

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter will discuss about research design, participant, research instruments, data collection and data analysis

A. Research Design

This research was conducted to analyze reading comprehension difficulties in fourth semester of English Department students at IAIN Kediri. The method used for this study is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research tends to interpret what researchers see, what researchers hear and understand (Creswell, 2014:262). In qualitative method, the descriptive design is used because it helps the researcher to describe the data obtained from this research. The researcher tries to find out the phenomena that is discussed. It is about “fourth semester of English Department students’ difficulty in reading comprehension”. By using descriptive qualitative it can explore and understand the meaning of individual or group to social problem.

The process of the research involves emerging questions and procedures, collecting data from the participants’ setting, analyzing, and making the interpretation the meaning of the data that is needed. And the final report that researcher found is written in flexible writing structure.

The researcher finds out the data that is available at fourth semester of English Department students at IAIN Kediri by conducting directly to collect brief and clear data about students’ difficulty in reading comprehension, then the data is generalized based on the phenomena. The researcher concludes that descriptive qualitative research is a form of inquiry to get information of analyzing people’s individual.

B. Subject of The Research

Subject of the research is an individual who participates in a research study or is someone from whom data are collected (McMillan, 1996). Subject of

the research only fourth semester students because Extensive Reading must be passed by them. ER provides reading fluency because students read a lot of books at a suitably easy level, which leads to few interruptions in reading, thereby developing fluency (Stoller, 2015). And from the research was conducted by Lee, Schallert, and Kim (2015), the ER group, the high and middle proficiency students showed significant improvements in both grammar knowledge and usage of articles and prepositions, with the high proficiency group obtaining bigger improvement than the middle proficiency group. Concluded from those theory, fourth semester students who have passed Extensive Reading is a good reader. They were selected randomly.

The researcher analyzes the questionnaire that give to 56 of fourth semester students and take some interviews to students. The participants are chosen because they have passed two reading courses, Intensive Reading and Academic Reading.

C. Research Instrument

In getting the data from the location, the researcher will use two instruments as following:

1. Questionnaire

This instrument is used to answer a research problem. The type of questionnaire that is used in this study is a close questionnaire. A closed-ended questionnaire is providing respondents with a fixed number of responses from which to choose an answer. It is made up of a question stem and a set of answer choices.

In this study, the students were asked to complete all items of questionnaire and asked them to answer carefully. While the close-ended questionnaire was adapted from article journal entitle "Reading Difficulties: Comparison on Students' And Teachers' Perception" by Fernandita Gusweni Jayanti.

2. Interview Guide

This instrument would be used to answer research problem. The type of interview that would be used in this research is one-on-one interview. one-on-one interview needs a lot of time consuming and costly approach. It addresses one participant at a time and is suitable for interviewees who do not hesitate to speak. In this study, the students would be asked several questions. The questions consist of behavioral, cognitive, and emotional aspects.

D. Data Collection

The next step in this research is to choose the data collecting that can be used in the research. Data collecting is the main step of research because the purpose of the research is collecting data. in this research, the researcher uses several techniques: Questionnaire, Interview, and Documentation

1. Questionnaire

This study would be searched and collected some items of questionnaire. All items of questionnaire consist items showing Indicator of reading comprehension difficulties: (difficult to understand a text or sentence; difficulty understanding the meaning of a word in a sentence; difficulty drawing conclusions; difficulty in identifying references; difficulty in determining the main idea; and difficulty finding important information in a sentence or text). The questionnaire was distributed to the fourth semester of English Department students at IAIN Kediri through google form via online. The research used close-ended questionnaire to know the difficulty on reading comprehension at their extensive reading lesson.

Table 3. 1 The Blueprint of Questionnaire

No.	Indicator	Total
1	Vocabulary	2
2	Grammar Knowledge	10
3	Reading Interest	7

2. Interview

In this research, the researcher used interview in collecting the data for supporting instrument. The researcher interviewed the students about what is the difficulty in reading comprehension. Moreover, this interview aims to make sure about the result of observation and get data relating to this research.

3. Documentation

The data that is collected through interview and observation would be discussed deeper by doing these steps. Several steps that are used by the researcher to collect the data as follow:

- a. The students are interviewed directly and recorded or write the conversation by using audio recorder or form if the situation and condition is possible.
- b. After that, the researcher analyzes every single answer from the students that is recorded to find out what are the problems in reading comprehension.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of collecting, modeling, and transforming data with useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision-making. In this study, data was collected using a questionnaire with close questions. Then, after the data is collected, it would be analyzed. After receiving a questionnaire that has been filled out by the participants, for the next step the researcher would analyze the data using percentage, and this research used Ms. Excel for analyzing the data. And the formula used to analyze the data was:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage 100% = Consist value

F = Frequency

N = Number of samples

In a close-ended questionnaire, the researcher used interviews to collect data for the support instruments and they would be analyzed to support the results of the questionnaire, the researcher would describe descriptively the results of the close-ended questionnaire and the interviews.

F. Triangulation

Triangulation is a physical measurement technique; it is a powerful way to demonstrate concurrent validity. Validity is one of the strengths of qualitative research and depends on determining whether the findings are accurate from the point of view of the researcher, participant or reader.

In this research, the writer will use expert triangulation to demonstrating concurrent validity. Validity is one of the strengths of qualitative research and determines whether a conclusion is accurate from the point of view of the researcher, participant, or reader.

In checking the validity of the results of the research, and the ones suitable for this research are investigator triangulation. Investigator triangulation refers to the use of multiple investigators or evaluator. This research is validated by Mrs. Dewi Nur Suci, S.S., M.Pd. as English Department lecturer of State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Kediri.