# CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Quantitative research is a mean for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. These variables can be measured, typically on instruments, so that numbered data can be analyzed by using statistical procedures. The final written report has a set structure consisting of introduction, literature and theory, methods, result, and discussion (Creswell:2014).

This research design of this study was a correlational study. In completing the data, the researcher used the field research. In the field research, the researcher conducted the research for the second year students' at english language education, FKIP UIR. The researcher gave the students' a questionnaire.

This research belong to correlation between two variables,namely social media as independent variable (symbolized by X) and the language proficiency level of english student as dependent variable (symbolized by Y).

Figure 3.1 Variable X dan Variable Y

Social Media in reading activity Independent variable (X)	⟷	Language proficiency level of english student Dependent variable (Y)
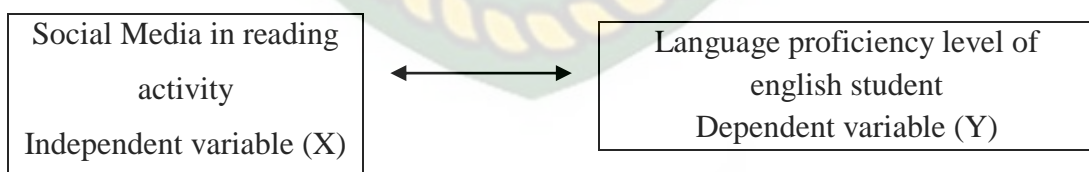
3.2 Location and Time of the Research

The location of the research was at the second semester students at English Study Program of FKIP UIR Pekanbaru Jl. Kaharuddin Nasution No.113 Pekanbaru Riau. This research starts on february 2018.

1.3 Population and Sample of the Reseach

3.3.1 Population

According to Krysik and Fin (2007) population is the totality of persons, events, organizational units, and so on that the research problem is focused on. The populations of this study were the second semester students at English Study Program of FKIP UIR Pekanbaru. The population divided into fourth classes and the total population consists of 158 students.

Table 3.1 Population of the Research

No	Class	Population
1	A	39
2	B	40
3	C	39
4	D	40
Total		158

3.3.2 Sample

Arikunto (2010:134-185) states samples are partly or representative of population studied. It can be conclude the sample is part of population to be studied and represent the characteristics of the population. If population less than 100 people, the samples taken all of people, but if the study numbering population more than 100, the sample can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more.

In this research, the researcher choosed II A class as the sample of the research with the total students 30 participants.

3.4 Instrument of the Research

3.4.1 Variable X

In this variable X, the researcher give a questionnaires about Social media.. In this questionnaire , the are 28 questionnaires relate with social media. The questionnaire are divided into 4 indicators.

Table 3.2 Indicators of Social Media

No	Social Media	Type of Social Media	Indicator	Items
1	Social media sharing video application (video sharing)	You Tobe	1. Familiarity	1
			2. The use of social media for reading activity	2
			3. Frequency	3
			4. Number of Channels/friends	4
2	Microblogging social media applications	Whatsapp	1. Familiarity	5
			2. The use of social media for reading activity	6
			3. Frequency	7
			4. Number of Channels/friends	8
		Line	1. Familiarity	9
			2. The use of social media for reading activity	10
			3. Frequency	11
			4. Number of Channels/friends	12
3	Social media application sharing social networking	Facebook	1. Familiarity	13
			2. The use of social media for reading activity	14
			3. Frequency	15
			4. Number of Channels/friends	16
		Google+	1. Familiarity	17
			2. The use of social media for reading activity	18
			3. Frequency	19
			4. Number of Channels/friends	20
		SlidShare	1. Familiarity	21
			2. The use of social media for reading activity	22
			3. Frequency	23
			4. Number of Channels/friends	24

No	Social Media	Type of Social Media	Indicator	Items
4	Photo sharing application	Instagram	1. Familiarity	25
			2. The use of social media for reading activity	26
			3. Frequency	27
			4. Number of Channels/friends	28

APJII (2015)

3.4.2 Variable Y

According to Sugiyono (2010:41) said that variable Y or dependent variable is a variable whose existence is affected or becomes a result, because of the independent variables. The (Y) variable in this research will be language proficiency level students'.

In this variable Y, the researcher will be used a **Common European Framework of Reference** (CEFR) test.

Table 3.3 Indicator of CEFR

NO	Indicator CEFR
1	Language Use
2	Reading
3	Listening
4	Writing

3.4.3 Validity of the Instrument

Gay and Airasian (2000:163) state that validity is the most important characteristic of the test or measuring instrument can posses. The good validity may be taken from item score. In this research, the validity testing involved its content, construct and item validity. The items of the test made through the guidance of the specification of reading test. In order to evaluate and analyze the

validity of reading test items, the researcher discussed with English teacher o,

Furthermore, validity was analyzed by giving the constructed as the parallel of the

total score. The parallel could be understood as a correlation. In purpose to gain

the data, the researcher used the correlation Product Moment and assisted by

using SPSS 24.

3.4.4 Reliability of the Instrument

According to Brown (2010:27), "a reliable test is consistent and

dependable". It means that reliability is the degree of the test consistently

measures what should be measured.

In this research, the reliability of the items was analyzed by using SPSS

24. In purpose to establish the category of reliability, the researcher used as follow

(Arikunto 2012:89):

$0.00 – 0, 20$	: not reliable
$0, 21 – 0,40$	: low
$0, 41 – 0, 60$	: moderate
$0, 61 – 0,80$	: high
$0, 81 – 1,00$	: very high

3.5 Data Collection Technique

According to Sugiyono (2013) technique of collecting data is the most

important step in the study, because the main goal of the research is getting the

data. In completing the data, the next step of this research was collecting the data.

The function of data collecting is to determine the result of the research. In

collecting data, the researcher will be used testing for a students. The researcher give a questionnaire and CEFR test to the students at the second semester english students at FKIP UIR. In this testing, the researcher wants to know their social media and language proficiency level english students.

3.6 Data Analysis Technique

To make easy in calculating the data, the researcher used SPSS version 24. A t-table was applied to answer the research question about the social media in reading activities and language proficiency level. Then, the data has been converted to coefficient of correlation.

According to sofyan (2013), coefficient correlation is a number that express the strength of the relationship between two or more variables.

For example :

a. If r = -1, it means that the correlation is constradiction between variable X and Y.

b. If r = 1, it means that the correlation is the same direction between variable X and variable Y.

Table 3.4 Interpretation of Correlation

No	Coefficient Value	Interpretation
1	0,00 – 0,199	There is very low correlation between two variables
2	0,20 – 0,399	There is a low correlation between two variables
3	0,40 – 0,599	There is a moderate correlation between two variables
4	0,60 – 0,799	There is a high correlation between two variables
5	0,80 – 0,100	There is a very high correlation between two variables