview results and describing the results of the observations in video form. The results of the two instruments were analyzed and processed according to the needs of the researcher, which was matched with the research questions. Furthermore, the data in the research is data that has been processed based on the answers of the respondents without manipulating and adding them, the researcher only develops what has been obtained with relevant theories in previous studies.

B. Subject of Research

The subject is the person, place or situation involved in a study. According to Creswell (2014), research subjects are people, and places involved in qualitative research. This research carried out at SMA Santo Benediktus Pahauman by involving a teacher who teaches English. The reason researcher chose SMA Santo Benedict Pahauman is none other than because the school had met the criteria that researcher is actually targeting. According to Sugiyono (2014) where these criteria can be in the form of appropriate research subjects, research locations that are easily accessible and the materials needed in order to support the research process are easy to obtain.

In this study, the school selection process used purposive sampling based on the location of the school and its levels, namely SMA. Sugiyono (2014) declared that purposive sampling is a sampling technique with certain considerations. Slightly different from that opinion, Adhabi & Anozie (2017: 40) also added that purposive sampling is a sampling technique in a study by emphasizing certain criteria from the researcher. So, it can be said that purposive sampling is a research sampling technique in this case is a qualitative research based on certain criteria according to the wishes of the researcher. The reason for using this purposive sampling technique is because it is suitable for use for qualitative research, or research that does not generalize. In selecting participants using purposive selection criteria for their respective roles in the school consisting of English teacher and then the availability of participants to take part in the study.

C. Technique of Data Collection

To data needed in this research, it is fundamental to select appropriate data collection techniques and tools. In collecting data, the researcher adopted direct communication techniques, in form of semi structured-interview and observation. Direct communication semi

structured-interview and observation are communication process that is carried out directly or face to face. A semi-structured interview and observation suitable for finding previously unknown qualitative trends and issues, explore new areas of the research interest, and in phenomenon studies (Rahman, 2019). Direct communication techniques are data taken by researcher without middle people, within the form of instruments that are already accessible or tools made for this reason.

D. Tools of Data Collection

Tools of data collection are tools or instruments use by researcher to collect data. As suggested by Sugiyono (2017:152) tools refer to all things used by researchers to obtain data in the field such as questionnaires, observation sheets, survey papers, interview guides and many more. In this study, researcher collected data through interviews and observation guideline.

1. Interview Guideline

The interview guide helped the researcher to gather the data about the teaching and learning process occurred in the classroom by interviewing the teacher and the students. In this study, the researcher used interview guidance through the interview procedures and close-ended questions that have been prepared as a tool to collect data related to the problem to be investigated by the researcher (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017).

2. Observation Guideline

Observation is an activity to collect various necessary information by observing and paying attention to an ongoing activity, as quoted from Mezmir (2020). The observation guide used by the researcher to gather the information about all the things happening in the process of teaching and learning by observing the whole section of the teaching and learning process in the classroom.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of processing and obtaining data with the aim of finding information and making and drawing conclusions in decisions. According to Brancato (2015) that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview guideline result, observation guideline and other materials that the researcher accumulate to increase the reader understanding and to enable the researcher to present about what researcher have discovered to other.

To analyze the data obtained by using interviews and observation, the researcher applied several steps quoted from Mezmir (2020), steps include:

1. Data Reduction

It is the process of reducing the data occurring repeatedly. “Reducing the data means summarizing, choosing the main thing, focusing on the important things, finding the topic and the form”. In this stage, the researcher gets the data from an interview with the respondents, the result of the interview and observation showed how the important data related to the English teachers’ strategies in teaching reading comprehension. The irrelevant data is reduced and the needed data is included.

2. Data Display

It is a process of displaying data in the form of a table or essay so that it gets more understandable. In this research, the researcher used an essay in displaying the data, because it is the most common data display used in descriptive research.

3. Data Interpretation

The last step of data analysis is an interpretation, the researcher begins to see what the data is. The researcher examines all entries with the same code and then merges these categories and finds the connection among the categories. Then, it continues to tell the stories

and to make connections among stories. Finally, the researcher can get the result and conclusion of this research.

F. Research Procedures

In order to achieve the research objectives, researcher is required to follow procedures that adopted Watt & Berg (2015), which are divided into four, they are planning, processing, data processing and data reporting.

1. Planning

Research contains a plan that formulates questions and research objectives. Furthermore, what must be done is to build a theoretical foundation, prepare target participants in the research. And finally take care of access to permission to do research. In this study, the researcher determined the place of research, namely SMA Santo Benedict Pahauman. Before conducting research at the school, the researcher first asked permission from the school to finally carry out the research process at the school.

2. Data Collection Process

The process of collecting data using interviews, more precisely is an interview guide. The researcher only interviewed one English teacher in order to find out the strategies used and the challenges that English teacher usually face in teaching students towards reading comprehension. The interview process lasted approximately half an hour. Researcher first introduced herself to respondent before conducted interviews. To make it easier for researcher to process research data, during the interview process the researcher recorded the answers that the respondent said used the voice recorder application on Android.

3. Data Processing

In the data processing section, the first step is to transcribe the recorded interviews into text. Which is to transcribe the researcher

used the method manually without the help of any application. The recording that has been converted to text was then analyzed and explained based on aspects. Researcher to process data used a word processing application on a laptop, namely Microsoft Word.

4. Data Reporting

In reporting data, researcher convey the results of data that are in accordance with those obtained in the field without manipulating the data at all. Then the final stage is the data report submitted in the form of a thesis.