

## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### A. Research Method

The researcher will use a qualitative approach in this study. Qualitative research is conducted to understand an issue by examining the overall picture instead of deconstructing it into variables. the goal is to obtain a holistic picture and deep understanding of an issue<sup>1</sup> as this study focuses on what are the difficulties experienced by students in reading comprehension and how students can manage the difficulties.

The research is conducted using the method of content analysis. Meanwhile, Krippendorff defined content analysis as a research technique that can be used to make inferences that are valid and replicable from texts or other materials based on the context. He also said that content analysis employs a few conceptual components namely: *data, research question, a context, an analytical construct, inferences, and validating evidence.*<sup>2</sup> The first component, text or data, is the starting point of the research. The data consist of the pictures, texts, and other elements found in the textbook. The second is the research question, to find out how far the problems felt by students.

### B. Research Setting

The research was conducted from the end of August to September 2022. The topic selection was carried out September 2022 while the research problems were determined in September. Data collection was carried out from September to October. The study focuses on students' difficulties in reading comprehension. The research was conducted in a school in Indonesia.

### C. Research Participants

The participants as subjects in this study were students of class XI MA Sholahuddin Wonosalam Demak with reading comprehension difficulties.

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<sup>1</sup> Donald Ary et al., *Introduction to Research in Education*, 9<sup>th</sup> ed. (Belmont: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2014), page 32

<sup>2</sup> Donald Ary et al., 488

#### D. Instrument and Data Collection Techniques

The major aim of collecting qualitative data is to provide materials for an empirical analysis of a phenomenon that the study is about. It means that the data source in the research was the subject that can be obtained.

Therefore, data sources in this research about “The Analysis of Student’s Difficulties in Reading Comprehension” were from observation, interview, documentation.<sup>3</sup> The techniques of collecting data in this research used observation, interview, and documentation.

##### a. Observation

Observation is making direct observations of the object of research to see closely the activities carried out.

##### b. Interview

An interview is a form of verbal communication carried out face to face with students and teachers, aiming to obtain in-depth information. The researcher collects data results from communication with respondent in the field. The researcher in this research uses the semi-structured interview to collect data.

##### c. Documentation

Documentation is intended to obtain data directly from the research site, including relevant books, regulations, activity reports, photographs, documentary films, data relevant to research, and documents that are interpreted as records of events that have passed, which can be in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works of someone.<sup>4</sup>

#### E. Research Data Validity

If there is a piece of research is invalid then it is worthless because validity is important. To get data valid and reliable, the researcher must be deeply accompanied in the location. According to Cohen, triangulation is the use of two or more methods of data collecting in the study of some aspect of human behavior.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Uwe Flick, *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Data Collection* (London: SAGE Publications Ltd. 2018) page 7

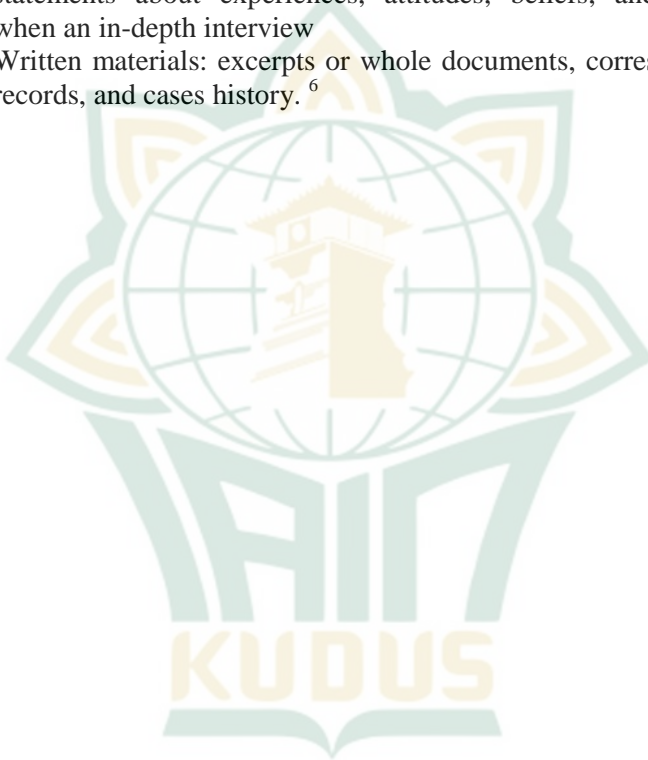
<sup>4</sup> Dr. Sudaryono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Jakarta: KENCANA. 2016) page 82

<sup>5</sup> Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion et al, *Research Methods in Education Sixth edition*, ( New York: Routledge. 2000), page 112

## F. Technique Data Analysis

After the data was collected, the researcher turned to the task of analyzing it. Qualitative data analysis is the process of searching and compiling data taken from observation, interviews, and documentation. Qualitative data can be divided into three types:

1. Observation results: detailed descriptions of situations, events, interactions, and behaviors that occur observed in the field
2. Results of the conversation: direct quotes from people's statements about experiences, attitudes, beliefs, and thoughts when an in-depth interview
3. Written materials: excerpts or whole documents, correspondence, records, and cases history.<sup>6</sup>



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<sup>6</sup> Ivanovic Agusta, *Teknik Pengumpulan dan Analisis Data Kualitatif*. Page 2