CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis. Each of them will be presented as follows:

3.1 Research Design

Research design is an important aspect of conducting the research. According to Ary et al. (2010:426) “research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context.” Then, research design can give direction and systematizes the research. Research in educational are often classified into two approaches, those are quantitative and qualitative.

According to Creswell (2014) “quantitative research is an approach useful for describing trends and explaining the relationship between variables found in the literature.” Furthermore, to conduct this approach, the researcher specified narrow questions. Then, collect numerical data from a large of people to answer the question and analyzed the number from the instrument by using statistic.

Moreover, “qualitative research is an approach concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior” (Kothari, 2004). The researcher asked participants in general question. Furthermore, in qualitative research the researcher collects the data from the participants in the form of words or images and analyzed
the information for description and themes by using text analysis interpreting the larger meaning of finding.

This research classified as qualitative research because this research investigated the phenomena of strategies in teaching reading used by the teacher in teaching reading at IX grade of SMP Negeri 2 Ngantang. In addition, the researcher got the data from the participants in the form of words. Therefore, the appropriate design in conducting this research was descriptive research because; the researcher interpreted the data by using words or description rather than numbers.

3.2 Research Subject

Research subject is a person who decides to participate in a research study as a target of observation. The research subjects in this research were the English teacher in IX grade and the IX grade students in SMP Negeri 2 Ngantang.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is an important process of the research study. Wrong way in data collection could create data to be invalid. Data collection is the process of researchers in searched and collected data related to the research. In this research, the researcher used two kinds of techniques and two kinds of instruments.

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

3.3.1.1 Technique

The technique of collecting data is the way of the researcher did for collecting the data in the research. In this research, the researcher used two techniques in collecting data, those were observation and interview.
a. Observation

According to Creswell (2014:235) “observation is the process of gathering open-ended, firsthand information by observing people and places at a research site.” Observation is a way of collecting data by doing a direct observation of the object with the given time period. The length of time needed in observation depends on the type of data collected.

According to Kothari (2004) there are two types of observation; those are participant observation and non-participant observation. The first type is participant observation. In participant observation, the observer directly involved as a participant in the activity of observation. The next type is non participant observation. In this type of observation, the observer observed the activity and made a note without any attempt on the activity of the participant in observation.

In this research, the researcher used nonparticipant observation because the researcher only observed the activity in the class. As a nonparticipant, the researcher did not participate in teaching and learning activity.

b. Interview

The second technique to collect the data in this research was an interview. According to Creswell (2014:239) “a qualitative interview occurs when the researcher asks one or more participants general, open-ended question and record their answer.” In interview, there was communication between two persons about a
particular topic. Interviews were used to get data about opinion or feeling from people based their own words.

According to Ary et al (2010) there are three types of interview, they are:

- **Structured Interview**

  In this type of interview, the interviewer has already arranged the questions structurally. Then in this interview, the interviewer asks systematically in accordance with the list of questions. The questions cannot be answered with yes no or limited question.

- **Semi-structured Interview**

  In the semi-structured interview type, the interviewer has already prepared the questions but the interviewer may modify the question during the interview. The interview guideline help interviewer to focus on the theme without changing the format of the question.

- **Unstructured Interview**

  In an unstructured interview, the interviewer not prepared systematic questions before the interview. Then, the interviewer develops the questions based on the interviewee’s answer. This interview is flexible and open-ended.

In this research, the researcher used the semi-structured interview. This interview conducted to gain a spoken answer from the interviewee. Furthermore, the interviewer asked the interviewee about the strategies in teaching reading used by the teacher who teaches reading in the IX grade in SMP Negeri 2 Ngantang. The
functions of the interview in this research were to cross-check the data and to make sure that the data from the observation were really valid.

3.3.1.2 Instrument

Instruments are tools for collecting the data in the research. In this research, the researcher used observation checklist and interview guide as the instruments in collected the data. The researcher used observation checklist to describe the teacher’s strategies and the students’ response in the reading class. The second instrument was interview guide. In this research, the interview guide contained a list of question that the researcher used as a guide to be asked the questions to the interviewee during the interview.

3.3.2 Procedure

The procedures of data collection in this research will be described as followings:
- The researcher asked formal permission to the headmaster.
- The researcher arranged the schedule with the teacher.
- The researcher observed the class to see the strategies in teaching reading used by the teacher and the students’ response.
- The researcher collected the data from the observation.
- The researcher conducted the interview with the teacher.
- The researcher arranged the data from the interview with the teacher.

3.4 Data Analysis
After collecting the data by observation and interview, the researcher analyzed the data in some steps. According to Bogdan and Biklen (2007) “data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that the researcher accumulate to enable the researcher to come up with findings”. The steps to analyze the data as followings:

- The researcher read and reviewed the data from the observation checklist.
- The researcher read and reviewed the data from the interview transcription.
- The researcher classified the teacher’s strategies in teaching reading based on the types of teaching reading strategies proposed by Colombo (2012).
- The researcher described how the students’ response in teacher’s strategies in teaching reading.
- The researcher drew conclusion based on the data analysis.