

III. RESEARCH METHOD

3. 1 Research Design

This research is a qualitative descriptive research. According to Leedy (1974: 79) that in qualitative research, the researcher simply looked at the accuracy at the moment and describes precisely what the writer will investigate.

Bodgan and Taylor (1975: 50) said that qualitative method as the research procedure which is produced descriptive data in the form of written words or oral from the people and attitude that can be observed. In this his research, the researcher intended to describe about the process of independent task in reading comprehension. Related to the characteristic of qualitative research, the researcher tried to describe the process of implementation Independent task in reading comprehension and the problems occurred during the instruction. In this way, the data would gather from interviewing the teacher to know their opinions and responses on activities, questionnaires for the students and observation in the class. The researcher observed the process of independent task in reading comprehension of the first year student in senior high school through observation notes and identified the problems that appear during the teaching learning process.

3. 2 Subject of the Research

In collecting the data, the research was conducted in SMAN 1 Natar. The subject of this research was the first year students of SMAN 1 Natar involving the students of class X. 9 that consists of 40 students. The class had been chosen by using lottery. All involvement in the process of teaching learning are taken by the researcher as the source of data. Teachers' contribution of the first year students SMAN 1 Natar was invited by the researcher. Interview also was done by the researcher to the English teacher as the second observer.

3. 3 Data Collecting Technique

In collecting the data, the teacher are asked by the researcher to practice teaching reading with independent task. Then the researcher did some activities such as observation, interview and questionnaire.

1. Observation

In getting the data, observation are used by the researcher. According to Burns (1990: 80), observation is one of important part in qualitative research. By doing observation, researcher can document and reflect systematic through activities and interaction the subject of the research. The observation are used by the researcher to answer the research problem number one.

In this research, the students' activities were observed by the researcher and a note was taken during the teaching learning process in the class. The researcher came to the class and noticed the classroom activities. In this case, the teacher is asked by the researcher to teach the students by using independent task. Three descriptive texts as the materials had been prepared by the researcher that have been taken from the students' text book and also used a second observer to observe the class and complete the data source. The second observer is the teacher who helps the researcher in observing the teaching-learning process while teaching.

During the observation, the researcher entered the classroom to observe and took notes overall condition and situation happens during teaching learning process. Through this technique, some benefits are obtained by the researcher like: the researcher can have the real and the clear context and the information from the subject, can have the data accurately, and can choose certain data to limit on the detail activities considering the time limitation (Setiyadi, 2002).

2. Questionnaire

The questionnaire was distributed by the researcher to the students after the process of independent task in reading comprehension class. More sources of the data had been got by the researcher from the subject. Open-ended questionnaire was used by the researcher so that the students have to choose the available answer in the questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of items that aim to find out the students responses toward the instruction in using independent task.

3. Interview

Interview is a kind of verbal communication intentionally has done to get certain information (Setiyadi, 2005). In this research, the interview was used by the researcher to gather the information from the subject. Structured interview had been used by the researcher, it means that the researcher provided some questions as a guideline for the interview. The researcher interviewed the teacher to gain the data about the teacher's problems in the process of teaching reading comprehension by implementing independent task.

The form of the interview is open-ended interview. So the respondent can answer the interview freely because the researcher did not provide the option to choose. Open-ended interview ensured the respondents to use their own words in giving any comment and statements. The researcher wrote the answer from the respondent during the interview session. In this research, the respondent is the English teacher.

3.4 Research Procedure

The procedure of the research was carried out some process that are:

1. Planning

- a. Determining the subject and observing the condition
- b. Arranging the materials that will be taught. Here the researcher explained about independent task to the teacher in order to make sure that the teacher used the material modified by the researcher.

2. Application

- a. Asking the teacher to present the material to the students.
- b. Doing observation during the instruction and taking some notes to all important events and the problems may be occurred during the teaching learning process.
- c. Before ending the method, the researcher asked the teacher to discuss and conclude the whole topics together with he students.
- d. After observing the method, the researcher distributed questionnaire to the students in order to know about their opinions and responses toward the process of reading comprehension classroom activity using independent task. And the researcher interviewed the teacher as second observer.

3. Reporting

- a. Analyzing the data that consists of the note of the observation, the result of interview and the result of questionnaire.
- b. Making the report about the finding.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of organizing the data in order to gain regularity of the pattern and form of the research. The term interpretation can be defined as a procedure of giving meaning on the result of the analytical process. Data analysis has done to create understanding of the data and after following the certain procedure final result of the study can be presented by the researcher to the readers.

This research employed all data in qualitative analysis. Descriptive research was used to analyze all data from the observation, the interview and the questionnaire. The researcher analyzed the data by using the steps of qualitative data analysis adapted from Miles and Huberman in Rohidi (1992: 18) as follows:

1. Data Collection

The data will be collected from observation note, questionnaire, and interview. In this research, the researcher observed the students activities and made a note about the classroom activity during the teaching learning process. The researcher also got the data from the questionnaire that has been given to the first year students of SMAN 1 Natar and the interview transcript from the teacher.

2. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of choosing, centralization of the attention, abstracting and transform the coarse data from the place of research. This process took place during the research until the end of the research. In data reduction the researcher searched the truly valid data. The collected data would be reduced, so only the essential one would be used. It would be organized as well as possible in order to make conclusion.

3. Data Display

Data display is the collected information that has been arranged to give the possibility in order to pull the conclusion and take the action. The data would be displayed as a group of information arranged. The displayed data in this research were in the form of

matrix or graphic followed by explanation. The purpose of data display is to make the researcher and the reader easy to make the conclusion from the data.

4. Data Conclusion

Data conclusion is a part of one activity from whole configuration. The conclusion also will be verified during the research. The meaning that come from the correctness and congruity of data must be tested so the data can be more valid. Here, the researcher made early conclusion, explained the implementation of independent task and determined the process and problems will be faced by students and teacher. Finally the writer tried to give solutions and suggestion to the problem.

3. 6 Validity of the Data

The researcher used triangulation in order to make sure that the data is valid. Triangulation is a manner of collecting the data by combining two or more method. The use of triangulation is to enrich the data to have more accurate conclusion (Bambang Setiyadi, 2001). Furthermore, Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 74) said that the successful outcome of a participant observation study in particular, but other forms of qualitative research as well, retells on detailed, accurate and extensive field notes.

The data will be considered to be field note, this term refers to all the data collected including field notes, interview transcript and other materials. The researcher used a type of triangulation called methodology triangulation by using some methods

namely observation, questionnaire and interview in order to get the data and make it more valid.