

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter the writer described about the method that is used in this research. Related to this research, the writer uses quantitative method. The writer explained about type of research, data sources, method of collecting data and method of analyzing data.

#### **A. Type of the Research**

Research methodology plays an important role in the research. It is because to get a good result, research needs an appropriate research method. Research means a systematic process of inquiry consisting of three components: (1) question, (2) data, and (3) analysis and interpretation of data. This study uses quantitative approach. It is because the analysis of the study stressed on the numerical data that processed with statistically.

This research focuses on the levels students' pleasure reading habits and students' reading achievement in English learning. The writer uses statistical analysis to calculate the numeral data that are gathered and to analyze them by using regression one predictor analysis. The result of the analysis is then interpreted to find out The Influence of Reading for Pleasure Habit to Reading Achievement of the Fourth Semester Students of English Department at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin Academic Year 2017 / 2018.

## B. Subject and Object of The Research

### 1. Subject of The Research

- Population

Population of this reseach is the fourth semester students of English Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2017/2018. The total number of the students are 154 as can be seen in the following table.

Academic year	Class	Students
2017/2018	A	23
	B	32
	C	40
	D	32
	E	27
Total		154

- Sample

Based on the population above, the writer uses random sampling method as procedure in quantitative research for selecting the samples. According to Creswell (2009), in which each individuals in the population has an equal probability of being selected, it means each

individuals has the same chance of being selected into the sample of the population and as certain the sample would be the representative of the population.

According to Arikunto (1996), the population is more than 100 is taken sample between 10-15% and 20-25% or more than 25% is good. In line with the explanation above, the writer decides to take 25% of the total student in the sixth semester of English department. There are 5 classes that consist of 154 students, so the writer takes 39 students from class A, B, C, D and E.

Academic year	Class	Students	Sample
2017/2018	A	23	6
	B	32	8
	C	40	10
	D	32	8
	E	27	7
Total			39

## 2. Object of the Research

Object of the research is the Influence of Reading for Pleasure Habit to Reading Achievement of the Fourth Semester Students of English Department at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin Academic Year 2017 / 2018

### **C. Variable and Indicator**

In this research, there are two variables namely independent variable and dependent variable. According to Nunan, independent variable is the variable that the experimenter expects to influence to others. The independent variable (X) in this study is the levels students' pleasure reading habits. Then, the student's reading achievement will be dependent variable (Y)

### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

This study uses questionnaire and test to collect the data.

#### **1. Questionnaire**

Arikunto states a questionnaire is a number of written questions which are used to gain information from respondents about the respondents themselves or their knowledge, believe, etc. There are two types of questionnaire:

- a. Opened questionnaire: the respondent can answer the questions using their own sentences.
- b. Closed questionnaire: the respondent can directly choose the appropriate answer.

In this research, the writer used the close questionnaire to know the levels students' pleasure reading habits. The questionnaire itself was actually written in English. The writer though it would be easier for the respondents to understand the questions or statements stated in the questionnaire.

Total items of the questionnaire are 20 items and using five alternatives based on the Likert's scale types. Likert's scale is used to measure attitude, opinion, perception based on the certain object or phenomena (Siregar, 2013).

## **2. Test**

To collect the data, the writer uses test, test is a list of question that used to measure skill, ability, knowledge, or talent in reading comprehension. The test is used to get the data about student's reading achievement.

## **E. Technique of Data Analysis**

Sugiono pointed out "Data analysis is the activity that is done after all of the data are collected. The activities in this analysis are: grouping the data based on the variable and respondent, tabulating the data based on the variable, serving the data, doing the calculation of data to answer the research question and testing the hypothesis.

### **a. Students' Reading for Pleasure Habit**

To find out about how the students' reading habit, the researcher calculates the result of the questionnaire one by one. If a student chooses *Always (selalu)*, the student will get score 5 and so on. This is a table to understand about Likert's scale types:

### Scoring The Questionnaire

Likert's scale types	Score
Always ( <i>selalu</i> )	5
Often ( <i>sering</i> )	4
Sometimes ( <i>kadang-kadang</i> )	3
Almost Never	2
Never	1

#### b. Students' Reading Achievement

To collect the data, the writer uses written test, test is a list of question that used to measure skill, ability, knowledge, or talent in reading comprehension.

The ideal highest score is 100. The scores of test were calculated by using this formula:

$$S = \frac{R}{N} \times 100 \%$$

Where:

S : The score of the test

R : The total of the right answers

N : The total items

(Arikunto's formula, 1989:271)

The data is analyzed in order to see whether the student's reading comprehension achievement.

#### c. Influence of Reading for Pleasure Habit to Reading Achievement

##### 1. Hypothesis Analysis

The examination uses regression one predictor analysis, while the steps are as follow:

- a. Looking for the correlation between predictor and criterion by using technique of correlation product moment. The formula is as follow:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{(\sum xy)}{\sqrt{(\sum x^2)(\sum y^2)}}$$

$$\sum xy = \sum xy - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}$$

$$\sum x^2 = \sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N} \text{ and}$$

$$\sum y^2 = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}$$

Where

$r_{xy}$  : the coefficient of correlation between level students' pleasure reading habits and student's reading achievement.

$\sum xy$  : Sum of score X and Y

$\sum X$  : Sum of level students' pleasure reading habits

$\sum Y$  : Sum of student's reading achievement

- b. Examining whether there is significant correlation or not by consulting the result of  $r_{xy}$  on  $r$  table.

0, 90 – 1, 00 means very high correlation

0, 70 – 0, 90 means high correlation

0, 40 – 0, 70 means enough correlation

0, 20 – 0, 40 means low correlation

- c. Looking for the regression similarity

$$Y = ax + K$$

Where

Y = Criterion

X = Predictor

a = the numeral of predictor coefficient

K = the numeral of constant

To look for the value of a and K, the write uses deviation score method.

The formula is as follows:

$$y = ax \text{ or } Y - \bar{Y} = a (X - \bar{X})$$

$$\text{Where } y = Y - \bar{Y}, x = X - \bar{X} \text{ and } a = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2}$$

d. Variant analysis of regression line

$$F_{reg} = \frac{RK_{reg}}{RK_{reg}}$$

$$RK_{reg} = \frac{JK_{reg}}{db_{reg}}$$

$$RK_{res} = \frac{JK_{res}}{db_{res}}$$

$$RK_{res} = \frac{(\sum xy)^2}{\sum x^2}$$

$$JK_{reg} = \sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum XY)^2}{\sum x^2}$$

Where:



$F_{\text{reg}}$  = price of numeral for regression line

$RK_{\text{reg}}$  = mean of regression line quadrate

$RK_{\text{res}}$  = mean of residue quadrate

$db_{\text{reg}}$  = degree of residue freedom

## **2. Final Analysis**

After getting  $F_{\text{reg}}$ , the next step is comparing the price of  $F_{\text{reg}}$  with the F value on table value. The table value is 5%.

a. It is significant if  $F_{\text{reg}} > F_{t \ 5\%}$ . There is positive Influence of Reading for Pleasure Habit to student's reading achievement.

b. It is not significant if  $F_{\text{reg}} < F_{t \ 5\%}$ . There is no positive Influence of Reading for Pleasure Habit to student's reading achievement.