

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The method of the study is covered in this chapter. This chapter deals mainly with research design, instruments for research, data collection techniques, and data analysis techniques..

#### **A. Research Design**

Research design is the most important parts to do the research. According to Ary (2010), research design is the writer's plan on how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. It can be suggested that researchers should make a plan before conducting research to obtain data.

This research used descriptive qualitative research since the research aimed to gain research about implementation of small group discussion in teaching reading, the problem faced by the students in teaching reading through small group discussion. And the ways students solved of small group discussion in teaching reading for tenth grade of APHP SMK Negeri Kebonagung.

The above statement means that it is descriptive qualitative, the researcher refers to an detailed description of the phenomenon based on the experience and perception of students.

#### **B. Place of the Research**

This study was carried out in tenth grade APHP 1 at SMK Negeri Kebonagung. Observations made suggest that kids' achievement is low, particularly in reading abilities. Skills in reading are the main area of deficiency.

#### **C. Time of the Research**

Researchers manage their time to conduct effective and efficient research. The timeline is important to the researcher as it is the timeline in

which the on going research work is carried out. The goal of scheduling is to ensure that all research steps and procedures are completed on time. The table below provides an explanation of the implementation's timing.

Table 2.1 Time of Research

No	Activities	Time											
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	
1.	Observation												
2.	Research preparation and submission												
3.	Submitting proposal												
4.	Seminar proposal												
5.	Research approval												
6.	Doing treatment and gathering data												
7.	Data												

	analysis											
8.	Report arrangement											
9.	Thesis exam											

#### D. Subject of the Research

Students of SMK Negeri Kebonagung's senior high school, in particular APHP 1 in the tenth grade, were the focus of this study. There are nine classes in the tenth grade, however the researcher chose the 22-student tenth grade APHP 1 class at SMK Negeri Kebonagung. The researcher chose the tenth grade of APHP 1 for the study because, according to observations, students in that grade were generally willing to read in class but had trouble expressing their creativity and understanding of what they were reading.

#### E. Instrument of Collecting Data

The instrument is a tool used in research to systematically collect activity data. Sanjaya (2011: 84) defines research instruments as tools that can be utilized to gather data or information for study. The tools utilized in this investigation are:

##### 1. Observation Sheet

The observation sheet is a tool used in this study to gather data from field observations. Observations in qualitative research researchers understand in advance the variations in observations and the role of the role performed by the researcher (Ulfatin, 2014). Observation in qualitative research is used to see and analyze directly the object of research so that researchers are able to collect the data needed to reveal the research carried out.

## 2. Questionnaire sheet

One of the tools utilized in this study is a questionnaire. The questionnaire analyzed the attitudes, beliefs, behaviors and characteristics in respondents using questionnaires, the analysis measured what was found in the study. According to Arikunto (2010: 194), the purpose of questionnaires is to collect information from respondents, such as personal accounts or things they are aware of. In this questionnaire students were given a number of questions as to what the technique used could make it easier for students to read English texts, whether the technique could improve students reading ability, whether students enjoyed using the technique.

## 3. Interview guide

The interview guide for interviews to get the story behind the research participants' reporting can pursue in-depth information from respondents. According to Lexy J Moelong (1991:135) an interview is a discourse that has a clear objective. In this approach, researchers and respondents converse face-to-face to gather information through gathering factual information that addresses the research problem. There are several questions used in this study such as the technique used does it affect the fluency of reading the text, does it make it easier to read the text, with the technique used is it easier to understand. This is a way of researcher to collect information from respondents.

## F. Techniques of Collecting Data

According to Ridwan (2010: 51) strategies for gathering data are known as data collection techniques.

The researcher methods for gathering descriptive and qualitative data were used in this study. These are the steps.:

### 1. Observation

In research subjects were observed by researcher. This research was carried out on May 11-17 2023. Researcher together with friends for class observations. In the classroom, observation are made during the teaching and learning process. Researcher offer solutions to the problem as students learn to read.

## 2. Questionnaire

Reading comprehension test sheet, the researcher then gave a questionnaire to the students. It tries to identify students difficulties with reading texts, which may be the root of their difficulties. Students received questionnaires via test sheets, a total of 19 students and carried out after observation.

## 3. Interview

Interviewing is a method of learning from students' experiences of reading descriptive writings and learning about the challenges they have when learning to read texts. After the lesson, an interviews was held following the observation and questionnaire. With several questions, such as difficulties in reading English texts. So that the conclusions can be drawn from the data based on the interview.

## G. Techniques of Analyzing Data

The analysis qualitative, according to Moleong (2007:3), is a research method that produces data that is descriptive of the written and spoken words of subjects and observed behavior. The following lists the steps involved in that data analysis:

### a. Reduction Data

In the first stage of this study, researchers can collect data on problems studied in depth by observation, questionnaires, interviews.

### b. Data Presentation

The second stage, describes the information obtained. In this study, researchers presented a description of data obtained through observation, questionnaires, interviews. Researchers analyzed students'

difficulties in reading English texts. Then researchers identified the most dominant student mistakes.

c. Giving Conclusion

At the third stage, after the data are identified. Drawing conclusions aims to find out whether the data obtained answers all existing problems. At this stage, researchers explain in detail the results of data analysis obtained through observation, questionnaires and interviews.

## H. Credibility and Dependility

According to Moleong (2005) explaining the purpose of the data credibility test, namely to assess the correctness of qualitative research findings. Credibility was demonstrated when participants revealed that the transcript of the study was indeed an experience of his or herself. In this case, the researcher will provide the transcribed data for participants to reread. Lapau (2012) asserts that the credibility test is a measure of how much confidence should be placed in the information obtained through qualitative research. The researcher is assembling triangulation approaches to acquire the credibility. There are two types of triangulation: source and data. Source triangulation involves comparing data from different information sources, in this study, the sources used include reading test, observations, interviews and questionnaire. According to Sugiyono (2015: 83) data triangulation is a data collection that incorporates different sources of current data. Data triangulation, according to Wijaya (2018: 120–121), is a technique for comparing facts from several sources in various ways and during various time periods. The method the researchers took in order to collect data, assess writing errors, classify pertinent data, take notes, and draw findings served to ensure the data's dependability. In qualitative research, dependability can also be called reliability. A study is said to be reliable, that is, if others repeat / replicate in research. In this qualitative research, dependability tests can be done by auditing research processes. Because it often happens that a person does not do research to

the field but he has the data, so researchers are like this needs to be tested for dependability (Sugiyono. 2016: 131). In this study, the adviser will conduct an audit after consulting with the researcher, after which the advisor will evaluate the execution of the full rwsaech procedure. The researchers will speak with the supervisor in this case to reduce errors in the presentation of research results and processes throughout the study.

