

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer discussed several sub chapters, there are research design, instrument, data collection technique, and data analysis technique. All of those parts present as follows :

#### 3.1 Research Design

This research used Qualitative Method. According to Seno (2014) qualitative approach is the design of research which in analyzing it always explains and describes in detail the data obtained from the sample, informants, and research objects through sentences and clauses of a language. According to Herdiansyah (2009: 12) in Rugaiyah ( 2016 : 2 ) defines qualitative methods as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words of the people and behavior observed. Moreover, Moleong (200: 8) in Rugaiyah ( 2016 : 2 ) defines that qualitative research is a particular tradition in social science that is fundamentally dependent on human observation in its own territory and depends on the people in its language and terminology.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that qualitative descriptive research collects actual and detailed information, identifies problems, makes comparisons or evaluations, and determines what others do in the face of similar problems and learns from their experiences to set plans and decisions at times which will come. This research wanted to find out the students difficulties in reading comprehension on narrative text of SMPN 6 Siak Hulu.

### 3.2. Source of Data

The data collected through narrative Reading Test .Purposive sampling technique used in this research because, it used only the students who already study narrative text. The samples were VIII 2 at SMPN 6 Siak Hulu. Furthermore, the sample, which is a part of population be composed of 30 students.

The instrument of this research is Reading Test. The writer wanted to find the students difficulties in reading comprehension on narrative text. In this research the writer used Reading Test with 4 narrative texts that consist of 5 questions in each text, in multiple choice test, based on component of reading comprehension indicators in Stanley, et al (1989;330) as cited in Destri.

**Table 3.1**

#### **The Blueprint of Research Material**

No	Indicators	Number of Items	Items	Text
1	Factual Information	5	1, 7, 13, 19,21	text 1
2	Main Idea	5	2, 6, 12, 16,22	text 2
3	Vocabulary Mastery	5	3, 8, 11, 17,23	text 3
4	Reference	5	4, 9, 15, 18,24	text 4
5	Inference	5	5, 10, 14, 20,25	text 5

### 3.3. Data Collection Technique

The writer gave a test for the students. According to Arikunto (2010:193) test is series of questions or exercises as well as other tools use to measure the skills, knowledge of intellegnce, abilities or tallents possessed by individual or groups. The steps was done by the writter to collecting the data by giving test which come from the UN SMP/MTs that consist of some questions and texts. The object of obtaining the data is the second grade students of SMP N 6 Siak Hulu.

After that, the students are expected to answer the questions with the indicators. Which the author's activity to collecting data as follows : The writer gave the reading test to the students, and then asked the students to read the text carefully, and the last is asked the students to answer the questions about text with multiple choice test.

### 3.4. Data Analysis Technique

For the first time, after the writter got the data, the writer gave the score of the test and then counted it. This research is done in order to know the percentage of students scores in reading test, but interpretates the data is descriptely. In this research, The writter calculated the students' individual score from the test use the following formula :

$$M = \frac{X}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where :

M = Individual Score

X = Correct Answer

N = Number of Item

(Wayan and Sumartana, 1986: 76 cited in Egi Pratama;2015 )

To know the percentage of the classification of the students' score, the researcher used formula as follows :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where :

P = Percentage

F = Number of Frequency

N = Number of Students

(Sugiono:2010)

**Table 3.2**

**The Level of Categories**

No	Criteria Score	Interpretation
1	80-100	Excellent
2	60-79	Good
3	50-59	Bad
4	0-49	Poor

(Harris 1974 as cited in Yuci Cahyati 2014



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