

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Type of Research

This research was qualitative research. According to Gay (2000: 163), qualitative research was useful for describing and answering question about participants and context. Qualitative research areas about which little is was known. Qualitative research was exceptionally suited for exploration, for beginning to understand a group or phenomenon. Such explorations often result in development of new theories. Finally, qualitative research can answer questions and illuminate issues that cannot be addressed by qualitative methods.

According to Gay (2000: 169), the central focus of qualitative research studied was to provide understanding of a social setting or activity as view from the perceptive of the research participants. The qualitative research focuses was the research method to described and interpret the object that was suitable with the fact. Qualitative research focuses on the understanding in the concept of the research.

According to Arikunto (2010 : 265), collecting the data in the research was the ways that can be use by researcher to collect data. In this research, the research used reading test.

So, this study have been designed as a descriptive studies which to find out what the causal relations between learning process of reading comprehension with reading output.

B. Place and Time of Research

This research was held at Class Nine of Junior High School 20 Padang on academic year 2018/2019 at First semester. This research was done on July, 09th until July, 14th 2018.

C. Research Setting

The research was conducted at SMP N 20 Padang .The researcher choosethe was school because its georaphical location was not far from the researcher to reach. the students come from different intelligence, social background, and charaterwastic of student setting and subject of research. the subject of the was study was student of Nine grade of SMPN 20 Padang, where the total number was 30 students

D. Respondent of the Research

The respondent of the research was the first year students of Junior High School 20 Padang enrolled in the year 2018/2019. According to Arikunto (2006:99) respondent was person that can give answer or investigated about variable. They were choosing as respondent of the research because they have learned about the Recount, Descriptive and Narrative texts. Therefore, they were assumed to able to write Descriptive, Recount and Narrative text

There were eight classes of third year of junior high school 20 Padang. Total numbers of the students from the eight classes were 248 students. All of students were treated similarly in learning English; they have some books and materials

Table 3.1 Population of Class IX Junior High 20 Padang

Class	Total of Students
IX 1	32 Students
IX 2	32 Students
IX 3	30 Students
IX 4	31 Students
IX 5	31 Students
IX 6	30 Students
IX 7	30 Students
IX 8	32 Students
Total	248 Students

Arikunto (2006:120) stated that the big population or more than 100 subject, require the sample for at least 10 % - 15 % or 20% - 25% of the population. Researcher takes 12% of population or 30 students. The researcher used simple random sampling in order to get the data. According to Arikunto (2006:135), simple random sampling means that the sample of the population will be taken by lottery. Practically, separate slips of paper used to select the sample. The procedures were; firstly, all the students of the classes were identified. Next, the researcher had taken several pieces of paper then slips up those papers into 248 parts to student's number. After that, the researcher numbered all parts of the paper count from 1-248 Last, one by one the slips of paper were picked up by the researcher while closing their eyes until the students got as the sample of the research

This table below describes the amount of students for each class.

Table 3.2 Sample of the Research

Class	Total of Students
IX 1	4 Students
IX 2	4 Students
IX 3	4 Students
IX 4	3 Students
IX 5	4 Students
IX 6	4 Students
IX 7	4 Students
IX 8	3 Students
Total	30 Students

E. Instrument

To get the data of the researcher, the researcher use reading test as instrument to identify the student's difficulties in reading comprehension below the blue print of the set reading test.

1. Blue Print Reading Test

The reading was in multiple choice (Brown :2003) The students' were instructed to choice the best of four choices (a, b, c, d)

Table 3.3 Blue Print of Reading Test

Type of Text	Comprehension of Questionnaire	Indicators	Number of Items
	Topic	Find out specific topic of the text	1, 6, 14, 16, 21, 26
	Main Idea	Find out stated idea of the text	2, 7, 11, 17, 22, 27
	Word reference	Find out recognition of word and similar and opposing meaning	3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28

Type of Text	Comprehension of Questionnaire	Indicators	Number of Items
	Location of Information	Interpret the meaning of word and sentence based of the text	4, 15,24
	Synonym/ Antonym	Find out interpretation of complex idea, action, events relationship	5, 9, 12, 19, 25, 29
	Inference	Making a conclusion, and predicting the continuity of the text	10,20,30
TOTAL	6		30

Table 3.4 Blue Print reading test

No	Genre	Aspect question	Number	result
1	Descriptive	1. Topic 2. Main idea 3. Word reference 4. Location of information 5. Synonym/ antonym 6. Inference	1,16 2, 17 3,18 4 5,19 20	10
2	Narrative	1. Topic 2. Main Idea 3. Word Reference 4. Location of Information 5. Synonym/Antonym 6. Inference	6, 21 7,22 8,23 24 9,25 10	10
3	Recount	1. Topic 2. Main Idea 3. Word Reference 4. Location of Information 5. Synonym/Antonym 6. Inference	14,26 11,27 13,28 15 12,29 30	10

F. Technique of Data Collection

The data of was research came from the students' reading result. there were some steps following in collect the data. *First*, the reading test was distributed to the students which have taken as the sample of the was research. the researcher give the students included three genres for the reading test. the researcher asked them to answer it. *Second*, the researcher asked the students to answer the question that related the general idea, main idea, detail information, meaning of the words or phrase and reference.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

1. Method of data analysis

Data of this resercher also were gain the collected with the reading test, the researcher analyze the data by count the total score to know the frequency or percentage of the students reading comprehension in text of narrative, recount and descriptive, it calculated by using formula from sudijono's book "pengantar Statwastic pendidikan" (1995:40-41).

$$P = \frac{F}{N} 100\%$$

Where:

P = Precentage of item

F= Achievemen of students' scores

N = Standard Achievement

Method of data analysis aim to describe the phenomenon obtain at once to answer the problem formulation and testing the hypothesis that i have outlined. below the process of the data analysis :

a. Reduction

It was began with finding the essential problematic in research. selected about the important is issues and remove unnecessary data, the selected data compared with the proper theory. after reducing data then the data was display in from of outlines, tables or brief descriptions.

b. Conclusion

The third step drawing conclusions and verification. Conclusion was the main finding of the research. after all the variables have been connected properly, hypothesis could be proved. after verification on the hypothesis could be proved. after verification on the hypothesis was done. the next step was drawing the conclusion

c. Suggestion

The last step was suggestion; in the step researcher performed the solutions to the problem obtain, the solution hopefully contribute in solving the faced problem.