CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about Operational Research, Research Methods, Variables of The Research, Populasi and Sample, Technique for Collecting Data, and Technique for Analyzing Data.

A. Operational Definition

The following are key terms that need to be explained operationally, namely:

1. Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension is the main pillar in reading activities where a reader builds an understanding of a text. combines logical thinking with a collection of letters, words, and sentences in the text. So, reading comprehension in English texts is not only about how to read well which includes the accuracy of pronunciation and loudness. However, reading comprehension itself is an activity to build an understanding of the meaning of a text which can then be translated using your own words.

2. Collaborative Strategic Reading

Collaborative strategic reading is a teaching strategy or technique to improve students' ability in reading comprehension. The basis is discussion. So, students will be divided into groups, then each student has a different role in the discussion. Collaborative strategic reading consists of four reading comprehension strategies applied before, during and after reading. The Collaborative Strategic

Reading strategy is: (1) preview, (2) click and clunk, (3) get the gist , and (4) warp up.

3. Recount Text

Recount text is a type of text in learning English which has the function of retelling events or experiences that occurred in the past. This text aims to provide information and or entertain readers who read this writing.

B. Research Methods

This research is experimental research. According to Creswell, (2012, p.294) Experimental research is an independent variable test to determine whether it affects the dependent variable. During the research, researchers used two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. The independent variable (X) in this study is the used of collaborative strategic reading, while students' understanding of reading comprehension is the dependent variable (Y).

The research method used in this study is the Pre-Experimental Designs (Nondesigns) method. The researcher used a pre-experimental design (non-design) with the type of one-group pretest-posttest design. where in this study the researcher will provide a pre-test before being given treatment and a post-test after treatment as comparison material and research results can be more accurate. The research design that wiil be used in this research as following table below:

Table 1
Research design *On grup Pretest-Posttest*

Pre Test	Treatrment	Post Test
O1	X	O2

sugiyono (2017, p.111)

Where:

O1 : Pre-test

X   : Treatment

O2 : post- test

C. Variables of the Research

The research variable is an important thing to consider in conducting research. Sugiyono (2017, p. 60) argues that "Research variables are everything in the form of what is determined by the researcher to be studied so that information is obtained about it, then conclusions are drawn." Arikunto in Sinabutar (2015,p.34) suggests that variables are "objects of research or what is the focus of research".

Based on the research of the experts, it can be concluded that the research variable is something that is determined by the researcher to be studied and conclusions drawn. This study consists of two variables, namely: Independent Variable (X) Independent variables are variables that affect the dependent variable or dependent variable. According to Sugiyono (2017, p.61) independent variables are variables that influence or cause changes or the emergence of dependent variables. The independent variable in this study is *Collaborative Strategic Reading* . Dependent Variable (Y) According to Sugiyono (2017, p.61) the dependent variable is often referred to as the output variable, criteria and consequential. Or often also referred to as the dependent variable. The dependent

variable is a variable that is affected or is the result of a free variable. The dependent variable in this study is *Reading Comprehension.*

D. Population and Sample

1. Population

Fraenkel et al (2012, p.92) suggests that the population is a larger group that can be used to obtain information in a study. According to (Sugiyono 2017, p.117) suggests that the population is "a generalization area consisting of: objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are applied by researchers to study and then draw conclusions". Based on these definitions, it can be concluded that the population is all research subjects to be studied and conclusions drawn.

The population of this study were all students of class VIII SMP Negeri 23 OKU, totaling 167 students. The total population of the study class VIII students of SMP Negeri 23 OKU can be seen in the following table:

Tabele 2
Research Population

No	Class	Students		
		Male	Female	Total
1.	VIII.A	16	16	32
2.	VIII.B	17	16	33
3.	VIII.C	18	16	34
4.	VIII.D	16	18	34
5.	VIII.E	17	17	34
Total				169

Source: Tata Usaha SMP Negeri 23 OKU (2023)

2. Samples

In order to limit the research object to be studied, a sample is used in conducting the research. Sugiyono (2017, P.118) suggests that the sample is part of a number of characteristics possessed by the population. In this study, researchers used the cluster random sampling technique to take samples randomly in groups. Sampling use the random sampling technique use a lottery by using paper to determine which class was used as the research sample. To determine the sample the researcher took several steps, as follows:

1. The researcher wrote down each name of each class on a small piece of paper.

2. The researcher rolled up the paper and put the paper into a glass with a hole

3. The researcher took one name to be sampled. The result is class VIII.A students who are used as research samples.

Table 3
The Sample of the Research

No	Class	Male	Female	Total
1	VIII A	16	16	32
Total				32

E. Technique for Collecting Data

Sugiyono (2017, p.224) argues that data collection techniques are "the most strategic step in research, because the main goal of research is to obtain data". Without knowing data collection techniques, researchers will not get the expected data. Based on this, in this study using test collection techniques.

According to Arikunto (2014, p.266), a test is a series of questions or exercises as well as other tools used to measure skills, intelligence knowledge, abilities or talents possessed by individuals or groups. In using the test method, researchers use instruments in the form of tests or test questions. Test questions consist of many test items, each of which measures one type of variable. The purpose of conducting tests in this study was to measure and determine students' reading comprehension abilities.

The test used in this study is a reading comprehension test, which consists of 25 multiple choice questions, the test was given twice pre-test and post-test. The pre test is the initial data collection before carrying out the statement, students are given a pre test to find out the extent of their initial knowledge. While the post test is the collection of data after doing the statement, students are given a post test to find out students' reading comprehension after being given treatment.

1. Validity

Arikunto (2014: 211) argues, "validity is a measure that shows the levels of validity or validity of an instrument". The validity test aims to ensure that the test instrument used is valid so that it can be analyzed further. In this study the researchers did not display the results of the validity test, because the test instruments used in this study were ready to use taken from Reza Wijayani Ervian (2020).

Table 4
Specification of Test Items

Students ability in reading	Indicator test	Material	Item Number	Type of Test
• Identify a purpose for reading • Read, understand and follow simple instructions • Activate and use prior knowledge to understand the text • Determine the most likely conclusion about the text using their prior knowledge • Make predictions about stories based on other elements from the text (eg book cover, title, images, character/s, settings, etc.) • Modify prior knowledge based on new knowledge from the text • Recall information, main ideas, and details after reading a text • Identify and discuss key themes	The students are able: 1. Find main idea of the text. 2. Find out Identify the specific information of the text 3. Find generic structure of the text 4. Find purpose of the text 5.Find language features of the text	Recount text • Vocation to London • Holiday • Gardening with my Father • Beach in Semarang • Experience during an earthquake	1,6,14,17,21 5,10,15,20,22 2,9,13,16,23 4,7,11,18,24 3,8,12,19,25	Multiple choice
Total			25	

In this study, the test instruments used by the researchers were ready made
taken from Reza Wijayani Ervian (2020) with the title "An Analysis of Students'
Comprehension in Reading Recount Text At Al- Fityah Integrated Islamic Junior

High School Pekanbaru". Faculty of Education and Teacher Training State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau Pekanbaru 1441 H/2020 M.

2. Reliability

According to Arikunto (2014: 221), "Reliability refers to an understanding that an instrument is reliable enough to be used as a data collection tool because the instrument is good." The test instruments used in this study were ready to use taken from Reza Wijayani Ervian (2020), so that this study did not display reliability results.

F. Technique for Analyzing Data

Test data analysis is carried out using the average value and percentage of learning completeness, where classically the learning process is said to be complete if 80% of students in the class get a score of 67, while the learning process is said to be complete individually if students get a score of 67 according to the completeness criteria the minimum that has been determined for English subjects in class VIII SMP Negeri 23 OKU. To find out the differences in learning outcomes in the pre-test and post-test cycles and the differences in the percentage of learning completeness, namely by analyzing the following:

a. Scoring the student's correct answers of test:

$$x = \frac{B}{t} \times 100$$

Where :

X = the total students score

B = total of students correct answer

T = total of test items

Source: Sudjiono in Claudia (2019, p.48)

b. Percentage student answer

The research calculates the percentage of students score in pre-test and post-test by used the following formula:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \; x \; 100 \; \%$$

Where:

P = percentage of students' answer

F = total score of students answer

N = maximum score of students answer

Source: Sudijono (2012)

c. Classified the mean score of the test, based on Arikunto in Ervian (2020) classified as follows:

Table 5
The description of student score classification

Score	Classification
80 – 100	Very Good
66-79	Good
56-65	Enough
40-55	Less
>40	Fail

Arikunto (2014, p. 207)

d. Statistical Analysis

Then to found out the significant between pre-test and post-test, the writer used Paired Sample t-test trough the statiscal package for social science (SPSS) computer program version 26.0. There were two hypotheses as the conclusion of this analysis steps. The hypotheses were as follow :

- Ho : there was no significance improvement after the treatment process
- Ha : there was significance improvement after the treatment process