

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Method

The researcher will use descriptive qualitative method in this research. According to Sugiyono (2016, p.8), “Qualitative research method are often referred to as naturalistic research method because the research is carried out in natural condition or natural setting, also referred as ethnographic method because at first this method was used more for research in cultural anthropology, than referred to as qualitative method because the data collected and analysis were more qualitative”.

Meanwhile, Moleong (2017, p.6) state that qualitative research is the research that purpose for understanding the phenomenon about thing that experienced by the subject of the research such as behaviorism, perception, motivation, action, and another. Qualitative research usually done holistically and described in the form of words, in a special scientific context and by utilizing various scientific methods.

Based on the two explanations above the researcher has concluded that qualitative research is the research method that naturalistic because done as scientific and utilizing various scientific method and presented by means of descriptions in the form of words. In this research the researcher used descriptive method. Descriptive method means that the data is in the form or group of words

or descriptio. Creswell (as cited in Sartipa, 2018) states, “descriptive method means the reseacher will describe base on the need to explains (p. 58). The data of the research contained the description about psychological barrier in reading comprehension at the fourth semester of English Education Study Program at University of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi academic year 2019/2020.

3.2 Place of the Research

This research took place at Students of English Education Study Program University of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi at fourth semester academic year 2019/2020. It is located in Hasan Kepala Ratu street number 1052 Sindang Sari, Kotabumi, North Lampung.

3.3 Data Resource

Data resource is a subject of where the data can be obtained. In this research the data was taken from the students. The students who choosen were the students at the fourth semester of English Education Study Program in University of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi academic year 2019/2020. The researcher chose the fourth semester because as explained in the background of the problem, the fourth semester has the subject that related to reading comprehension such as extensive reading that can support the research of the researcher, at the fourth semester students of English education study program in University of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi academic year 2019/2020 there are two classes A and B consisted of 46 students from all of those classes in reading class. The researcher has considered that both of this classes, class A was chosen as the subject of the research. Based on the data and the interview with the lecturer of reading subject, class A does not

have a good comprehension in reading skill. Furthermore, the researcher chose the class A as the sample of the research.

Meanwhile, the researcher will use snowball sampling technique to get the information and data which is needed by the researcher. According to Sugiyono (2016, p.219), snowball sampling is a sampling technique for data resource, which is initially a small number and gradually becomes large, like a snowball that keeps rolling until the data obtained is fulfilled. For starting the research, the researcher took two students as the data resource based on the questionnaire result which has been allocated. The researcher picked the students who have a psychological barrier in learning reading comprehension. If two students have not fulfilled the information which is needed by the researcher, so the researcher took two learners more, then the data resource becomes four students. While, if the data which is needed by the researcher is not enough yet, the researcher took two learners more, so the data resource would be six and until the data and the information have been full and the researcher thought enough because there is no more the information from the students. If the data which has been collected at least three times with the same information from different data resources, so the interview will stop and no more students as data resource.

3.4 Research Instrument

According to Arikunto (2010, p.192), an instrument of the research is a way or facility which is used by the researcher to collect the data. In this research, the research instrument uses non-test research. In this research, the researcher uses two instruments namely researcher self and interview guideline.

1. Researcher

Sugiyono (2016:223) states that in qualitative research the main instrument is researcher self. In addition, Moleong (2017, p.168) states that the researcher as the main instrument because the researcher as the planner, implementer of the data collection, analyzer, interpreter of the data, and in the end the reasecher as the pioneer the research result. The reseacher collected the data by using some ways and the ability on collecting the data and the information determined the quality of this research.

2. Interview Guideline

In this research the researcher used semi-structure interview. According to Sugiyono (2016, p.233), semi-structure interview is kind of in dept interview. Semi stucture interview is freer than structure interview. The purpose of this interview is to find out the problem as wider. However, semi-structure interview is the interview where the researcher prepare the question only, but not for the answer, then the subject of the research will answer the question based on their knowledge (Setiyadi, 2006, p.244). For preparing the interview the researcher has prepared the question which related to the aspects of the psychological barrier in reading comprehension.

TABLE.1
THE QUESTIONNAIRE SPESIFICATION IN LEARNER’S INTERVIEW

Category	Subcategory	Indicator	Item
	1. Lack of Attention	a. The condition where of students lose their focus and attention, during the teaching process.	1

Psychological Barrier	2. Poor Retention	a. The condition of the students who very difficult to remember the content of the text.	2
	3. Loss of Confidence	a. Fear of criticism from the lecturer because so many mistake when they read the text hardly	3
	4. Emotions	a. The students do not have the courage to reading aloud in the classroom	4
	5. Shyness	a. The students feel fear of mistake when they read the text and they do not know the spelling.	5
		b. The students feel nervouness to ask when they find so many vocabulary.	6
		c. The condition of the students who have low ability in reading skill, they will always feel anxiety when reading activity	7
6. Motivation	a. Students not like reading activity.	8	
	b. The condition of the students who have low motivation to study about reading comprehension.	9	

		c. The condition of the students who feel bored when study about reading comprehension.	10
	7. Age	a. The condition of the students who have different age that influence their reading skill.	11
	8. The Attitudes	a. The condition of where the students who have low ability in reading they will feel afraid to read aloud.	12
	9. Self Efficacy	a. The situation of the students to be able understood all the content of the text.	13, 14
	10. Self Concept	a. The students perception about reading comprehension.	15

Source: Rahim (2007), Haris & Sipay (1980) & Umar (2020)

3.5 Data Collecting Technique

Data collecting techniques are the types of techniques used by researchers to collect the data. The data collection techniques used in this research is interview. In this research the reseacher interviewed the students to collect the data. The information is obtained directly from the respondents while talking face to face. Nazir (2005, p.193) stated that interview is the process of collecting the information for research goal through talking face to face with the respondents using instrument which called interview guideline.

Meanwhile, the interview's answer will be recorded in the cell phone and the recorder will be used by the researcher to analyze the interview data. The reseacher use cell phone to collect the data because the situation of corona virus which make the researcher felt difficult to collect the data in the class, so the reseacher use cell phone and video to analyze the interview data. The result of the interview recording will be transcript into interview script. According to Singh (as cited in Hakim, 2013, p.167) the interview is a face to face situation between the interviewer and the respondent intended to found the information expected, and aims to get the data about respondent with a minimum bias and maximum effeciency.

According to Steward & Cash (as cited in Hakim, 2013, p.167) the interview as a interpersonal communication process, with predetermind goals, seriously designed to create the interaction involves the activity of asking and answering about the respondents. When do the interview the researcher have to be carefully in recording and listening the information from the informant (Sugiyono, 2012, p.233).

3.6 Plan of Testing Validity and Reliability of the Data

In order to get more ideal data, the data of the research should be evaluated. There are two ways which will be planned as the technique to test the validity and reliability of the research data such as:

a. Triangulation of Source

The researcher used triangulation of source to collect valid data. Triangulation of the source means that the researcher uses different data collecting technique to get the data from same resource (Sugiyono, 2010, p.241). Furthermore, the researcher uses several data collection in psychological barrier in reading comprehension at fourth semester of University of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi academic year 2019/2020 such as interviews. Meanwhile, the researcher use these techniques to collect the data of the research.

b. Expert Judgment

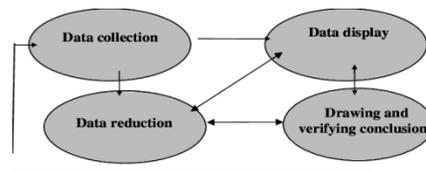
The research needs to check validity of the instrument. Sugiyono (2010, p.267) state that a valid instrument means measuring ways used to obtain valid data. Valid here means that the instrument can be used to measure what is being measured. Furthermore, the validity test is used to find out whether the instrument made can measure how many psychological barrier that find by the learners in reading comprehension. In this research, the researcher used Expert Judgment. The expert is someone who has broad and have deep competence in term knowledge, skills, and experience through practice and educated in particular field. Expert test of the instrument carried out to see the suitability between the items in the statement. Furthermore, the results of the expert test consideration serve as the basis for improving the instruments complied by the researcher. To

validate the instrument, the researcher chose Mrs. Elis Susanti., S.Pd.M.Pd as the expert in this research.

3.7 Data Analysis

In order to analyze the data, the researcher would use Miles and Huberman models. Activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continuously until complete (Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono, 2012:246). Data analysis in this research are using data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion.

Components of Data Analysis (Interactive Model)



Picture. 1

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is an activity to summarize, choose the main things, focus on the things that very important, and find out the themes and the patterns. According to Sugiyono (2012, p.247) the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researcher to collect the data. Therefore, data reduction can be interpreted as the process of selection, simplification, and transformation of the data to the field notes. And in this research, the reseracher also select the data related to the research studies from the data in the research field.

b. Data Display

The researcher displays the data that have been reduced in order to make easy on planning next research activity. In qualitative research the presentation of the

data can be done by a brief description, charts, flowcharts and another (Sugiyono, 2012, p.249).

c. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The third step is the conclusion and verification. Preliminary conclusions presented are still provisional, and will change if no strong evidences that support the next stage of data collection (Sugiyono, 2016, p.252). However, if the conclusion is supported by evidence that valid and consistent, the conclusion presented is the credible conclusion (trustworthy). Based on the theory above, the conclusion in qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated from early, but may be not, because based on the theory above that the problem and formulation of the problem in qualitative research is still tentative and will develop after research in the field. From the explanation, the researcher will conclude the formulation of the problem after finding the complete data from data reduction and data display.