

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research using a qualitative descriptive method. The qualitative research is intended to gather information on the current state of affairs. It also entails delving into non-numerical data such as interviews, observations, documents, and other kinds of data that might be used to better comprehend the event (Ary, 2002, p. 426). The use of descriptive qualitative research to investigate a variety of educational challenges and problems proved beneficial (Gay & Peter, 1987, p. 217) .

As a result, a descriptive qualitative approach can be defined as a type of research that aims to investigate in depth at a topic using non-numerical data in order to address a problem.

B. Research Setting

The study was conducted at MAN Tanah Laut, academic years 2021/2022. The school located in Al-Fatah street, Pelaihari, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. This research took time during January 2022. The research aims to find out the source of reading that students used during the pandemic and the challenges that they faced in comprehend it.

C. Participants / Subject

The population in this research is student from grade 12 IPA of the 2022 MAN Tanah Laut, amounting to 52 people who are participating in English online learning practices during the Covid-19 pandemic. The criteria for students involved in this study are students who are active in English subjects which amount to 26 people. This sampling uses observation and interview techniques. Samples are taken using purposive sampling techniques, of which Purposive sampling is one type of sampling technique commonly used in scientific research. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique by determining certain criteria (Sugiyono, 2010, p. 117).

This study focuses on students who are carrying out English learning since online learning was enacted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Researchers interested in did this research because, the level of interest in reading from MAN Tanah Laut students has a very big enthusiasm than other class.

D. Data

The data is an important aspect of every study. The data is need by the researcher in order to obtain information and deal with problem formulations. From the data refers to, all facts and figure used by the researcher to compile information, whereas information is the product of data processing that is employed for a certain purpose (Arikunto, 2006, p. 118).

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E. Technique of Data Collection

Researcher used a variety of instruments to obtain the research data, including observation and interview and also to work more successfully and efficiently. The researcher employed sets of observation and interview. Observation and interview as part of a qualitative data collection technique in this research. The next step is to deduce a deeper meaning from the observation and interview that have been conducted.

A data collection instrument is a tool chosen and utilized by the researcher to collect data in a systematic and straightforward manner. The following is the approach that the researcher utilized to collect data for this study (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005, p. 3).

Observation was conducted in every cycle during the teaching learning process. When teaching and learning process was occurring, the researcher observed the process happen in the classroom. The researcher used structure

observation to know the sources of reading during individual learning. So, there are two kinds of observation sheet that are filled out by the researcher, that were the observation sheet for the sources of reading during individual learning and observation sheet for to know challenges the reading resources of English lesson. For observed student activities, the researcher used table of specification of the observation sheet for students' activities adapted from. (Haggard, 1982, pp. 203-207)

Interview is a type of data collection strategy that involves asking open-ended questions to study participants. It can assist the researcher in comprehending and exploring the behavior, experiences, and opinions of participants in order to obtain more detailed information about the phenomena being studied. According to the definition, a depth interview is a process of face-to-face questioning between the interviewer and the interviewee, with or without the aid of an interview guide, to get information needed for the purpose of research.

The researcher concentrated on interviewing twenty-six students for this research. During the interview, the researcher was given a set of questions to ask in order to learn more source of reading.

F. Data Analysis

A qualitative data analyzed a process of organizing data into categories, explaining into units, synthesizing, arranging into patterns, sorting the

important ones, and drawing conclusions by searching and arranging systematically the obtained data from interviews, field notes, and documentation (Sugiono, 2010, p. 118). The process of assessing qualitative data is participatory, and it will continue until the data is pleased. The following are the steps in analyzing the collected data:

1. Data Reduction

The process of selecting, concentrating, reducing, abstracting, and manipulating data found in written field notes or transcriptions is known as data reduction. Data reduction is an analysis that aids in the sharpening, sorting, focusing, discarding, and organizing of data so that "final" conclusions may be produced and validated (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014, pp. 10-12). Here researchers select, compile, and reduce, data obtained from observations and interviews in MAN Tanah Laut. After that the researcher writes in the data record that has been analyzed.

2. Data Display

Data Display in the form of a concise summary using original language, as well as graphs, matrices, and charts (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014, pp. 10-12). In the second step, the researcher will simplify the data by employing original content in the form of narrative language to present it. Researchers display data made based on observations and interviews. Aim to make the data easier to read.

3. Conclusion/Verification

Conclusion/Verification is the last phase in the data analysis process. The researcher distilled the major elements from all of the data gathered, resulting in a clear picture. The conclusion will be a response to the problem formulation at the outset. Researchers create conclusion data and display findings about the Source of reading material for individual learning. Then, the researcher corrects the data that the researcher collects to ascertain or verify the conclusions that exist. The last researcher made the final conclusion to answer the research question used qualitative method.