

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

Quantitative method is a method that emphasizes objectively measuring aspects of social phenomena. To be able to make measurements, each social phenomenon is described into several problem components, variables and indicators. Each variable that is specified is measured by giving different symbol numbers according to the category of information related to that variable (Arikunto, 1993:139). The design of this research begins with the problem that is quantitative and limit the existing problems in the formulation of the problem. The formulation of the problem is expressed in the sentence of the question, then the researcher uses the theory to answer it. Descriptive research is a study used to describe and answer the problems of a phenomenon or events that occur today, both about the phenomenon in a single variable or correlation and or the comparison of various variables (Zainal Arifin, 2011:78). Meanwhile, according to Nana Sudjana (1989), descriptive research takes the problem or focuses on actual problems as they are at the time of the research, the research description in education is more functioning for the solution of practical problems of education, very little function for the development of science. This research consists of one variable, the variable is reading competence.

Research Population and Sample

The researcher would know about students' reading competence. The researcher took this school as the setting of the research because this school is one of the favorite school in Bantarkawung Brebes. The researcher would be easier in taking the required data because he has received permission for the research to carried out the students of Eighth Grade of Public Junior High School of 2 Bantarkawung 2017/2018. The school give the researcher acces to conducting his research. So the researcher is more excited about doing research at the school.

Population is a generalization region consisting of objects / subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. While the sample is part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population Arikunto (2011). In line with the opinion that the sample is part or representative of the population under study. The population in this study are class VIII students (as many as 2 Classes) with the number of students as much as 53 participants, and the population of the question of national exam were four sample manuscript of 50 questions.

According to Sugiyono (2013), the sample is part of that population. The population is for example residents in certain areas, number of employees in certain organizations, number of teachers and teachers in certain schools and so on. According to Arikunto (2011) also "if the population is less than 100 would be taken all and if more than 100 then sample 10 can be

taken -15% or 20-25% or more . But considering the sample is less than 100, it would take all the number of students VIII class. And the sample is 53 participants.

From this test, the researcher used it to know the validity and the reliability of the test as a research instrument before it was used to get the data. And the National Exam (UN) has been valid and reliable because from the central government.

Data Collection Procedure

In data collection, data collection procedure is done to determine the time when would be tested using National Exam (UN) problem and test done at the end of second semester of academic year 2017/2018, and the problem of National Exam (UN) was tested to the students of class VIII.

Firstly, the manuscript of the national exam text with four different manuscript samples. Secondly, after which it was distributed to all populations divided into two classes. Finally, after the script is done by students and the value of each student already exists, the value is obtained using the SPSS program.

Data Analysis

The data analysis method is a process to clarify the specific result of research with particular technique. This is to answer the research questions. This includes determining how to assign numeric scores to the data, assessing the types of scores to use, selecting a statistical program, and inputting the

data into a program, and then cleaning up the database for analysis (Creswell, 2012). As this research used quantitative method, the researcher made the results into a writing form that is easy to be understood and interpreted.

The researcher computed the data using electronic software for analysis (SPSS 22 program). The researcher calculated the level of student's difficulties in reading competence in national exam using by the students at SMP N 2 Bantarkawung. According to Sheridan (2016) the scale scores can be divided into several intervals. The Scale reference grading in this research is presented in table 5 below:

Scale Score Range Interpretation		
Scale score	Scale score range	Interpretation
5	81 – 100	Very high
4	61 – 80	High
3	41 – 60	Moderate
2	21- 40	Low
1	0 – 20	Very low