

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

This chapter discusses several aspects. Classified as follows: research design, research variables, population and sample, data collection techniques, validity and reliability, data collection technique procedures, data analysis, and hypothesis tests.

3.1 Research Design

The research method used is a correlation research model as a non-experimental quantitative research design. The correlation method is a research method that aims to describe a correlation between two or more variables (Priadana & Sunarsi, 2021). This study has two variables with a scientific methodology to agree or disagree with the hypothesis. Researchers only measure and observe the correlation between variables without changing it or subjecting it to external conditioning. The two variables of this research are students' reading motivation (X) and reading comprehension (Y). The correlation method was used in this study because it used two variables to determine the correlation between students' reading motivation and their reading comprehension therefore, the correlation method is most suitable for this study. To find out the results, researchers used the Pearson Correlation Product Moment to assess the study.

3.2 Research Variables

In this study, there are two variables, namely:

a) **Independent Variable (X)**

The Independent variable is the variable that exists before the dependent variable. In this study, the Independent Variable (X) is students' reading motivation.

b) **Dependent Variable (Y)**

A dependent variable is a variable that exists after an independent variable. Usually, this variable is influenced by an independent variable (X). In this study, the Dependent Variable (Y) is reading comprehension.

3.3 Population and Samples

3.3.1 Population

The population can include all individuals who meet certain criteria or have characteristics relevant to the study (Majid, 2018). In this study, the population consisted of 138 students from the class of 2022 at Siliwangi University Tasikmalaya who studied Extensive Reading courses.

Table 3. 1
Population

No	Class	Total
1	Class A	34
2	Class B	35
3	Class C	36
4	Class D	33
	Total	138

3.3.2 Samples

Gay in Syahfutra & Niah (2019) Sampling is the process of selecting several individuals or a study in such a way that they represent a larger group from which they were selected. Based on the explanation, the sample can be interpreted as part of the population and can be said to represent members of the population. According to Suharsimi (2006) in Fitriyanti (2022), if the population is less than 100, it is preferable to take all. If the number of subjects is more than 100, the sample is taken from 10-25% or 20-25% or more.

Based on the explanation above, the research took 25% sample. The total population is 138 students, so the sample in this study is 34 students. In this study, samples were taken using stratified random sampling. This technique is used to reduce variability in population parameter estimation. By selecting samples from each stratum, the research can reduce sample errors and improve the precision of research results. In addition, the researcher also wanted to analyze the comparison of results between male and female students. The research was divided into some basic characteristics from the smaller homogeneity groups (Priadana & Sunarsi,

2021). The population is divided into 2 classes or strata, and samples are selected from each stratum. Classes are divided into 2 by gender; Male and Female. By sampling based on gender, the research can ensure that the study results are more relevant and applicable to the entire population. Samples were taken from each class of as many as 17 people, so the number is 34 people. The determination of the sample is done through two distinct steps. Firstly, the research lists all the names of the population or sampling frame based on each class, assigning a unique code number to each name. Secondly, the research employs a random selection process using an Excel formula =RANDBETWEEN(1;138). Subsequently, a random name code was generated and used as a sample. 17 people were selected from each class.

Table 3. 2
Samples

Gender	Population	Sample
Male Students	33	17
Female Students	105	17
Total	138	34

3.4 Data Collection

Two types of instruments were used for data collection; questionnaires and reading tests. In this study, the reading test was multiple-choice.

1. Validity and Reliability of the Instrument

a. Validity test

Validity test is a test used in research to determine whether an instrument is valid and suitable for the study.

b. Reliability test

This reliability refers to the extent to which test scores are error-free during measurement. This reliability test determines whether the instrument used in this study is suitable for research and consistently measures a test or questionnaire. The concept of reliability is crucial in determining whether the test is appropriate for measuring student motivation and reading comprehension in research.

2. Instrument Analysis

a. Results of Student Motivation in Reading

Researchers analyzed and categorized the scores of questionnaire results from this study, namely student motivation.

b. Reading Comprehension Results

Researchers analyzed and categorized the results of test scores that had been carried out from this study, namely students' reading comprehension.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

The research instrument used is the students' reading motivation questionnaire to determine the motivation of students of the Class of 2022 English Language Education study program at Siliwangi University in extensive reading classes. According to Hardani et al. (2020) Questionnaires are data collection techniques by providing or sending a list of questions to respondents. The study's questionnaires were based on indicators of reading motivation and contained 40 items, each with four choices on a scale of 1-4, with 1 (Strongly disagree), 2 (Disagree), 3 (Agree), and 4 (Strongly Agree). Before respondents fill out the questionnaire, the researcher explains and advises students on what to do with the survey.

Table 3. 3

Grid of Students' Reading Motivation Questionnaire

No	Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator
1	Motivation	Intrinsic	Involvement is the enjoyment that comes from reading Various types of text.
2		1. Involvement 2. Curiosity	Curiosity is the desire to know regarding text.
3		3. Challenge	Challenge refers to the reader's beliefs

No	Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator
			regarding the difficulty in reading.
4		Extrinsic	Grades-Compliance refers to reading motivation to receive positive school evaluations.
5			Social is to connect with others through reading activity.
6		1. Grades-compliance	Competition is concerned with an individual's attempts to outperform others in reading.
7		2. Social 3. Competition 4. Reading Work Avoidance	Reading work avoidance is the factor that has been identified as the reason why readers frequently avoid reading.
8		5. Recognition	Recognition is important in tangible recognition, such as teacher recognition in reading.

Table 3. 4
Students' Reading Motivation Questioner Score for Each Item

	Answer	Value	
		+	-
Students' Reading Motivation Questionnaire	Strongly Agree	4	1
	Agree	3	2
	Disagree	2	3
	Strongly Disagree	1	4

3.4.2 Reading Comprehension Test

To assess students' reading comprehension in this study, researchers used a test in the form of multiple-choice questions. Each question has five options (A,

B, C, D, and E). The reading comprehension test indicators were derived from Jeremy Harmer's Theory (2018). Here are the indicators:

Table 3.5
Grid of Reading Comprehension

No	Variable	Sub Variable	Indicator
1	Reading Comprehension	Identifying the topic	Great readers can easily comprehend the topic of a piece of literature. With the aid of their plans, they swiftly comprehend what is being addressed.
2		Predicting and guessing	Readers will often try to assume and grasp the subject of a piece of writing.
3		Reading for general understanding	This entails observing the text to acquire a fast overview of the text's main points.
4		Reading for detailed information	Read the information in detail.
5		Reading for specific information	In contrast to reading for the core, we read for special.
6		Interpreting text	Readers benefit more from the reading test than the text alone reveals because they use their imagination as active participants.

3.5 Data Analysis

1. Normality test

The normality test was conducted to see the contribution of data and whether the student reading motivation score data and reading comprehension score data were normal or not. The data can be interpreted if the r-value is higher than 0.05.

2. Hypothesis testing

The Research used Karl Pearson's analytical technique, also known as the Pearson product-moment correlation technique, to achieve research results. This study aimed to determine if there was a correlation between students' reading motivation and their reading comprehension, especially in extensive reading classes.

The formula used in this study is the Pearson Product Moment correlation formula as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{(N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)(N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2)}}$$

Note:

r_{xy}	=	The correlation Coefficient Between Students' Reading Motivation and Reading comprehension
N	=	The Number of Respondents
X	=	The Students' Score of Reading Motivation
Y	=	The Students' Score of Reading Comprehension
$\sum X$	=	The Sum of Reading Motivation Score
$\sum Y$	=	The Sum of Reading Comprehension Score
$\sum X^2$	=	The Sum of Squares of Reading Motivation Score
$\sum Y^2$	=	The Sum of Squares of Reading Comprehension Score
$(\sum X)^2$	=	The Squares of The Sum of Reading Motivation Scores
$(\sum Y)^2$	=	The Squares of The Sum of Reading Comprehension Scores
$\sum XY$	=	Total Number of Reading Motivation Score and Reading Comprehension Score

3.6 Research Steps

In general, this research consists of three stages of activities, namely the preparation phase, the implementation phase, and the data processing phase.

1. The Preparatory Phase includes:
 - a) In August 2023, the Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at Siliwangi University received a Decree regarding the determination of thesis supervisors;
 - b) From August 5 to September 2, 2023, look for problems by making observations to see possible research problems and preparing research titles;
 - c) On September 4, 2023, consult the title and problems to be examined with Supervisor I and Supervisor II;
 - d) In 5 September 2023 search and review various literature relevant to the problem to be researched;
 - e) On October 30, 2023, it ratified the research title to *Dewan Pembimbing Skripsi (DBS)*;
 - f) From November to December 2023, prepare a research proposal along with research questionnaires and research tests, then consult with supervisor I and supervisor II;
 - g) In December 2023, submit a request for a research proposal seminar to *Dewan Pembimbing Skripsi (DBS)* after Supervisor I and Supervisor II approve the research proposal;
 - h) On December 6, 2023, a research proposal seminar was held;
 - i) On January 5, 2024, submit the results of the proposal improvement in the research proposal seminar and receive recommendations to continue in the preparation of the thesis;
 - j) Starting in January 2024, research instrument trials were conducted on students who have taken extensive reading courses.
2. The implementation phase includes:
 - a) Starting on April 20, 2024, disseminate research instruments to predetermined samples;
 - b) Starting on April 20, 2024, filling out questionnaires and tests that have been prepared to be filled in by research samples;
3. The data processing stage includes;

- a) On May 25, 2024, starting with data analysis of questionnaires and research tests that the samples had filled in;
- b) On May 30, 2024, compile research data for thesis submission.

3.7 Time and Place of the Research

This research was conducted from September 2023 to July 2024 at one of the universities in Tasikmalaya City.

Table 3. 6
Research Time

Description	September/ 2023	October /2023	November/ 2023	December /2023	January /2024	February /2024	March /2024	April /2024	May /2024	June /2024	July /2024
Research Proposal writing	█										
Research Proposal Examination				█							
Data Collection					█						
Data Analysis									█		
Report									█		
Thesis Result Seminar									█		
Thesis Examination											█