

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the research design, the subject of the research, data and data source, technique of the data collection, data collection method, and data analysis from the conduction of researcher.

A. Research Design

The researcher employed the qualitative approach in order to describe an analysis of the problems and to know the way the students solve the problems in online reading during pandemic COVID-19 Era. Meanwhile, this research used a descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research seeks to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than numeric analysis of data (Donald Ary, 2001). Then, Mack et.al (2005) adds that descriptive research is used to explore the phenomenal by conducting interview, focus group and participant observation.

Therefore, the purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the problems of online reading and the strategy to solve them. According to Isaac and Michael (1981), descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events. Descriptive research is research that involves a collection of techniques used to specify, delineate or describe the data naturally occurring phenomena without experimental manipulation.

From the definition above, the researcher focused on investigating how the students face the problems in online reading practice during pandemic

Covid-19 era and the strategies to solve them. This research carries out by formulating problem, collecting data, classifying data, and analyzing data so the research is more flexible.

B. Subject of The Study

In order to get rich information about the problem of online reading during pandemic Covid-19 as well as information about students' strategy to overcome the problems, the credible subject must be carefully selected. The researcher choose subject of the research that was the fourth semester students of English Department IAIN Tulungagung, located at Jl. Mayor Sujadi No. 46 Tulungagung because they almost had accomplished their reading subject in their study. In addition, this location is accessible for the researcher to get the data in this condition and it was one of the famous universities in Tulungagung which are convinced to have good teaching learning process. The targets of this participant are 4 students, and they were selected by asking their classmate who is the most interest and not interest in reading subject.

C. Data and Data Source

Data is information to answer the question problems, Ary (2010). Considering the purpose of this research is to analyze the online reading problems and the students' strategies, the researcher obtain the data from interview and documentation. To make the research more accurate, the data were taken from the result of interview. The interview data were in form of transcript containing

information about the students' problems in the online reading during pandemic Covid-19 era and the strategies employed by the students to solve them.

The data source in this research is from depth interview by giving several questions to participants. The questions are about the problems faced by students in the practice of online reading and their strategies to solve the problems by using WhatsApp messenger. Then, the researcher gain documentation to classify the answer from participants. So, the data will be primary data. After that, the researcher describes the result of the research finding into words.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Creswell (2007) classified the method of collecting data into six types there are test, questionnaire, observation, interview, upgraded scale, and documentation method. Based on the statement, the researcher chooses two of the data collection to be applied in this research that is interview and documentation.

1. In-depth Interview

Interview used in this research is in-depth interview. According to Moleong (2009) in his theory, an interview is a dialogue accompanied by a specific goal. This also means that the interview is an exchange of ideas and information between two or more people. Get ideas and information through question and answer, and then answer the meaning of a specific topic.

Therefore, the researcher creates interview guidelines or prepares some questions to find the detail answer from participants. The interview focus on what are the problems in the practice of online reading and what are

the strategies employed by the students during pandemic Covid-19 era. In addition, this interview through WhatsApp messenger because in this pandemic condition is impossible to interview by face to face.

2. Documentation

Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to understand the phenomenon under study. The term document here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including materials that other authors might call artifacts. Documents may be personal, such as autobiography, diaries, and letters, official documents, such as documents, reports, memos, or meeting records, or popular culture documents, such as books, movies, and videos, Ary (2010).

It can be concluded that the researcher should use some tools to support this research. The researcher decides to take screenshot while interview with the participants from B class.

E. Method of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of reducing large amounts of collected data to make sense of them. The technique of qualitative data analysis is the process of describing data by using words or sentences in accordance with the category used in order to get the conclusions. It means the researcher uses the descriptive method. In addition, the researcher uses three components in analyzing the data based on Miles and Huberman (1992).

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, abstracting, and converting the data appearing in the transcript. And data reduction is a form of analysis in which sorting, focusing, and organizing can draw and verify the final conclusions. The first step is collecting data from the process of in-depth interview with the participants, and then the researcher transcribed it. After that, the researcher reduces some parts of the data. The researcher classified and sorted out the important data which relate to the research questions. So, the irrelevant data were discarded. The next step is arranging data in to different types depending on the source of information. All the transcribed and collected data were then organized to be displayed.

2. Data Display

Miles and Huberman (1994) initially defined a visual display as an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher displayed the selected data in the forms of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order that data selected is mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion.

3. Conclusion Drawing

When the data reduction and data display have done, the last step to analyze is drawing conclusion and verify the data. In this study, the researcher will conclude the result of the data based on research questions and the theory that will be used. It is describing the meaning of the data in fact.

F. Trustworthiness Data

In this case, the researcher uses triangulation for testing the validity of data. According to Patton (2002:556), triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data collection procedures. There are four kinds of triangulation: (1) method triangulation is come from different data collection methods. The purpose is checking out the consistency of finding, (2) triangulation source is come from different data source within the same method, (3) analysis triangulation is review findings using multiple analysts, (4) theory/perspective triangulation is interpreting data using multiple perspective theories.

From the several points of triangulation above, the researcher uses method triangulation. In this study, method triangulation refers to the result of interview and documentation by comparing both of them to obtain the truth of reliable information and a complete picture of certain information.