

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter present the research method. It consists of research design, population and sample, research instruments, data collection technique, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research uses quantitative correlational method because this research wants to know whether there is any significant correlation between students' reading habit and their reading comprehension skill in MTsN 4 Kediri. Correlation is a statistical test to do determine or pattern for two or more variables or two sets data to vary consistently (Cresswell, 2012). Quantitative involves data collection that the result presents in numerical data then analyzed primarily by statistical method. Moreover, the researcher collect the data by using questionnaire to know how is the students' reading habit in MTsN 4 Kediri and use reading test to know how is the students reading comprehension skill in MTsN 4 Kediri. This study uses product moment if the data is normal or uses kendall's tau if the data is not normal to know whether there is any correlation between reading habit and reading comprehension skill of MTsN 4 Kediri students.

3.2 Population and Sample

Population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic (Creswell, 2012). The population may be all the individuals of a particular type or a more restricted part of that group. In this research the population is the second grade students of MTsN 4 Kediri in academic year 2019/2020. The second grade students of MTsN 4 Kediri consist of 9 (nine) classes. The quantity of students in each class of the population is as follow:

Table 3.1

Population of the Research

Class	Total of students
VIII A	20
VIII B	20
VIII C	40
VIII D	40
VIII E	40
VIII F	40
VIII G	40
VIII H	40
VIII I	40
Total	320

Since the limitation in term of time, capability and cost to take all members of population, so the researcher can take a portion of population which is known as sample. According to Arikunto (2006) if the subject is less than 100, all is better to use. Conversely, if the subject is more than 100 can be taken 10-25%. The researcher took 25% of 320 students, 80 of them as samples. The researcher determines the sample of this research by using the simple random sampling, there is 8 to 9 students from each class.

3.3 Research Instrument

Instrument is a tool used by researcher to get the data. In this research, the researcher uses questionnaire and test. The questionnaires is to collect data on students' reading habit, and test is to collect data on students' reading comprehension.

1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is about some characteristics of reading habit. In the top of questionnaire, the students must write their identity. The questionnaire is adapted from Purnamasari (2013) with modification in wording to make the students easier to catch the meaning. This is a closed ended (checklist) questionnaire. It consists of thirty statements. The students of MTsN 4 Kediri choose the statement by giving a checklist in column. The following table presents indicators of the questionnaire. The complete questionnaire can be seen in Appendix 1.

Table 3.2
Reading Habit Indicators

No	Reading Habit (X) Indicators	Item Number
1	Reading Frequency	1, 4, 7, 9, 14, 23
2	Books Read	5, 8, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 24, 27, 30
3	Time Spent on Academic & Non-Academic Reading	3, 6, 12, 13, 28
4	Motivation in the Family & Academic Environments	2, 10, 19, 21, 25, 26, 29
TOTAL		30

2. Test

The other instrument is test. A test is a systematic procedure for observing one's behavior and it with the aid of numerical or category system. A test is used to collect the data of students' reading comprehension. The researcher tried out the reading test first, consist of 50 items. In this test there 25 items taken from the result of try out test. The test was conducted within 60 minutes. The test of reading comprehension was an objective test in the form of multiple choice tests which takes from Misbahudin (2011). The following table presents indicators of the reading comprehension test. The complete questionnaire can be seen in Appendix 2.

Table 3.3
Reading Comprehension Indicators

No	Reading Comprehension (Y)	Item Number
Indicators		
1	Main Idea	2, 7
2	Specific Information	8, 10, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20
3	References	3, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16
4	Inference	1, 6, 9, 11,
5	Vocabulary	21, 22, 23, 24, 25
TOTAL		25

3.4 Data Collection Technique

Data collection is used to collect all of the data that is needed in this research. This research employs quantitative data taken from research instrument which is given by the researcher to all of students in second grade of MTsN 4 Kediri (VIII-A to VIII-I). The researcher took the data online using google form.

The first data is from close ended questionnaire about reading habit. The questionnaire used fixed alternative based on the Likert's Scale types. Likert's Scale was used to measure attitude, opinion, perception based on certain object or phenomenon. The function of the questionnaire is to know students' reading habit. Before giving the questionnaire for the sample of this research, the researcher brings the questionnaire to the English teacher of MTsN 4 Kediri to get validation.

In this research, the researcher asked the students to choose one opinion that the answer reflect with their personality or their life about their reading habit of reading comprehension in English. The researcher used five options of the answer in order to the answer more effective reading reflecting the respondent life. The table of specification of questionnaire are summarized below:

Table 3.4

Indicators and Scores of Reading Habit Questionnaire

Indicators	Scores
Always (selalu)	5
Often (sering)	4
Sometimes (kadang-kadang)	3
Rarely (Jarang)	2
Never (tidak pernah)	1

The second data is from reading test. The researcher gives twenty five multiple choice question, then the students read the text and also choose the right answer to measure their reading comprehension skill. The test was conducted within 60 minutes. The function of reading comprehension test is to know students' reading comprehension skill.

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

In data analysis, the researcher uses *SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Science)* 22.0 version to calculates the data. The researcher calculates the perquisite testing requirement analysis such as validity, reliability, normality and

simple regression linearity, before calculating the statistical testing Pearson Product Moment Correlation.

After obtained the data from reading habit questionnaire and reading test, the reading comprehension test were calculated by the correct answer divided to the total number of questions and time of 100. The questionnaire scoring procedure was to add up the numbers chosen by students for each item as the total score of students. Then, change the ordinal data of the questionnaire to the interval data and analyze the descriptive statistic to get the number of samples, the minimum score, the maximum score, mean and standard deviation were obtained.

3.5.1 The Validity Test

An instrument is valid when if it is able to measure what the researchers are going to measure (Sujarweni, 2015). There are two criteria to determine validity of test items, as follows:

1. If $r_{\text{value}} > r_{\text{table}}$ at the level significance of 5%, it means that the instrument is valid.
2. If $r_{\text{value}} < r_{\text{table}}$ at the level significance of 5%, it means that the instrument is not valid.

3.5.2 The Reliability Test

Reliability test refers to consistency if the instrument used repeatedly for different subject or different time (Sujarweni, 2015). The instrument is reliable if:

1. If $\alpha \text{ cronbach} > r_{\text{table}}$ at the level significance of 5%, it means that the instrument is reliable.
2. If $\alpha \text{ cronbach} < r_{\text{table}}$ at the level significance of 5%, it means that the instrument is not reliable.

3.5.3 The Normality Test

Normality test in regression model is used to measure the outcome of residual value as whether normal or abnormal (Priyatno, 2014). The researcher uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method where the data can be defined as a normal distribution residual if the significant level is > 0.05 .

3.5.4 The Linearity Test

After computing normality test then the writer continued to analyze the linearity test. Thus, linearity test is used to know the relation between dependent and independent variable (Priyatno, 2014). The variables have linearity based on these testing criteria:

1. If the value of sig (significance) > 0.05 . It means that the variable is linier.
2. If the value of sig (significance) < 0.05 . It means that the variable is not linier.

3.5.5 Hypothesis Testing

After the data was normal and linier the researcher calculated the interval data of reading habit and reading comprehension scores using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient, in SPSS 22. It is intended to determine whether there was correlation between two variables or not and also answer the hypothesis. The formulation of hypothesis as follows:

1. The null hypothesis (H_0)

That means there is no significant relationship between students' reading habit and their reading comprehension. We can accept this hypothesis if r -value is lower than r -table.

2. The Alternative hypothesis (H_a)

That means there is significant relationship between students' reading habit and their reading comprehension. We can accept this hypothesis if r -value is higher than r -table.