

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methodology

1. Research Form

Research methods and forms are important in research, because research methods and forms determine how our research will be carried out successfully. According to Singh (2006:79) “Research methodology involves such general activities as identifying problems, review of the literature, formulating hypotheses, procedure for testing hypotheses, measurement, data collection, analysis of data, interpreting result and drawing conclusion. Thus, research methodology consists of all general and specific activities of research”.

In this research the researcher was use qualitative research. According to Kabir (2016:202) Qualitative data are mostly non-numerical and usually descriptive or nominal in nature. That means the data are presented in the form of words and sentences. Prastowo (2016:203) states “Descriptive research method is a research method that seeks to reveal the facts of an event, objectives, activities, processes, and people as they are at the present time or time period that is still possible in the memories of respondents”. In accordance with these definitions, the data that used to describe is students’ difficulties in reading comprehension on the eleven grade students’ of SMA Santo Benediktus Pahauman.

2. Research Subject

The subject of this research were the eleventh grade students at SMA Santo Benediktus Pahauman in the Academic Year of 2022/2023 because based on the teaching practice which the researcher did there was a tendency that they have difficulties in comprehension of the reading texts. The researcher took the subject of 12 students. Each class randomly selected as many as 3 students. This school consists of 4 classes each level

grade. For the eleventh grade in SMA Santo Benediktus Pahauman, there are XI Sains 1, XI Sains 2, XI Social 1, and XI Social 2.

3. Technique and Tool of Data Collection

a. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques were the techniques used by the researcher to collect data. In collecting the data the researcher applied direct and indirect communication. Direct communication is communication that is carried out directly or face to face. Like when we talk to other people without any intermediaries or media communication as a messenger or information. Indirect communication is defined as communication between entities in a distributed system through an intermediary without any direct relationship between sender and receiver.

b. Tool of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher was used open-ended questionnaire and interview guide as the tool for collect the data. Open-ended questionnaire is a question to get a broad. Those questions were related to the factors of difficulties in reading comprehension declared by Westwood (2008). The interview guide contains several questions that will be asked by researchers to students. So if there are students who find it difficult to answer questions in the form of open-ended questionnaire, interview will be very helpful in finding broader answers from these students.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

Qualitative analysis used the word that was arranged in the text. They are data reducing, data displayed, and conclusion (Miles and Huberman 1994: 16-20).

a. Data Reducing

It is the process of choosing, focus on simplifications, abstracting, and transformation of hard data is written notes that are found in the field. Reducing the data is type analysis that made

sharpen, categorize, direct, eliminated the data, and organize the data to get the conclusion and verification. It means the researcher chose the important data that had been collected. Then, researcher categorized the data related to the difficulties faced by students and factors causing the students difficulties in reading comprehension at eleven grade of SMA Santo Benediktus Pahauman in the Academic Year of 2022/2023. The data gets from interview.

b. Data Displayed

After reducing the data into the most important, the data were displayed in narrative style. The narration of the data allows talking conclusion of the study. In presenting the data, the researcher described the data in the form of description or narration.

c. Conclusion

Based on the data displayed, the conclusion of the research can be taken. The characteristic of qualitative research were analytic induction, the initial conclusion. However, when there are no expectations or changes to phenomena and it is supported by valid evidence, the initial conclusion is credible. In talking conclusion in this research, the initial conclusion was taken first from data displayed. Then the researcher took supporting and the non-supporting evidence to the initial conclusion. If the non-supporting evidence was more than the supporting one, the initial conclusion should be changed. However, If the supporting evidence was more than the non-supporting one, it meant that the conclusion is confirmed and became the final conclusion of the research.