CHAPTER III

METHOD AND PROCEDURES

The chapter discusses the following sub topic: (1) research design (2) operational definition (3) participant of the study (4) data collection (5) data analysis; and (6) establishment trustworthiness.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research. This qualitative research tentto use analysis in the case study. According to Corbin and Strauss (2015), qualitative is part of research in which the researcher or a designated co researcher collect and interpret the data, making the researcher as much a part of research process as the participants and the data they provide. Additionally, Creswell (2012) has found qualitative research is an inquiry approach useful for exploring and understanding the central phenomenon. In brief, qualitative research was use in this study.

In relation to this research, this study was included in a case study method. According to Creswell (2012), a case study is a problem to be studied, which will reveal an in-depth understanding of a case or bounded system, which involves understanding an event, activity, process, or one or more individual. Thus, case study is a method that provides an understanding of certain phenomena in depth (Dresch 2015, p. 1118). In conclusion, the case study will be used because, the researcher focus on certain phenomenon of teaching and learning English. As a result, the

qualitative research method will be utilized in this study to find out student laziness in reading SMPN 22 Palembang.

3.2 Operational Definition

The title of this research is " students' demotivation in reading subject: A case study at SMPN 22 Palembang". To avoid further understanding issue by keyword must be operationally defined follows:

Demotivation is the tendency of activities that usually people are not interested in doing something, even though they are able to do it.

Reading is defined as a cognitive process that involves decoding symbols to arrive the meaning. Reading is an active process of constructing and understanding meaning of words.

3.3 Participants of the Study

In order to select the participant of the study, the researcher selected English language students as my participants. They were selected by using purposeful sampling technique. The purpose of this sampling was to get the individual that can give the more information and detail description to help researchers answer the research questions (Lodico, Spaulding &Voegtle 2010, p. 134). As well as that, there are some strategies for purposefully technique, one of them is maximal variation sampling. Creswell (2012) defines that maximal variation sampling is a purposeful sampling strategy in which the researcher sample cases or individuals that different

on some characteristic or trait. The researcher selected students based on reading score in the class. Six students were selected. 2 students who had high score, 2 students who indicated moderate score, and 2 students who assumed low score. Teacher also recommended these students to be the participants as well. Briefly, it was selected to be applied in this study.

3.4 Data Collection

In order to gain the data, the researcher conducted an interview as the research instrument. It was done to gain the perception with student demotivation in reading subject in the classroom. Creswell (2012) adds that qualitative study occurs when the researcher asks one or more participants in general, open-ended questions, and records their answers. The instrument adapted from journal article of Seitz (2010), Miller and Yochum (1991) which consisted of attitude, topic discussion, feeling, learning style, fear of reading evaluation, personal interest, and family environment. The questions were given to the students at Junior High School 22 Palembang. The questions of interview consisted of 18 items. To sum up, the researcher set the interview to obtain the detail information of my participants.

To get the information, semi-structured interview were used in this study. Galetta (2013) semi-structured interview is to get new meaning to the topic of the study. It will be conducted by using several steps. First, the researcher provided the protocol interview and the recorder to record the interview process. Then, the researcher explained to the participants which were the ninth grade students. After

that, the researcher explained the rules and also the process in conducting interview. As well as that, the researcher started asking the interviewee with some questions as comfortable as possible. The questions consisted of 16 items which focused on identifying students' demotivation. While conducting the interview, the researcher took a brief note during the interview and completed the interview section by saying thank you to the interviewee.

3.5 Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher used thematic analysis to analyze the data. Thematic related to purpose of searching for aggregated themes within data. In study, the researcher had to able to make interpretation and explanation about the students' demotivation in reading.

There are several types used to analyze qualitative data using coding analysis. According to Creswell (2007), there are six steps commonly used in analyzing the qualitative data by using coding analysis mentioned that there are six steps commonly used in analyzing qualitative data. As follow; (1) the researcher have to be familiar with entire body of data, (2) generates codes, (3) search for theme (4) reviewing the theme, (5) define and name the theme, (6) produce the report.Analyze of factors the student laziness in reading subject with student laziness in reading activity.

To analyze the factors that trigger students being demotivated in reading activity, the researcher gained the data by using interview to the student. Then, the researcher explored and read the data. It was going tobe groups into some codes

based on the data obtained through interview. Then, the researcher found the themes. the researcher refined the themes that present for my analysis and analyze the data within them. The last was producing the report. Then, the researcher made the description of the report from the themes and codes. As well as that, the translation of interview was revised and the English transcription was read several times in order to get the exact meaning of what participants say.

Obviously, to obtain the information, the researcher had inserted the indicators and items in the questions of interview to ease in differentiate group of factors. Lastly, the researcher made interpretation of the result of the factors that affect laziness in reading activity in Junior High School 22 Palembang.

3.6 Establishment of Trustworthiness

In the process of collecting and analyzing data, the accuracy of findings and interpretation had been ensured. Validating finding means that the researcher determined the accuracy or credibility of the findings through strategies such as member checking or triangulation (Creswell, 2012, p.259). In qualitative research, trustworthiness using terms such as credibility, dependability, conformability, transferability, and authenticity. Lincoln and Guba (1985) mentioned that trustworthiness is one wayresearchers can persuade themselves and readers that theirresearch findings are worthy of theattention (as cited in Day 2013, p.138). From those explanations, the researcher conducted trustworthiness in this study.

The researcher used member checking to check finding with participants in the study to determine if findings are accurate. According to Creswell (2012), member checking is a process in which the researcherasks one or more participants in the study to check the accuracy of the account. In checking the accuracy of interview result, the researcher asked the interviewees to recheck about transcripts of interview as conformity about information which given by them in the interview. The researcher asked them about the transcript, such as whether it was complete and appropriate based on their answer or not. If their answer was not accordance with what they mean, the researcher made sure them again about what they meant. It would applicant to validating the data and checking the correctness of trustworthiness of the data. In short, member checking was used to recheck the credibility of the data.