CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes about the research method of the research. They are research design, research setting, research subject, data and source of data, research procedure, data collection technique, research instrument and data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

This research was grouped as case study using descriptive quantitative research. This research used descriptive quantitative method because the researcher gathered the data based on students' score that indicated as numerical, and then she presented the result into descriptive form. The objectivity maximum of quantitative research design is done by using numerical, statistic tabulation, structure, and specimen control. Case study was more appropriate in this research because this research conducted in a group of class. Case study is basically a study intensively of an individual or groups that seen having a certain case.

B. Research Setting

The setting of this research was at SMPN 2 Sukodono. It is located on Jl. Plumbungan, Sukodono. In this school English class was held twice a

¹ Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya. 2013). 53.

² Juliansyah Noor, *Metodologi Penelitian Skripsi, Tesis, Disertasi, dan Karya Ilmiah*. (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2011). 35.

week, every Wednesday and Thursday. Every meeting was held for 80 minutes (2x40 minutes/meeting).

C. Research Subject

The subject of this research was the 8th A grade students at SMPN 2 Sukodono. The class consisted of 34 students there were 10 boys and 24 girls. The researcher considered that the students in this class should be given other references of study international in order to know the kind of many questions. Also, based on the discussion with Mr. Khusnul as English teacher, he said that this class is the most excellence class among other classes in 8th A grade in this school, so the students are expected to introduce PISA to students in other classes.

D. Data and Source of Data

- 1. Data are the information material about research object that gained in research location.³ The data in this research are numerical of students' score result and the note of interview result with Mr. Khusnul as English teacher.
- 2. The sources of data are first sources where the data produced.⁴ The sources of the data in this research are the result of students' answer and the process of interview with Mr. Khusnul.

³ Burhan Bungin. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif*. (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Group), 2005. 119.

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⁴ Burhan Bungin. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif...* 122

E. Research Procedure

There were some procedures to be followed during the research, in order to find out the valid data to answer the research problems.

The procedures are:

- 1. The researcher prepared all the instruments to collect the data. There are step in preparing the instrument:
 - a. Deciding test. Test is from PISA Released Items Reading 2006
 theme Graffiti and Warranty. These themes were chosen because
 these were match with students' material in syllabus KD 3.10 and
 3.13 so they have familiar about the text.
 - b. Making some questionnaires related to factor influencing students' reading literacy proficiency.
 - Making some questions for English teacher related to students' reading literacy.
- 2. The researcher asked permission to the headmaster to conduct the research in that school.
- 3. The researcher asked the permission to the English teacher to join her class for introducing the research.
- 4. The researcher collected all of data. The first day was for test and the second day was for questionnaire.
- The researcher analyzed the data and made conclusion as the result of the research.

F. Data Collection Technique

In this research, there are three data collection: reading test, questionnaire and interview.

1. Reading test.

A test is a method of measuring a person's ability, knowledge, or performance in a given domain.⁵ The kinds of test are item respond formats and distribution of items. In item respond format, students have to answer one of several construct items. In distribution of item, students have to answer by giving short or long phrase. This test is aimed to answer the first research question: students' level of reading literacy proficiency.

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a technique or a method of data collection indirectly (the researcher is not directly ask to the respondent). According to Sukmadinata, there are three kinds of questions, those are open question, structure question and close question.

"In the questionnaire of open question, questionnaire is containing question that can be answered by respondent freely. Structure question is the questions that have arranged structurally and there are main question, little question and sub question. In the close question, the questions had already have option answer which directly chosen by respondent".

⁷ Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan...* 219

⁵ H. Douglas Brown, *Language Assessment Principles and Classroom Practices*. (Longman. 2004) 3

⁶ Nana Syaodih Sukmadinata, Metode Penelitian Pendidikan...219.

In this research, the researcher used open form questionnaire, so the students can answer based on them freely. The questionnaire was distributed after the students finish doing test. This questionnaire was expected to answer the research question number two: the factors influence students' level of reading literacy proficiency.

3. Interview

Interview is the process gaining information for research purpose by questioning-answering while face to face between interviewer and respondent or informant.⁸ In this study, the researcher interviewed the English teacher. It was used to explore detail information about students' level of reading literacy proficiency and the factors influence students' levels of reading literacy proficiency. The researcher also interviewed the students to confirm students' answer in the questionnaire.

G. Research Instrument

The researcher made the instrument for her research that would be used to collect the data.

a. Test

The instrument of the test was adopted from PISA RELEASED ITEMS – READING. The tests were consisted of continuous text and non-continuous text. Each text has seven questions so there are

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⁸ Moh. Nazir. *Metode Penelitian*. (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 1988). 234.

⁹ Pisa Released Items – Reading. OECD 2006.

fourteen questions for the test. There were 57,2% questions from PISA and 42,9% development questions from the researcher. In this test, the researcher gave several difficult meaning so that the test was understandable for students.

b. Questionnaire

There were 16 questions in the questionnaire and they were written in Bahasa Indonesia to help the students understand the content easily. All of questions were open question, but the researcher also prepared the option to help students in thinking.

c. Interview

There were interview with the students and teacher. In interview with students, the researcher used similar questions of questionnaire because the aim of interview was checking the truth of students' answer in questionnaire. In interview with teacher, the researcher prepared 11 questions. All of questions were about students' factor influencing students' level of reading literacy proficiency in the school.

H. Data Analysis Technique

The procedures of analyzing the data are:

1. Identification of data

a. Firstly, the researcher analyzed the result of the test to determine the score of students' reading literacy proficiency. For multiple choice, correct answer of each question was given score 1 and the

wrong answer was given score 0.¹⁰ For construct item, correct answer of each question was given full credit, incomplete answer was given partial-credit and inaccurate or incorrect answer was given no credit.¹¹ After that the researcher counted the number got by each item.

b. Secondly, the researcher determined the level of students' reading literacy as follows:

	Score	
Level	Continues Text	Non-Continues
		Text
6	More than 6	More than 6
5	More than 5	More than 5
4	More than 4	More than 4
3	More than 3	More than 3
2	More than 2	More than 2
1A	More than 1	More than 1
1B	More than 0	More than 0
Maximal score	7	7

- c. Thirdly, the researcher analyzed the result of questionnaire to identify and determine the factor influence students' reading literacy.
- d. Forthly, the researcher analyzed the result of the interview by summarizing the answer of English teacher to get more information about students' reading literacy from the students and the teacher.

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¹⁰ PISA 2015 DRAFT READING LITERACY FRAMEWORK. 30.

¹¹ PISA 2015... 30.

2. Tabulation

The researcher tabulated the data by counting students' answer of the questionnaire and test. To know the percentage of data, the researcher use formula:

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

P : Percentage

F : Number of frequency of the respondent answer

N : Maximum number

3. Triangulation Data

Students' level of reading literacy proficiency is measured by Reading literacy proficiency subscale descriptions. ¹² There are seven of proficiency levels: 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1a and 1b. The researcher is helped by English teacher, Mr. Khusnul to check and validate students' proficiency level, whether it is appropriate with the students' ability or not.

4. Conclusion

The researcher concludes the result of this research and she will describe into narrative form.

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¹² Sue Thomson, Kylie Hillman, and Lisa De Bortoli. *A teacher's guide to PISA reading literacy* (Australia. ACER Press. 2013), 53.