

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Design

In this study, researcher used a qualitative approach. Because this study contains "Teaching Reading Strategies in Offline Learning during Post-Pandemic Era" qualitative description are based in naturalistic inquiry principles. It is the least theoretical of all the qualitative approaches, but ispractical or pragmatic when the researchers want to uncover the “who, what or where” of certain events or experiences. The researcher uses the qualitative descriptive method because in this study it includes an analysis of the strategy for understanding teacher learning, especially in junior high school. This kind of research is used by the researcher to know various kinds of strategies that can be applied by teacher in school to generate student learning motivation at school.

The method in this research is a qualitative descriptive with data collection by direct observation of the English teacher in the classroom. Also conduct direct interviews with students. In this study, after the data was collected, the data was analyzed by researcher to be able to understand the various strategies implemented by teacher in school. And in this study it is also expected that readers can apply and sort out which strategies are appropriate to the needs of students so as to create an active classroom atmosphere.

## **B. Research Setting**

The research takes place in SMPN 1 Gambut, South Kalimantan specifically at A.Yani Street km 16. This research was conducted by researcher in two months from 4 October 2023 to 4 December 2023. The data was taken by researcher on Monday, 16 October and Thursday, 19 October 2023. The researcher chose this school as the research location because previously the researcher had conducted a pre-survey at this location and the researcher found that during the English learning process, the students were good at reading so the researcher wanted to know about what strategies the teacher used.

## **C. Participants**

In this study, qualitative descriptive was used, for the subject in this study the researcher chose teacher as the main subject and students as respondents to collect data. The main subject in this research is one teacher who teaches in class VII A in English learning and also students in class VII A. In this school, there are a total of 5 English teachers and 34 students in class VII A. However, in this study the researcher only conducted research on 1 English teacher because she was willing to contribute to this research, willing to give his time and availability as a place for the researcher to obtain data. And for respondents, the researcher chose 8 students because they were in accordance with the needs that the researcher wanted to obtain data.

## **D. Techniques of Data Collection**

## 1. Observation

Observation as a term features commonly in the literature as a way to describe both the design of a study and methods deployed within procedures (Margaret. et.al.,2017).

This observation were carried out on Monday, October 16 2023 and Thursday, 19 October 2023. This research aims to find out about the reading strategies used by teacher after the end of the Covid pandemic. In this research, in the first stage, the researcher asked the teacher for permission directly and explained the purpose of this research. After obtaining permission to observe in class. Researcher conducted direct observatio in the classroom to find out directly about the use of reading strategies that were implemented in the classroom. Second, the researcher paid attention with focus and took notes and recorded the points that he felt were important during class. Third, the researcher concludes about what has been observed, regarding what reading strategies the teacher uses in the learning process.

## 2. Interview

The interview has types of data collection such as Structured interview is an interview structure that is structured so that it has a limited response. Also, Semi-structured In this interview, the themes, and topics in the interview are more specific and this interview has closed and open questions. The last, The interview is not structured like a conversation

where the interviewer has no limits on questions and responses to the interviewee but this interview still has a purpose (Kielmann. et.al.,2012). Interviews are one of the techniques in research to collect the required research data. So in interviews there needs to be two-way communication between the researcher and the informant in order to achieve the goals the researcher wants to achieve. This interview were conducted on Thursday, October 19 2023 and Thursday, 19 October 2023. The target of this research was the teacher as the main subject and several students as respondents. The interview chosen in this research was semi-structured, because the researcher wanted to ask questions freely to help obtain clearer data. However, it is still guided by the instrument that have been created. This method is used to obtain related data about what reading strategies are used by teacher at school after the pandemic ends and how students respond to the reading strategies used by teacher during the learning process. With the information that has been obtained from teacher and students as respondents, this research data can be completed.

## **E. Data Analysis**

### **1. Data Reduction**

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript, interview transcript, documents, and other empirical materials. It is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards,

and organizes data in such a way that “final” conclusions can be drawn and verified (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2014, p. 31).

Data reduction is a selection process that focuses on abstracting, simplifying and transforming raw data that emerges from field notes. At this stage, a selection is made regarding whether the data is relevant to the research objectives. Data reduction is also a form of concise analysis, and focuses on eliminating unimportant or irrelevant data and organizing it more systematically. The data obtained in the field is then reduced in a concise manner. Then it is classified based on the research objectives.

## 2. Data Display

According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014, p. 31) A view is an organized and compressed collection of information that allows drawing conclusions and actions.

Data display is the second stage of data analysis. Description of an organized collection of information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusion and taking action. The researcher presents the data in the form of narrative text, with the aim of being designed to combine the collection of information obtained so that it is easy to understand.

## 3. Verifying Data and Conclusion

After completing the first and second steps to analyze the data, the last step to analyze the data into the presentation stage. After the data presentation stage, the researcher draws conclusions from the data obtained so that the data can answer the research questions above.

Researcher found additional data from interviews to strengthen data from observation and interview.