CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The study use a qualitative research approach. Qualitative research method are an approach or search to explore and understand a central symptom Raco (2010:13). Qualitative research is a research method used to research natural object conditions. The natural objects are refers to objects that develop what they are, not in manipulation by researcher and the presence of researcher does not so much affect the dynamics on those objects Sugiyono, (2015:19). Qualitative research aims to acquire data that is usually word or text. The data is then analyzed. The results of that analysis can be either a depiction or a description or can be a form of the themes. Interpretations from researcher are needed to capture the deepest meaning of the data that has been obtained. Afterwards, researcher makes self-reflection and elaborated them with research from other researchers that made earlier. The final results of qualitative research were poured in the form of written reports Raco, (2010:16). Researcher use qualitative descriptive as method of research design. Qualitative descriptive is a study that describes or exposes the state of the object as being, according to the situation and conditions when the research is performed Sugiyono, (2017:59).

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population is interpreted as a generalization consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are applied by researchers to be studied and then conclusions drawn. Ary., *et al* (2010: 148) defines population as "all members of any well-defined class of people, events, or objects." This research population

consists of all 6th semester students of English Education IKIP PGRI Pontianak was 113 students, which is divided into 4 classes.

2. Sample

The sample according to Sugiyono, (2016: 118) the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. The sampling technique that was used in this research is sample random sampling. According to Sugiyono (2017:82), Simple Random Sampling is a randomly performed member of the population without regard to the strata present in that population. The number of samples determined by slovin formula (Sujarweni, 2014:16). According to the formula, the number of samples obtained was 137 students with 95% confidence level. Detailed information can be seen below:

$$\mathbf{n = N (1+ Ne2)}$$

n = sample size required
N = number of people in the population
e = allowed error (%)

Table 3.1 Population and Sample

Class	Population	Sample
A pagi	20	14
B pagi	28	20
A sore	27	18
B sore	32	23
Total	**107**	**75**

C. Technique of Data Collection

In completing the data, the researcher will use qualitative data. Qualitative data consist of observation. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), qualitative is an action based on quality. Therefore, qualitative research is research that puts more emphasis on the quality of the entity.

Observation lTechnique The lresearcher lwill luse lthe lobservation ltechnique lto lget data. lCiesielska let lal l(2018: l33) lstated lthat lobservation lis lone lof the lmost limportant lresearch lmethods lin lthe lsocial lsciences land lat the lsame ltime lone lof lthe lmost ldiverse. lObservation lis la ldata collection ltechnique lin lwhich lthe lresearcher or ltheir lcollaborator records linformation las lthey lwitness lduring lthe lresearch. lIntended a lway lof lcollecting ldata lthrough ldirect lobservation lof lsituations or levents lthat lexist lin lthe lfield. lObservation lcan lbe lserved las la technique lfor lverifying linformation lprovided lface lto lface. lIn lthis research, lthe lobservation ltechnique lwill luse lto linvestigate land observe lthe lclass lcondition.

D. Tools of Data Collection

Tools are important as a complement to collecting the data because the tools are the instruments which is used to collect during the observation. Tools vary in complexity, interpretation, design, and administration and each tool are suitable for gathering certain types of information (Pandey & Pandey, 2015: 57). For the observation technique, the tool that will be used is the questionnaire (angket).

a. Questionnaire

Questionnaire sheets are used to see students' reading interest. According to Sugiyono, (2017: 142) questionnaire is a data collection technique that is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving questions or written statements to respondents to answer.

Questionnaires is an information gathering technique that allows analysts to study the attitudes, beliefs, behaviors, and characteristics of several key people in the organization who can be affected by the proposed system or by the existing system.

b. Interview

The interview sheet is used to find out the supporting factors that inhibit students' reading interest. Interview is an activity that we can do to obtain information about a topic. Interviews are guided by presenting questions to informants regarding a topic, instead of using surveys or forms. If you choose the right sources and ask the right questions, interviews can be an important source of presenting information related to a topic. According to Indrawati (2007: 125) the interview text is a form of presenting information in the form of questions and answers between the interviewer and the resource person. Interview texts are usually written in direct sentences from sources quoted from interviews.

3.2 Table Instrument Interview

Aspect	Indicator	Number of item	Total item
Affective	Responsibility	1,2,3,4,5	5
Cognitive	Ability		
Cognitive	Motivation		
Affective	Activity and behavior		

Source: Adapted from Citra Iswara (2019)

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis in this design, the researcher uses a Qualitative data analysis technique. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time consuming and difficult process. It is the process whereby researcher systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable to present the result to others.

Moleong (2010) states that "data analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit". Qualitative analysis is messy and nonlinear. Data analysis in qualitative research is often done concurrently or simultaneously with data collection. Nevertheless,Ary et al (2010: 283) states the data analysis in this research can be broken down into four stages they are Coding, Data Reduction, Data Display, and Drawing Conclusion. Those can be explained as follows:

1. Coding

The first stage in analyzing qualitative data here involves coding. Coding is analogous to getting ready for data provided. The first step in coding is referred to as open coding, preliminary coding, or provisional coding. The most common approach is to read and reread all the data and sort them by looking for units of meaning-words, phrases, and sentence to make it easy to be learned. In this stage, after get the data the researcher collected the data. After all data are collected the researcher places all units having the same coding together. It will be easier to read the data. In short, by coding the all data we gathered, we can underline the significant data that are appropriate with our topic of research. So, it will be easier read the data.

2. Data Reduction

The second step of data analysis is 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'' (Moleong 2006). In this stage, the researcher get the data from interview with the teacher. The result interview shows how the teacher used the strategies in teaching reading comprehension. In this step, the irrelevant data is reduced and the needed data is included.

3. Data Display

After data reduction the next step in analyzing data is Data Display. It is process of displaying data in the form of table or essay so what it gets more understandable. Miles and Huberman (1984) point out "looking at displays help us to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on the understanding".

4. Drawing Conclusion

In this last step data analysis that is drawing conclusion. Here, the researcher begins to see what is the data. The researcher examiners all entries with the same code and then merges these categories and finding the connection among the categories. Then, it continuous to tell the stories and to make connection among stories. Finally, the researcher can get the result and conclusion of the research.

Table 3.3 The Category of The Score

Score	Categories
76 - 100%	High
51 – 75%	Medium
26 – 50%%	Low
0 – 25%	Low

Source: Adapted from Vera Maulidar (2018)