CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher described the research method. The research method will be presented in detail and clearly. It consists of research design, research subject, data collection, data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This step presents what design used in conducting the research. There are two types of research design which commonly used by the researchers. They are qualitative research design or quantitative research design. Qualitative research was a research design which tried to understand and find the answer of current status of phenomena. According to Cresswell (2007:4), qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem which process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant’s setting, data analysis inductively building particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data.

Based on the definition above, the design of this research was qualitative research because it focused on understanding social phenomena from perspective of the human participant in research. The current status of phenomena in this research was students’ difficulties in reading. The researcher described the
students’ difficulties in reading and how the teacher overcame the students’ difficulties in reading.

3.2 Research Subject

According to Mc. Milan (2000), research subject is an individual who participates in a research study or someone from whom data collected. The subject in this research was 5 students and an English teacher of SMA Negeri 3 Malang.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection consist of research instrument and procedure of data collection.

3.3.1 Research Instrument

In collecting the data, the researcher needed tools. The tools which help the researcher were called an instrument. According to Ary, et. Al. (2009), there are a number of research instrument such as; observation (field notes or checklist); document analysis; and interviewers for a survey method specially. In conducting a descriptive qualitative research, the instruments that were used by the researcher were observation and interview guide.
3.3.1.1 Observation

Observation was classified into participant and non-participant observation. Participant observation was an observation where the observer becomes a participant or includes in a particular group or member of organization. Meanwhile, non-participant observation was a procedure in which the observer was not in the member of group.

In collecting the data, the researcher used a non-participant observation because the researcher observed the students’ difficulties in reading was not in the member of group and how does the teacher overcome the students’ difficulties without interacting directly in the teaching and learning process. At this point, the researcher sat at the back seat recording the activities in order to gain the necessary data. The researcher conducted three times observation, the students’ difficulties in reading.

3.3.1.2 Interview

Interview was aimed to obtain the secondary and to confirm or verify the data that had been collected from observation. The researcher used semi-structured interview to gain the data because the researcher wanted to tap the English teachers personal view and students’ reading difficulties in order to get the data related to the subject of this study. The researcher asked some questions related to the study and also cross-checked what had been obtained in the observation with the aim of getting valid information from the English teacher and
the student. The interview session was conducted by using Indonesian and English language and it was written both in English and Indonesian form in the report. The interview was conducted after three times observations with the aim of collecting and verifying the data that have been collected from observation.

3.3.2 Procedure of data collection

In order to collect data systematically, some procedures were applied by the researcher:

1. Designing observation checklist and field notes;
2. Designing question for interview;
3. Doing the observation in the SMA Negeri 3 Malang to identify the students’ difficulties in reading. The observations were done one time;
4. Interviewing the students to collect the data;
5. Interviewing the teacher to collect the data.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis became one of the important parts in research methodology. It was because the result of this study was analyzed and became the conclusion of this study. Data analysis is a sustainable process during research. It involves analyzing participant information, organizing data, preparing data, coding the data, and representing the findings in table, graph, or figure, and interpreting the findings (Creswell, 2009). After having been collected, the data were analyzed in several steps as follows:
1. The researcher classified the data that had been collected in the form of words based on the purposes of the study.

2. The researcher described the data that had been analyzed.

3. The researcher drew the conclusion from the analysis