CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this research methodology contains research design, place, participants, method of data collection and the last data analysis.

A. Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative methodology, because the researcher described the condition of the phenomena. A descriptive qualitative refers to process based on the thought use to understand, construe, describe and develop a theory on a phenomena or setting. According to Sugiyono, descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze a research but it is not make broader conclusion.[1] While Sukmadinata, qualitative descriptive research is aimed at describing phenomena, both natural and human engineering which play more attention to characters, quality, and interrelationship between activities.[2] Creswell described the qualitative research technique as a process in which a research problem is studied in its natural setting rather than in which subjects are studied in a laboratory.[3] Setiyadi states that Qualitative research is a research that produces descriptive data in the form of written words or oral from the subject and its behavior that can be observed, therefore the aim of the research is to understand the individual and background as a whole.[4]

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[1] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & B*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2012) p.201

[2] Sukmadinata, Nana Syaodih , *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan; penelitian memberikan dekripsi, eksplanasi, inovasi, dan juga dasar-dasar teoritis bagi pengembangan pendidikan*, (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2011) p. 111

[3] John w. Creswell, Qualitative Inquiry & Research Design: Chosing among five approach (California:Sage. Honthaner,E.L, 2010) https://doi.org/10.1177/0011000006287390

[4] Ag. BambangSetiyadi, Metode Penelitian Untuk Penelitian Bahasa Asing (Yogyakarta: GrahaIlmu, 2006),p.219

B. Place and Time of research

This research took place at SMA N 6 Kota Serang that located at Jl. Raya Petir – Serang, Cipocok Jaya. The researcher conducted this research on 2020/202.

C. Participant of Research

In this research, the researcher chose students of 11nd IPA at SMA N 6 Kota Serang as participants'. The first reason is the school using the new tool for learning English during pandemic, the background of this study is good at English Education. The second reason is students who active reading material include fiction or non-fiction before begin the class. During pandemic makes students' learning English trough different method with Google Classroom.

Thus, the sample of the research is purposive sampling. Means the researcher choose students because consideration of characteristic students who active reading in the class. According to (Sugiyono, 2016) Purposive sampling is composed of the individual (students) of groups that provide information. Purposive sample also "a central essential or issue the purpose of the research".[5] Similarly, according to (Sutrisno Hadi, 2015) purposive sampling is a selection of a groups of subject based on certain traits are deemed to have something to do with the characteristics or traits of a previously known population.[6]

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[5] M Patton, *Qualitative evaluation and research method*, (Baverly Hills: CA Sage.1990) p. 203

D. Technique of Data Collection

Table 1. Data Collecting Procedure

Instrument	Data Source	Participants
Observation	11nd Grade of IPA 6	30
Interview	11nd Grade of IPA 6	8

To obtain the data, the researcher uses two technique of data collection are observation and interview. Technique of data collecting data was used by researcher in order to find the result of the study. Based on the research, subject as the participant and the collecting data was provided by observation and interview. The fact that researcher find in observation as supporting factors with used in this analysis and has strengthen by the interview with several students. For the questions interview were semi structure, because the researcher armed with a set of core questions and later can be developed according of the interview process. It was including depth question which chosen by the researcher, which contained a topic that related to the field study.

The data collective was employed question as interview guidelines which were contained eight questions related to the objective of the study. The researcher divided every answer from the informant to take the final analysis. For makes easier, the researcher would describe some steps of data collecting such:

1. Observation

   To find out students view of using Google Classroom for learning reading comprehension, classroom observation was conducted in this

research. The researcher applied observation in two ways namely direct observation and indirect observation. The researcher observed the method of teacher when learning process in the class. Before doing observation, the researcher necessarily arranged the concept of what the point would be investigated. The researcher need noted what is noticed. The observation sheet as the instrument is needed to collect the appropriate data based on the topic area.

2. Interview

Interviewing is a data collection technique by interviewing individuals who will later be selected as participants. In addition, this effort is reliable and valid in the form of verbal responses to one or more respondents. The interview is an initial resistance before starting the research. The main objective is to obtain information for research purposes by means of question and answer between participants and interviewer and the researcher took 8 person students to their responses on the topic, included 4 male and female 4 person. In this ways, the researcher used Zoom Meeting as media for interview the student's.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting data, the researcher analyzed the data[7]. Data analysis in qualitative is a process of categorization, description, and synthesis[8]. According to Miles and Huberman's there are three current flows of activity in analysis bellows:

1. Data Condensation (data reduction)

   Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, as well abstracting, and or transforming the data whose result will appear in the form of written notes, interview transcripts, documents, and others empirical. Then, the categorizing data was done to make it easy in presenting the findings research.

2. Data Display

   Data display refers to show data that have been reduction in the patterns. Generally, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows drawing and action. The aim of data display itself to help comprehend what aspects are discussed in the data and the next works based on what have been comprehended.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

   From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things mean by nothing patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions. Conclusion is drawing, in our view. In qualitative, the characteristic of the conclusion is

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[7] W, Wiersma, *Research Method: An Introduction (6th edition),* (Boston Pearson: Allyn and Bacon, 2009)

[8] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D.Bandung:Alfabeta. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R & D,* (Bandung:Alfabeta, 2012), p 155

interim. It can change if the researcher doesn't make discover strong evidence to support the next collecting data. [9]

Based on those statements, the researcher analyzing data into three activities, they are data reduction, data display and data drawing/verification. The first is data reduction, deducting data in this research is chosen by identifying students' perception toward Google Classroom for learning reading comprehension. Data display means the process to simplify the data in the form of a sentence narrative. This activities refers to show data that have been in the form, and this is gave benefit to help the researcher for understanding the data.

The last activities are conclusion and verification. In this research used qualitative research, that's why the characteristic of this conclusion is temporary. It can change if this research doesn't discover strong evidence to support the next collection data. However, if the conclusion in the previous data can be proved validity and consistency, so the conclusion is credible. In this research, the researcher makes a conclusion from the data display. And the steps of analyzing data are:

1) The researcher collects the data trough observation and interview. Then the researcher selects, identifies and make focus the data by referring to the formulation of research problem.

2) After selecting data, the researcher display data into good sentences. That means, the researcher arranged systematically and easily in order to provide the possibility of generating

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[9] Miles and Huberman's , Qualitative Data Analysis (United Kingdom; SAGE Publications Ltd, 2014) p.12

conclusion. The form of data presentation is in the form of narrative text from field notes conducted by the researcher.

3) After display the data, the conclusion is draw.

F. Technique of Data Verification

In order to analyze the data, the researcher used triangulation as a technique to examine validity the data. According to Moleong, triangulation is a technique of examining the trustworthiness of data by using something excluding the data to check or compare the data. There are four kind technique of triangulation: (1) triangulation by using sources, (2) triangulation by using methods, (3) triangulation by using investigator, (4) triangulation by using theories.[10]

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[10] Lexy J, Moleong , Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2017) p.330