CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study uses a descriptive quantitative survey method as a research design to answer research questions about students' perceptions of reading strategies. Lans and Voordt (2014) assert that descriptive research is all about providing a clear and tangible picture of how reality is. That is, this kind of research focuses on clearly describing a phenomenon. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2006:12) Quantitative research is research that is needed to utilize numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of data and results of research.

Meanwhile, Morissam (2012: 166) explains that the descriptive survey method is a method that aims to explain or describe current conditions or attitudes. This study aims to describe or describe and test the hypotheses that have been set. According to Sugiyono (2019: 13) this research method is based on the philosophy of positivism, using populations and samples, collecting data using research instruments, as well as quantitative or statistical data analysis.

Based on the description above, the method used in this research is descriptive quantitative survey research. Because this research was conducted to describe students' perceptions of reading strategies. It is believed that implementing a descriptive study, will help researchers find information about students' perceptions of reading strategies. This research was conducted in the third semester of the English language education study program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak in the 2022/2023 academic year.

B. Population and Sample

The population in this study is the subject or object to be studied by the researcher. According to Sugiyono (2005), the population is a generalized area consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions. The

population in this study were all third semester students of the English study program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak in the 2022/2023 academic year. Total population of 133 students from 4 classes.

The sample is part of the entire population that will be used as the object of research. Arifin (2012: 215) states that the sample is part of the population to be studied or a miniature population. From the explanation above, because the sample is part of the population, the sample needs to be selected. In selecting the sample, the researcher must determine the sampling technique. To determine the technique used in a study, there are many sampling techniques that can be used.

C. Sampling Technique

The researcher used total sampling as the sampling technique. Total sampling is a sampling technique where the number of samples is equal to the population (Sugiyono, 2011). According to Arikunto (2012) if the population is less than 100 people, then it can be taken as a whole, but if the population is greater than 100 people, then 10-15% or 20-25% of the total population can be taken. The reason for taking total sampling was because the number of respondents included in the questionnaire distributed was only 45 people from 133 populations. So the number of samples in this study were 45 respondents within two days.

D. Technique of Data Collection

This section discusses how researchers collect primary data from students. Primary data is known as new and original data, because this data is collected for the first time (Khothari, 2004: 95). These data are obtained through a combination of indirect communication techniques. According to Manoa (2015: 1) explains that the indirect method is a method that allows to collect data on student perceptions, opinions, attitudes or others. Meanwhile, Zuldafrial (2009: 33) says that "Indirect communication techniques are a data collection method, where researchers do not deal directly with research

subjects to obtain the necessary data or information but by using a questionnaire".

Based on the description above, researchers use indirect communication. Indirect communication is an appropriate method for finding trends and students' perceptions of reading strategies. It is clear that based on the explanation above, indirect communication techniques need to be supported by an intermediary tool, namely a questionnaire.

E. Tool of Data Collection

To collect data and answer questions from the formulation of the problem, researchers use instruments. The instrument is a data collection tool that can help researchers to collect data and analyze data. The instrument used by researchers is a questionnaire. Researchers apply a questionnaire to collect data in this study. It is believed that using this technique can help researchers find information about students' perceptions of reading strategies. The results of the questionnaire will be collected, analyzed and used to support research. Kabir (2016) says, "a questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other instructions for the purpose of gathering information from respondents". The questionnaire in this study used a survey of reading strategies (SORS) adopted from Mokhtari & Sheorey (2002). The researcher gave the students a questionnaire to fill out in order to get accurate information about their perceptions. Basically, questionnaires are divided into two types: open questionnaires and closed questionnaires. To obtain information from respondents, researchers will use a closed questionnaire as a research tool. Closed questionnaire is a research questionnaire with a list of questions or statements that have been completed with a choice of answers at once.

Researchers used the google form to distribute questionnaires to obtain data from students. Therefore, students are given a link to login and answer the questionnaire. In this study, researchers distributed questionnaires to students to find out scores of students' perceptions of their reading strategies.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

This research is a descriptive research and uses quantitative research data analysis. Quantitative descriptive research method is a method that aims to create an objective picture or description of a situation using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data as well as the appearance and results (Arikunto, 2006). To process the data, the researcher applies the Likert scale calculation technique with several steps:

1. Scoring

   In this study, researchers carried out a measurement scale that was measured using a Likert scale. According to Sugiyono (2016: 94) the Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. With a Likert scale, the variables to be measured are translated into variable indicators. Each instrument item that uses a Likert Scale has a gradation from very positive to very negative. researchers used four answer choices in this study: 4 (Strongly agree), 3 (Agree), 2 (Disagree), and 1 (Strongly Disagree).

   Note : Specific criteria for scores on the Likert scale in this study can be seen in the table below.

Table 3.1

Score of Likert Scale

Rate	Verbal Interpretation	Score
1	Strongly Disagree	1
2	Disagree	2
3	Agree	3
4	Strongly Agree	4

Taken from Sugiyono, (2016:94)

2. Mean Score

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Where:
X   : Mean score
∑X : Total score
N   : The number of respondents

Adopted from gay, (2006:320)

Table 3.2

Interpretation of mean score and Data Interpretation in Perception

No	Mean Score	Interpretation	Category
1	1.00 – 2.00	Low	Negative
2	2.01 – 3.00	Medium	Neutral
3	3.01 – 4.00	High	Positive

Source. Amirul Mukminin (2012)

The table above shows the criteria for average scores that have been categorized into three categories, namely the average score for the low category is 1.00 to 2.00, for scores of 2.01 to 3.00 are categorized as medium categories, and for scores of 3.01 to 4.00 are categorized as high categories. If the average score is high, it means that the results show a positive perception, whereas if the average score is low, it means that the results show a negative perception.

3. Standard deviation

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(X-\overline{X})2}{n-1}}$$

Where:

Σ = to sum

X = a score in the distribution

$\overline{X}$ = the sample mean

N = the number of cases in the sample

Adapted from Urdan (2005:16).

Meanwhile, to find out the answer through a presentation, use the following formula:

Percentage of approval :

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \text{X } 100\%$$

Where:
P   = Percentage
F   = Frequency of each questionnaire answer
N   = Ideal number of scores
100%   = Fixed number

Source: Sugiyono (2012).

Researchers distributed closed questionnaires to third semester students of IKIP PGRI Pontianak by using the google form link. The questionnaire consisted of 25 positive statements about students' perceptions of reading strategies from these statements the researcher gave 4 answer choices such as strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree. After getting the data the researcher looked at student responses, the researcher made a table to see demographic information, and after that the researcher did the coding and looked for the results of the analysis. Thus the researcher can find out the residual perception of the reading strategy.

G. Research Procedures

To achieve research objectives, researchers are required to follow procedures which are divided into four, namely planning, processing, data processing and data reporting, as added by Brancato (2015).

a. Planning

The research contains a plan that formulates the questions and research objectives. The next thing to do is to build a theoretical basis, prepare the target of research participants. And finally taking care of access permission to conduct research.

b. Data collection process

Data collection is the process of collecting and measuring information about various variables of interest, in an established and systematic way that allows one to answer research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate the results of the research conducted. The data collection process will be carried out by distributing questionnaires in each class.

c. Data processing

In data processing, there is analysis and interpretation to collect data. The researcher will use a questionnaire in the class chosen by the researcher which involves the third semester students of the Ikip Pgri Pontianak English study program. Then questions will be asked according to the needs of researchers using a questionnaire.

d. Data reporting

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