

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The type of method in this study is mixed method. Creswell (2018) highlighted that the foundation of the mixed method design consists of a blend of qualitative and quantitative research techniques and methods. This study used mixed method design to gather qualitative data to complement the quantitative data in order to obtain deeper information about manga readers' perception of reading English-translated manga in improving their English reading skills. The design is the convergent design. Creswell (2018) highlighted that convergent is a combination research method that combines quantitative and qualitative research methods at the same time, both quantitative and qualitative data are gathered and analyzed. The quantitative and qualitative data analysis is then compared to determine whether the data support or contradict each other. This approach premise is that both qualitative and quantitative data offer distinct types of information, frequently qualitative detailed perspectives of participants and quantitative instrument scores, and that when combined, they should generate findings that are comparable.

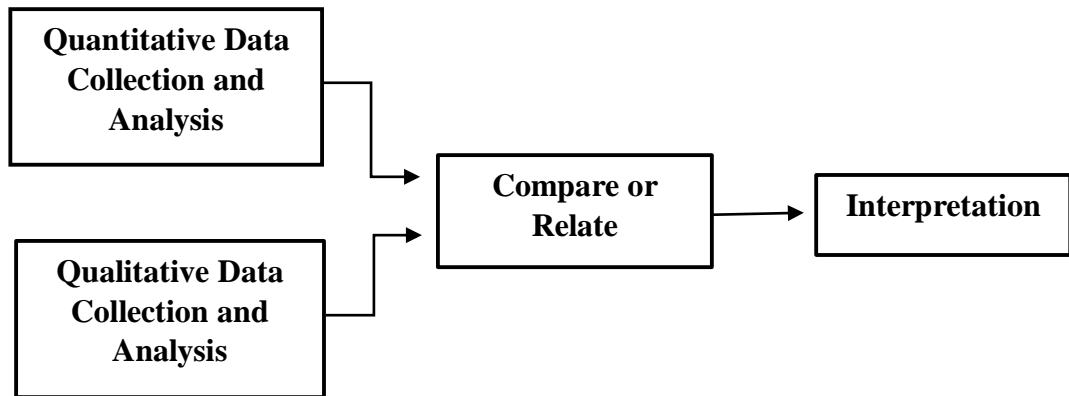


Figure 3. Step in Conducting Convergent Mix Method

Fetters, Curry and Creswell (2013) pinpointed that the step in conducting convergent design is the researcher has to collect quantitative and qualitative data simultaneously, then analyze the two data sets separately, and the last step the researcher mixes the two databases by combining the results during interpretation.

In this study, the first step that the researcher uses is to collect qualitative and quantitative data simultaneously. In the qualitative, the researcher conducted interview with 15 participants to find out the perceptions of manga readers regarding English-translated manga in improving their English reading skills. In quantitative, researcher use questionnaires as instruments to find out what kind of developments are experienced by manga readers based on micro and macro skills in reading. The second step that researcher took after collecting the data, the researcher compared and related

the results of the qualitative and quantitative data. Last step the researcher integrates that information in the interpretation of the overall results.

B. Research Setting

This study was conducted at Antasari State of Islamic University in Banjarmasin, South Borneo. Specifically in the English Education Department. The researcher chose the English Education Department as the research location because based on the researcher's direct observation, the researcher found that many readers of English translated manga there, they read the manga as a hobby and as their light reading material.

C. Participant

In this study, the researcher distributed a questionnaire about who had read English translated manga for a long time, then asked whether they were willing to be participant in this study, then the researcher chose 15 students who are read English translated manga frequently and willing to be participants in English Education Department, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

D. Data

The researcher collected data by asking students to be interviewed about their perceptions and experiences using English translated manga to improve their English reading skills and the researcher asked students to fill

out a questionnaire to find out what improvements were made by students while reading English translated manga.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used interview and questionnaires. Each technique is described below.

1. Interview

In this study, the method that is used was interview. Interviews were conducted to obtain more data and to better understand social and cultural situations or conditions through the interviewee's language and expressions, as well as to clarify previously undiscovered issues (Fadli, 2021). The researcher provides several questions in the form of open-based questions about their perceptions of English-translated manga in improving their English reading skills.

2. Questionnaire

The second instrument used in this study to obtain information from respondents is a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a research tool that consists of a series of questions designed to collect data from respondents. The questionnaire is a relatively rapid and efficient approach to collect significant volumes of data from people. The researcher use a closed-ended questionnaire to find out what development are experienced by manga readers while reading English-translation manga. Closed questions

structure responses by permitting only responses that fit into predetermined categories (McLeod, 2018). The researcher had chosen five levels, there are (1) strongly agree, (2) agree, (3) neutral, (4) disagree, and (5) strongly disagree. All participants were responded to 6 statements to find out if English-translation manga could help them in improving their reading skills and 14 statements about what kind of development they experienced. In the questionnaire, respondents' responses were classified into frequency categories and treated as percentages, then the results were compared with interview.

F. Data Analysis

The researcher applied Miles and Huberman (2014) model to analyze data. There are three activities: (1) data condensation, (2) data display, and (3) drawing and verifying conclusions. The three activities in Miles and Huberman model analysis can be explained as follows:

1. Data Condensation

The process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, or transforming the data what is included in the entire corpus of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, papers, and other empirical materials is known as data condensation. In data condensation, the manga readers fill out a questionnaire. The researcher asking developing questions through interviews. The researcher then begins gathering the second set of data by examined the questionnaire's outcomes.

2. Data Display

Data display is an activity when a collection of information is complete, thus providing the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. At this point, the researcher displayed the questionnaire data on a graph to see what progress was experienced by reading English-translated manga and then discussed the interview data. Then, the researcher combined the findings into a conclusion.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

The final step is conclusion drawing and verification. When the analyst moves forward, conclusions are also validated. When gathering data, the researcher came to a brief conclusion. Naturally, it is impossible to draw conclusions arbitrarily, one must go back and look at the original data. The final findings must be confirmed in order to be genuinely accountable, as they do not only happen during the data collection process. The researcher draws conclusions from the previously analyzed data through questionnaires and interviews.