

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

The researcher used descriptive design in this research because this research is focused on a certain phenomenon in the college environment. In this case the phenomenon is PQIRST strategy in reading comprehension on descriptive text. This research also does not need to give the treatment to the object of the research. Then, the researcher observed and described the phenomenon as in the fact as clear as possible without manipulation. Therefore, the appropriate design can be used in conducting this research is descriptive research. The design consists of three stages. The first is test. In the test section the researcher would give the students the descriptive text and the researcher would use PQIRST strategy in teaching process. The second is observation. In this stage the researcher observes all the activity that happen during teaching learning process. The third stage is interview. In this stage the researcher will ask the students' opinion about the PQIRST strategy

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative with the direct observation, test and interview. Descriptive method is a method used to examine the status of human groups, an object, a condition, the thoughts, and the events that will occur (Sugiyono, 2008).

## **B. Research Subject and Object**

The subject of this research is the fifth students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, it was taken by using random sampling. The subject consist of 30 students, took from 5 classes. In each class, the reseracher took 6 students. The object of this research is the implementation PQRST strategy in reading comprehension on descriptive text.

## **C. Research Setting**

### **1. Research Location**

This research conducted in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in A. Yani Street KM 4.5 for fifth semester students at English Department.

### **2. Research Time**

This research conducted at August 2018 until October 2018 about two months.

## **D. Source of Data**

Research instrument is tool or facilities are used by writer to collect the data. The result of research is better, more accurate, complete and systematic. So it is easy to be worked. An instrument can be form of test, observation, interview. In this research, the researcher used observation, test and interview.

## **1. Test**

To describe how the implementation of the PQRSST strategy the researcher would do the test in teaching reading comprehension on descriptive text. The test would be applied after the researcher used PQRSST strategy, this test included in the step of PQRSST strategy. The question of this test was to measure students understanding of the descriptive text that researcher gave to students included about main idea, reference, synonym and antonym. From this test, the researcher would know whether the PQRSST strategy successful or not.

## **2. Observation**

In this observation, the data would take from the notes about everything happened during teaching learning process which were about how the researcher's treatment to students run and how the students' reaction during the treatment are. Nazir cited by Susanti: 2013 states by direct observing, there are possibilities to take some notes, behavior, development, and so on, which happens any time. During the treatments, the researcher did the observation by herself. The researcher taught the students and observed the activities of the students while she was teaching. The researcher used observation sheet that contains some indicators of students' activeness in learning. According to Rofiah (2010) there are some indicators of students' learning activeness:

- a. Students ask the teacher if they have something unclear
- b. Answering the question which are asked by the teacher
- c. Expressing their opinion in discussion

- d. Listening others' opinion
- e. Working together with group members when they do students' work sheet
- f. Students can present the result of group discussion
- g. Students make a note about the lesson

In this research, researcher would use the indicators, but she would change the indicators to adjust with her research, so it could be used as the instrument of the research. The kind of data was gathered as direct observation, the result of observation was used to support the qualitative data.

### **3. Interview**

Interview is used to gain information which cannot be gained through observations. Through this activity, the researcher was able to know how the students' opinion about the implementation of PQIRST strategy was.

The interview was conducted to some students who were the participants of teaching learning process. The interview was about the English teaching learning process at fifth semester students which was conducted after implementing PQIRST strategy in teaching descriptive text. The kind of data was gathered as individual interview, the data was recorded using a recorder and notes. This activity was used to support and complete the qualitative data.

## **E. Technique of Data Processing**

### **1. Observation**

The researcher would conduct three observation. The researcher observed all the activity that happened in the class. The researcher would observe each step in PQRST Strategy.

### **2. Test**

The researcher gave three difference texts to students. Each text consists seven questions. The students are asked by the researcher to answer the questions using the step in PQRST strategy.

### **3. Interview**

In the interview, the researcher asked students about their opinion of PQRST strategy. This data was used by the researcher to answer the objective the research

## **F. Technique of Data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative data analysis technique. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time consuming and difficult process. It is the process whereby researcher systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable to present the result to other. Data analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit. Qualitative analysis is messy and nonlinear. Data analysis in qualitative research is often done concurrently or simultaneously with data collection. Nevertheless, Ary (2010:283) stated that the data analysis in this research can be broken down into four stages, they are coding, data

reduction. Data display, and drawing conclusion or interpretation. Those can be explained as follow:

### **1. Coding**

The first stage in analyzing qualitative data here involves coding. Coding is analogous to getting ready for data provided. The first step in coding is referred to as open coding, preliminary coding, or provisional coding. The most common approach is to read and reread all the data and sort them by looking for units of meaning-words, phrases, and sentence to make it easy to be learned. In this stage, after get the data the writer collected the data. After all the data are collected the writer places all units having the same coding together. It will be easier to read the data. In short, by coding the all data we gathered, we can underline the significant data that are appropriate with our topic of research. So, it will be easier read the data.

### **2. Data Reduction**

The second step of data analysis is data reduction. It is the process of reducing the data occurring repeatedly. “Reducing the data means summarizing, choosing the main thing, focusing on the important thing, finding the topic and the form”. In this stage, the researcher got the data from interview with the students. The result interview shows the students opinion about the PQIRST strategy

### **3. Data Display**

After data reduction the next step in analyzing data is data display. It is process of displaying data in the form of table or essay so what it gets more

understandable. Miles and Huberman (1984) points out “looking at displays help us to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on that understanding” (Sugiyono, 2009). In this research, the writer will use essay in displaying the data, because it is most common data display used in qualitative research.

#### **4. Conclusion**

In this last step data analysis that in conclusion. Here, the researcher began to see what the data is. The writer examines all entries with the same code and then merges these categories and finding the connection among the categories. Then, it continues to tell the stories and to make connection among stories. Finally, the writer can get the result and conclusion of the research.