

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discussed the Research Method in this study. It consists of the Research Design, Research Method, Research Procedure, the Population and Sample of the Research, Research Instrument, and Data Collection Techniques and Analysis.

A. Research Design

Based on the research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research is research that is descriptive and tends to use analysis. A more emphasized process is to use the result of a researcher and tend to use descriptions. This research emphasizes more on methods taken such as scientific approach, in which there are problems there are problems that must solved.

B. Research Method

Qualitative method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used the examine natural conditions of objects (as opposed to being experiments) where the researcher is a key instrument, sampling the data source is done purposively and snowball (Sudrajat, 2015). Triangulation techniques (combined), data analysis is inductive/ qualitative and qualitative research result emphasize the meaning rather than generalization.

C. Research Procedure

This research was conducted at SMPN in Cimahi. It is located at Jl. KPAD SRIWIJAYA CIMAHI. The study was held twice a week with an allocation of 90 minutes, the researcher took 4 meetings. The schedule at a school can be seen in the following :

Table 3.1 The Date of Research Activity at School

No.	Date	Activity
1.	January, 28 th 2020	• Asking permission and giving permission letter to the school to do research. • Discussed with English teacher related to research schedule, and teacher willing to help researcher until the end of observation.
2.	January, 29 th 2020	• Conducted the pre test • The first meeting in teaching-learning activity.
3.	January, 30 th 2020	• The second meeting in teaching-learning activity. • Conducted questionnaire
4.	February, 05 th 2020	• The third meeting in teaching-learning activity • Conducted the post test
5.	February, 06 th 2020	• Conducted interview to the teacher and students.

This study used descriptive qualitative method. Ary (2018) states that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.

Qualitative research is research to describe and analyze phenomena, social activity events, attitudes of beliefs, perceptions,

individual and group thoughts (Nadiroh, 2011). Qualitative descriptive methods are also defined as research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observed behavior (Polkinghorne, 2005).

Through this method the researcher tries to assess the reading error of each student through descriptive text in one of the schools located in Cimahi. The analysis will be described through sentences or words. The step taken is to analyze the reading errors of each student.

D. The Population and Sample of the Research

1. Population

The population taken by the researcher was one of the SMPN in Cimahi for the 2019/2020 school year. This school was chosen by researcher because it is the favorite school in Cimahi

2. Sample

The researcher took a one class as the sample of the research is class VII I which contains 38 students in it. The class is chosen by the teacher.

Table 3.2. The Research Schedule

No	Activity	Month						
		November	December	January	February	March-April	May-July	August
1	Proposal preparation							
2	Preparation of lesson plan and research instrument							
3	Research instrument trials							
4	Field research							
5	Data processing							
6	Writing Chapter I-III							
7	Writing Chapter IV-V							

E. Research Instrument

One of most important activities in doing research is how to get and collect the data needed: the researcher has tried to apply some appropriate research instrument. According to Bastian (2016) that instrument in collecting data is a tool that is used by researcher to help them in collecting data in order to make it more systematic and easy. There were several ways to collect data like questionnaire, observation, field notes, interview and test. In this study, the researcher gathered the

data by using several instrument namely, pre test, questionnaire, interview, post test, and documentation.

1. Pre Test

Pre test is where tested on a (statistically) small sample of respondents before a full scale study , in order to identify any problems such as unclear wording. According to Creswell (2012: 297) a pretest provides measure on some attribute or characteristic that you assess for participant in an experiment before they receive a treatment.

2. Post Test

Post test is the final evaluation when the material taught on that day has been given in which a teacher gives a post test with the intention of wheather students have understood about the material just given that day. According to Sastika, (2014:38) “ variable of study are every things that studied by researcher so that from those research, gotten information and can be concluded”.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is an information gathering technique that allow analysts to learn the attitudes, beliefs, behaviors, and characteristics of several key people in the organization who can be influenced by the proposed system or by and existing system. According to Creswell, (2012) questionnaire are form used in a survey design that participant in a study complete and return to the researcher.

4. Interview

Interview is a conversation between two or more people and takes place between the source and interviewer. The purpose of the interview is to get the right information from trusted sources. According to Cantrell, (2008) interview is a verbal debriefing process, in which two or more people handle physically, one can see the face of another person and listen to the sound of his own ears, it turns out that direct information is a collection tool and several types of social data, whether hidden or manifest. Interviews are conducted by submitting a number questions from the interviewer to the interviewees.

5. Documentation

Documentation is a method use is provide various kind of documents. According to Turmini (2019) is a way used to obtain data information in the form of books, archives, documents, writing numbers and pictures in the form of reports and information who can support research. One way is to use accurate evidence from the recording of the information sources.

F. Data Collection Techniques and Analysis

1. Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques was the subject where the data can be got in detail, those data were the field data, they are questionnaire from students, interviews to teacher.

a) Questionnaire

Questionnaire that is a list of written or printed questions that must be answered by a number of students. In this study, the questionnaire was used to collect data about students view points about the importance of learning methods through applications and through descriptive text material. So, researcher took all English students in seventh grade to get data.

Table 3.3 Questionnaire Guideline

No	Indicator of Questionnare	No Items
1.	Attention	1,2,3,4,5
2.	Relevance	6,7,8,9
3.	Confidence	10,11,12
4.	Satisfaction	13,14,15

b) Interview

Interview is a process of getting an explanation by asking questions face to face between researcher and respondents using interview guides. Interview have been used extensively in all social science discipline and in educational research as the main data collection technique. Researcher have approached interviews in various ways so that broad types of interviews can be identified.

The interview is in the form of a dialogue that is carried out by two or more people to retrieve information by interviewing the respondent. The researcher have questions raised for (teachers, students, or staff) in the school. And in the form of explanations, small notes, etc.

c) Documentation

Documentation method is a technique of data collection by gathering and analyzing documents, whether written documents, drawings and electronic. Written documentation is a document that is done in writing which is confidential or open.

2. Data Analysis

Data analysis is an effort made by researcher to accurately embrace data. “ After collecting data, the researcher analyzes the data. Qualitative data is needed from the results of the study”. Qualitative data obtained from field notes, observations, interviews, student questionnaire are analyzed by triangulation of data. Data is analyzed through the following steps :

1. Collecting the data

Derived from the results of data collection that is being done in the material and the use of applications that help students to be able the expedite the way they read and hear.

2. Documentation and Identification

Documentation is a process of documenting the data. After the data being documented, the accuracy of questionnaire result was identified. Identifying was done with give code in the questionnaires and interviews. The data from questionnaire and interview were given code to helped researcher identified the data.

3. Classification

Classification is the process of classifying all sufficient data based on a category. After answering all the students’

questionnaires, the researcher started to make a classification based on students' answer from the questionnaire.

4. Interpretation

After classifying the data, researcher had to interpret data, gave the meaning to information, evaluated, concluded, responded appropriately and predicts the result, identification & evaluation. But, before that the researcher must examine the data took a questionnaire given to students through descriptive text.