

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This thesis uses quantitative descriptive method. The data of the study are quantitative data, but the data are interpreted using descriptive method. So the study *belongs* to a descriptive study. According to Moh. Nasir (1998) cited in Noorliana (2009, p. 17) states that a descriptive study is a method to describe an object, a condition or a class. Therefore, in this research, the researcher wants to give description about students' ability of AKBID Bunga Kalimantan in reading comprehension of ESP at the third semester.

B. Research Setting and Time

1. Research Setting

The research location is *AKBID Bunga Kalimantan*. It is located on Jalan Brigjend. H. Hasan Basri No. 4D RT. 14 Banjarmasin.

2. Research Time

In this research the researcher will do research, collect data and get some information that related with this research about 2 month.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population of this research is all students of the third grade of *AKBID Bunga Kalimantan*. It consist only one class. According to Arikunto (2006, p. 130) cited in Noorliana (2009, p. 18) stated that "Population is all individuals from whom the data are collected". And according to Arikunto (1998, p. 15) cited in Noorliana (2009, p. 18) "Population is a set of all elements processing one more attributes of interest" from the definitions, the population of this research is restricted to merely third grade students of *AKBID Bunga Kalimantan* academic year 2015-2016. The total numbers of students as the populations of this research are 66 students from class A are 30 students and class B are 36 students.

2. Sample

According to Arikunto (1997, p. 120) cited in cited in Noorliana (2009, p. 19) states: "*If the population is less to one hundred, the researcher takes all students as the sample, and if the population is bigger than one hundred the researcher can take about 10-15 %, or 20-25 % as the sample.* "

A. Hadi and Haryono (2005, p. 197) Noorliana (2009, p. 19) said that "*jika populasinya sedikit, lebih baik jika semua dijadikan total sampel agar betul-betul representatif. Namun bila populasinya cukup banyak, agar dapat mempermudah, dapat pula dengan mengambil 50%, 25% atau minimal 10% dari seluruh populasi*".

Based on the statement, samples that will be taken are all of students in second grade students of *AKBID Bunga Kalimantan* academic year 2015-2016. The samples are 66 students that researcher take in research for collecting the data.

D. Research Instrument

1. Test

This instrument consists of questions about English reading comprehension of ESP for midwifery. The questions are taken by adapting from English book for elementary school. This instrument is used to know the students' scores. The scores were taken from 66 students and analyzed in order to find out the students' ability in reading comprehension of ESP for midwifery (AKBID) and their most common errors in reading comprehension of ESP for midwifery (AKBID).

The test consists of three kind questions. Each kind question has some question. Every kind question has different way to answer the question. They are kind of question that researcher give to students.

a. Multiple Choice

Students are tested to choose the correct answer from four option answers that provided by the researcher. In multiple choice has 3 kinds the first main idea has 5 questions, the second find definition structural has 5 questions

and the third determine where specific information has 5 questions so all of questions are 15.

b. Matching

Students are tested to arrange the word for adapting in find pronoun referents that given by researcher. In matching have 2 sections for find pronoun referents for the first sections are 5 questions true or false and the second sections are 5 questions arrow. So all of questions are 10

c. Fill up the blank

Students are tested to complete the text with correct answers. In fill up the blank has 2 sections for finding unstated detail for the first section are 5 questions and the second section are 5 questions so all of questions are 10.

2. Documentary

According to Arikunto (1992, p. 131) cited in Erni Marlianti (2016, p. 22) documentary is a technique to collect data from writer source. Documentation is used to collect basic data obtain from research location, headmaster, administration staff, and total number of teachers, classes and students.

E. Data Collection Procedure

Data collection procedure is way of get the information or collecting the data of the result. There are some procedures of the research to collect the data as follows:

1. Test

This test is used to measure students' ability and students' common errors in reading comprehension of ESP for midwifery (AKBID Bunga Kalimantan). To get valid reliable data, the writer requires the data by surveying the place. The researcher uses test as the technique of collecting data.

According to Arikunto (1998, p. 139) cited in Noorliana (2009, p. 18) "Test is any series of questions or exercise or other means of measuring the skill, knowledge, intelligence, capacities of aptitude or an individual group".

Test is used to know students' ability and the most of student's common errors in reading comprehension of ESP. The researcher gives questions as instruments through English reading comprehension of ESP. Then, students answer all of questions. After student finish answer question researcher count the score of student for getting the data.

2. Documentary

Documentary designed to know research location, director, administration staff, and total number of lecturer, classes and students. This documentary can help the researcher for getting the data.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

There are two steps of analyzing the data. The first step is to find out the degree of students' ability in English reading comprehension of ESP for midwifery (AKBID Bunga Kalimantan). The second is to find out their most

common errors in English reading comprehension of ESP for midwifery (AKBID Bunga Kalimantan). In this research, the researcher uses descriptive quantitative analysis and the conclusion is taken by inductive way that is to synthesize the facts into general conclusion.

In order to find out the students' ability in English reading comprehension of ESP, there are some procedures in this step: (1) Making students' score table based on the kind of the test and find out the sum of their score with use formula mean score such as:

$$M = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Which:

M = Mean score

$\sum X$ = Total score of the result

N = Number of respondents

(2) Classifying the students' score by using the following criteria.

Table 3.1 Standard Criteria of Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Kal-Sel (2004, 27)

No	Score	Interpretation
1	95 – 100	Excellent
2	80 - <95	Very Good
3	65 - <80	Good
4	55 - <65	Fair
5	40 - <55	Low
6	0 - <40	Very Low
Total		

Based on the result of students' ability in English reading comprehension of ESP for midwifery (AKBID Bunga Kalimantan), their answer will be analyzed to find out their most common errors in English reading comprehension of ESP for midwifery (AKBID Bunga Kalimantan). And in processing the data, the researcher uses some techniques such as;

a. Checking

This technique is used for the purpose of re-examining all collected data to ensure that they have been completed.

b. Scoring

This technique is used to compose and put the data into table and count the answer frequency. This score can acquire from result of the test and account.

c. Classifying

This technique is used to classify the result based on the category in standard criteria.

b. Interpreting

After finishing the techniques above, the researcher has to account all the collected data by using the following

From the data above about the question that mistake when student answers it can computation by researcher. For searching the most common errors of students in English reading comprehension of ESP for midwifery (AKBID Bunga Kalimantan) the researcher use the formula "Modus (Mo)" with the frequency.

In research the researcher use the formula Modus Single Data with item mistake of students' errors and percentage (%) for computation the data. So researcher can get the modus from the table data with look at the most frequency or many items

G. Design Measurement of Questions

This is the design measurement of the research. Design measurement is use for getting the total point and the manner of measurement the final score with formula. There Students answer results will be scored, as follow:

1. Multiple-Choice consists of 15 questions and each question has 2 points for cumulative points are 30 points.
2. Matching consists of 10 questions and each question has 3 points for cumulative points are 30 points.
3. Fill up the blank consist of 10 sentences and each sentence has 4 points for cumulative points are 40 points.

Researcher gets the data of students score and the percentage is with formula by (Arikunto, 1998, p. 57) cited in (Anggit Widodo, 2015, p. 6):

Maximal score = 100

Students score = $\frac{\text{Received score}}{\text{Maximal score}} \times 100 = \text{final score}$

Researcher gets the data of the percentage is with formula by (Arikunto, 1998, p. 57) cited in (Anggit Widodo, 2015, p. 6):

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

Where:

P = Percentage of the correct answer

F = Frequency of the correct answer

N = The total score