

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Method

The research methods was categorized as qualitative research. In this type of research, the researcher collected, classified, analyzed, and drawn conclusions based on the data analysis without making generalizations. Creswell (2009, p. 4) stated that qualitative research is research to investigate and understand its meaning individuals or groups perceive as social or human problems. Used to search and knowing why and how a social phenomenon occurs. This research was also a qualitative descriptive research. It is used as an approach to qualitative research because the results of the analysis are in the form of a description or certain phenomena. In this case, the researcher has designed a study on student problems in reading comprehension in semester seventh of the English Education study program at Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University Academic Year 2023/2024.

3.2 Place of the Research

This research was be conducted at the Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University which is located JL. Hasan Kepala Ratu, No.1052 Sindang Sari Kotabumi North Lampung, where researcher was conducted research on seventh semester students. Researcher conducted research after obtaining permisson from the lecturer and then this research is carried out until the research process is complete.

3.3 Data Resource

The sources of data are very significant in the research. The researcher will not be able to get information without knowing sources of data. Arikunto (2006, p. 129) stated that sources of data are subjects who give the data or information or where the data are gotten. Based on the sources of data or where the information or data come from they are primary data. The main primary data source is used in which consist of 43 students, but the students who could join the interview only 21 students and the others are absent. This research is the seventh semester students of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University Academic Year 2023/2024.

3.4 Research Instrument

The research instrument is the most important element to consider when conducting qualitative research, and the researcher itself is the most important instrument. Sugiyono (2017, p. 223) stated that the researcher as the instrument when the focus of the research is not completely clear, but after focus is being clear, the researcher used the instrument to collect data that will be analyzed. So, instrument that used in this research was interview.

3.4.1 Interview

Interview is used as a data collection technique if the researcher want to conduct a preliminary study to find the problems that must be researched, and also if the researcher wants to know things from more in-depth respondents and the number of respondents is small. The researcher utilized interviews in this study as a tool for gathering data. Semi structures interview used by the researcher to collect data. The specification of interview can be seen in the following table.

TABLE 1
SPECIFICATION OF INTERVIEW
STUDENTS' PROBLEM IN READING COMPREHENSION

Variable	Aspects	Indicator	No. Item
Problems in reading comprehension	Teacher's Willingness to Lecture on Reading Materials.	The teacher's job is to explain the text to them.	1
	Failure to Adjust Reading Strategies for Different Purposes.	Inefficient readers do not prioritize their reading time, based on the reader's intent.	2
	Problem in Perceiving the Structure of an Argument as They Read.	Viewing the overall structure word by word focusing on the paragraph topic, section titles, and mapping statement sentences.	3
	Problem Seeing Themselves in Conservation with The Author.	Don't inquire as to how they, as readers, vary or like the target audience described by the author.	4
	Problem with Vocabulary and Syntax.	Inadequate vocabulary.	5
		Technical phrases, uncommonly used terms, terms that require in-depth contextual understanding.	6

Source: Reis (2019, p.113)

3.5 Data Collecting Technique

Data collection technique in this study, researcher used data collection techniques as follows:

Interview

Interview is utilized as a data collection method if the researcher wants to perform an initial study to identify the issues that need to be explored and if there aren't many respondents available for more in-depth interviews. Sugiyono (2016, p.233) stated that interviews can be conducted through two ways such as structured, unstructured, and semi-structured way and can be done face-to-face or by using a telephone.

a) Structured Interview

Structured interview as data collection techniques are used when the researcher knows for sure what information will be obtained. This means that in conducting interview, researcher have prepared research instruments in the form of written questions that have alternative answers.

b) Unstructured Interview

Unstructured interview is free and open interview. The researcher did not use a systematic and complete interview guideline for data collection. The interview guideline used is only an outline of the problems to be asked. Researcher also do not know for sure what data will be obtained.

c) Semi-structured Interview

Semi-structured interview is similar to in-depth interview. This interview to find out more about the issues. A semi-structured interview is one in which the researcher simply prepares the question and not the answer. The interviewee then responds in accordance with their knowledge. Based on the explanation above, researcher used semi-structured interview to ascertain the information from respondent and prepare the questions.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded that of the three data collection methods, namely structured, unstructured and semi-structured, the researcher used semi structured interview as a data collection technique used to know exactly what information would be obtained.

3.6 Data Analysis

This research used Miles and Huberman data analysis model. In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out when data collecting takes place and after certain periods. The data in this research was analyzed by using interactive model of data analysis where the activities including reducing the data, displaying the data and taking conclusion and verification (Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono, 2017, p. 246).

1. Data Reduction

The data obtained from the field is quite a lot, it needs to be recorded carefully and in detail. Then, data analysis needs to be done immediately through data reduction. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns. Thus, the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, and make it easier for researcher to collect further data, and look for it if needed. In reducing data, researcher will be guided by the goal to be achieved, namely finding (Sugiyono, 2013: 247).

2. Data display

The second step in analyzing the data is data display. Qualitative research, data presentation can be the form of brief explanations, diagrams , the relationship between the two categories, flowcharts and others. In addition to Miles and

Huberman (In Sugiyono, 2014, p. 249) said that the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data displaying data used to understand what is actually happening and to display next job. The data collected can be larger and larger from the beginning to the end of the study. To display the research data the researcher displayed the data by explanation.

3. Conclusion of Drawing/Verification

The last step of qualitative data analysis is conclusion of drawing and verification. Conclusions in data analysis can answer the problem formulation because the problem formulations is temporary and can change after doing research in the field. The conclusions is also verified as analysis results. In other words, it can be said that the conclusion is analyzed continuously and verified its validity to get the perfect conclusion on problem in reading comprehension at the seventh semester of English education study program in Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University Academic Year 2023/2024.