CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents: (1) research design, (2) operational definitions, (3) participants of the study, (4) data collection, (5) validity and reliability of the questionnaires, and (6) data analysis

3.1 Research Design

The researcher uses the survey method in this study. According to Creswell (2012) survey studies illustrated trends in the data rather than offer rigorous explanations. On the other hand, Jhonson & Cristensen (2014) survey research a non-experimental research method depends on questionnaire or interviews. In short, this research describes trends in the population and collecting data by using questionnaires to describe the reading motivation of students of SMP N 7 Pemulutan.

3.2 Operational Definition

The title of this study was Students' Motivation in Reading English text: A survey of junior high school in palembang. In order to avoid the possibility of misunderstanding about some terms in this research, the following is short explanation of the terms used in this study.

Motivation is a process that arises from within students intrinsic and from outside students extrinsic, that can determine students' achievement in learning.

Reading English text is reading English material for students, when students read material and getting meaning from that.

3.3 Participant of the study

The participants of this study were the students of SMP N 07 Pemulutan, by using probability sampling technique. According to (Martens, 2010) says that when using a probability sampling method the researcher must determine a sampling frame that was a list of people who have a chance to be picked (p.185) .

Furthermore, simple random sampling was being taken as one of probability sampling strategies to choose the participants. Jhonson & Christensen (2014) says a sample was a sample drawn by a process in which every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected was a simple random sampling. Therefore, the number of the probably sample was 138 students but there were only 104 students became the sample, due to covid-19 conditions, the teacher recommended that all grade 9 to be sampled, because they came to school for necessities.

Table 1

Students of SMPN 07 Pemulutan

No	Class	Students	Total
1	IX.1	28	28
2	IX.2	28	28
3	IX.3	27	27
4	IX.4	27	27
5	IX.5	28	28
Total			138

(*source: SMP N 07 Pemulutan in academic year 2020-*2021)

3.4 Data Collection

in this study, questionnaire was the technique in collecting the data.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

The Motivation Reading Questionnaire (MRQ) from Wigfield & Guthrie (1997) was used to collect data. The questionnaire consisted of 53 statements and three factors, the first factor was intrinsic motivation consists of 18 items including reading curiosity, reading involvement, importance of reading, reading work avoidance. The second factor was extrinsic motivation consists of 27 items including competition in reading, recognition for reading, reading for grades, social reason for reading, compliance. The third factor was self-efficacy consist of 8 items including reading efficacy and reading challenge . It was designed with A lot like me (4), A little like me (3), A little different from me (2), Very different from me (1). Here, the researcher distributed a set of questionnaire for students at SMP N 07 Pemulutan directly.

3.4.1.1 Validity Of the Questionnaire

Validity is an accurately a method measures what is intended to measure. Jhon & Cristensen (2014) says that validity was a the accuracy of the inferences or interpretation you make from the test score. The questionnaire acceptable validity with Confirmatory fit index (CFI) of .90 suggesting relatively good model fit.

3.4.1.2 Reliability Of the Questionnaire

Reliability refers to how consistently a method measure something. Creswell (2012) stated that reliability was the scores from an instrument

were stable and consistent. The questionnaires have .43 to .81 (reliable). In conclusion, based on explanation above the questionnaire of this study is valid and reliable.

3.5 Data Analysis

To analyze the data using descriptive survey analysis to gain students reading motivation of junior high school. According to Patton (1980) the method of ordering information into patterns, categories and simple descriptive units was data analysis (p.268).

The data was analyzed by identifying and interpreting the students' reading motivation in English text from the questionnaires and described it by using percentage.

3.5.1 Analyzing of reading motivation among students at SMP N 07 Pemulutan

In analyzing, students' reading motivation in English text. The researcher used motivation reading questionnaires to get information about the type of reading motivation from students in the class.

3.5.2 Questionnaire

In analyzing questionnaire, the researcher translated the questionnaire into Indonesia, and then distributed to the students at SMP N 07 Pemulutan. After that, researcher scored and calculated the questionnaire which has answered from the students in manually it used descriptive percentage with the formula as follow: $P = F/N \times 100\%$

Note: p = The percentage of students' result

f = Students' total score

n = Standard score of questionnaires