

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The type of this methods was descriptive qualitative research. The researcher interviewed the students from English Department students and foreign students. According to Gall, Gall, & Borg (2007, as noted from Nassaji), the goal of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened. Therefore, observation and survey tools are often used to gather data.

3.2 Research Setting

This research takes place in English Department of Antasari State Islamic University. The University is located on Jl.A.Yani km 4,5 Banjarmasin.

3.3 Research Subject

The subjects in this research are students from English Department. The subjects are 5 students of English Department students 2017 and 5 students of English Department students 2018. The students from English Department here are taken from those who like to read. Researcher observed several students from the English Department and selected students who had high reading interest. After that, interviewed them through the Whatsapp application and asked them to answer some of the questions given by the researcher. Participants answer questions by direct telephone or simply by recording their voices.

3.4 Data Collection

1. Observation

The first method that researcher used is observation. The researcher do the twice of observations. First is observation to students of English Department 2017 and the second is students of English Department 2018. Observation is used in the social sciences as a method for collecting data about people, processes, and cultures. Observation, particularly participant observation, has been the hallmark of much of the research conducted in anthropological and sociological studies and is a typical methodological approach of ethnography. It is also a tool used regularly to collect data by teacher researchers in their classrooms, by social workers in community settings, and by psychologists recording human behaviour. (Kawulich, 2012)

2. Interview

The second method is interview. The reseacher interviewed the students of English Department 2017 and the students of English Department students 2018. The reseacrher ask them some questions about if they use online situs to read and what kind of content they often to read in online. The researcher gave them some questionnaires to guide the process of collecting the data. Questionnaires should always have a definite purpose that is related to the objectives of the research, and it needs to be clear from the outset how the findings will be used. (Roopa & Rani, 2017).

According to Lambert and Loiselle (2007, as noted from Coughlan, 2009), interview is a method that the researcher use to gather the experience of participants so that we can get the result of the spesific question from the research.

3.5 Data Analysis

The analysis of data use to know what the content areas that chosen by English Department students in online reading activities. In this research, researcher used descriptive qualitative research to find the result of this research. This research used open ended questions to achieve the data. Open ended questions are questions not to be answered by “yes” or “no”. They are answered by explanation, starting by “what”, “how”, and “why”. This enables the interviewees (patients) to speak and elaborate about the nature of their experiences. (Alhamdani,2016)

The result of this research through collecting data from participants. From observational data , interviews, and the answers of questionnaires that they got before from the researcher. And from data collected through the 3 methods above, can help researchers find the results. The researcher also want to know whether they get ease in understanding reading through online.

The analysis of this research used techniques suggested by Miles Huberman (1984), as follows :

1. Data Reduction

This refers to process whereby the mass of qualitative data you may obtain-interview transcripts, field notes, observation, etc, is reduced and organised, for example coding, writing summaries, discarding irrelevant data and so on. And provide an overview of online reading activities. Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focus on important things, look for themes and patterns. With thus the reduced data will give a more picture clear, and make it easier for researchers to collect data next, and look for it if needed. Data reduction can be assisted with

electronic equipment such as mini computers, by giving code on certain aspects. (Sugiyono, 2013)

2. Data Display

In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in short description forms, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and the like.

According to Miles and Huberman (1984, as noted from Sugiyono, 2013) said that *"the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text"*. It means that the most often used to present data in qualitative research is a narrative text. (Sugiyono, 2013)

3. Conclusion

The analysis should allow to begin to develop conclusions regarding the study. These intial conclusions can then be verified, that is their validity examined through reference to your existing field notes or further data collection.