CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

This chapter explains about research methodology. It covers research design, population and sample, data collection technique and research instruments, also data analysis technique.

A. Research Design

The design of this research is to find the reading strategies, which are the students of Islamic boarding school used. The researcher chooses the data in Islamic boarding school because it is very challenging to find out the previous studies, although there are similar studies, but not specifically in Islamic boarding school context. This research is very important for the students in order to know suitable strategies and decrease the level of difficulty while reading. The researcher use descriptive research which describe all of the students' strategy while reading by using an online platform. This study applied quantitative research, mainly on survey study. The researcher uses SPSS and Microsoft Excel as a statistical package to analyze the data from the questionnaire.

B. Population and Sample

The population of this research is 84 students of Islamic boarding school in private university. In addition, the learning activity of Islamic boarding school consists of Islamic religious learning and English proficiencies. The learning activities are scheduled every evening. Besides that, sometimes they also use English proficiencies as academic purposes in their department.

This study consists of various majors and age from university students at Islamic boarding school. Most of the students' are from the Islamic Religious Faculty. The researcher chooses this boarding school because as university students, reading does not have a certain restriction on every department, however, every student can seek information through reading and want to find strategy when reading. Moreover, they are still learning reading in English at Islamic boarding school.

In this research, the sample were 71 respondents. Obtained from a total population of 84 students. Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2007) explained that, deciding the number of samples in research is based on the total of population. There are 3 beliefs in prediction sampling that are 90%, 95%, and 99%. The researcher uses 95% for confidence level and 5% for margin of error.

Table 2. Table of Cohen and Morrison

Population	Confidence level 90 per cent			Confidence level 95 per cent			Confidence level 99 per cent		
	Confi-dence	Confi-dence	Confi-dence	Confi-dence	Confi-dence	Confi-dence	Confi-dence	Confi-dence	Confi-dence
30	27	28	29	28	29	29	29	29	30
50	42	45	47	44	46	48	46	48	49
75	59	64	68	63	67	70	67	70	72
100	73	81	88	79	86	91	87	91	95
120	83	94	104	91	100	108	102	108	113
150	97	111	125	108	120	132	122	131	139
200	115	136	158	132	150	168	154	168	180
250	130	157	188	151	176	203	182	201	220
300	143	176	215	168	200	234	207	233	258
350	153	192	239	183	221	264	229	262	294
400	162	206	262	196	240	291	250	289	329
450	170	219	282	207	257	317	268	314	362
500	176	230	301	217	273	340	285	337	393
600	187	249	335	234	300	384	315	380	453
650	192	257	350	241	312	404	328	400	481
700	196	265	364	248	323	423	341	418	507
800	203	278	389	260	343	457	363	452	558
900	209	289	411	269	360	468	382	482	605
1,000	214	298	431	278	375	516	399	509	648
1,100	218	307	448	285	388	542	414	534	689
1,200	222	314	464	291	400	565	427	556	727
1,300	225	321	478	297	411	586	439	577	762
1,400	228	326	491	301	420	606	450	596	796
1,500	230	331	503	306	429	624	460	613	827
2,000	240	351	549	322	462	696	498	683	959
2,500	246	364	581	333	484	749	524	733	1,061
5,000	258	392	657	357	536	879	586	859	1,347
7,500	263	403	687	365	556	934	610	911	1,480
10,000	265	408	703	370	566	964	622	939	1,556
20,000	269	417	729	377	583	1,013	642	986	1,688
30,000	270	419	738	379	588	1,030	649	1,002	1,737
40,000	270	421	742	381	591	1,039	653	1,011	1,762
50,000	271	422	745	381	593	1,045	655	1,016	1,778
100,000	272	424	751	383	597	1,056	659	1,026	1,810
150,000	272	424	752	383	598	1,060	661	1,030	1,821
200,000	272	424	753	383	598	1,061	661	1,031	1,826
250,000	272	425	754	384	599	1,063	662	1,033	1,830
500,000	272	425	755	384	600	1,065	663	1,035	1,837
1,000,000	272	425	756	384	600	1,066	663	1,036	1,840

C. Data Collection Technique and Research Instruments

This study describes data collection techniques such as instrument, validity, and reliability.

1. Instruments

In this part, the researcher explains the technique about collecting the data by instrument as a result. It is important for collecting information from respondents using the questionnaire as a part of the research instrument (Polit and Hungler, 1997). The researcher uses google form to delivering the questionnaire as a survey. This is user-friendly, effective, and without using additional cost.

In this study, the researcher chooses Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) questionnaire as the main instrument in data. This study explores on the students report in reading strategies while reading English materials. The writer gains SORS instrument based on the Metacognitive Awareness Reading Strategies Inventory (MARSI). It is originally developed by Mokhtari and Richard (2002) and consulted with expert judgment. The researcher adapted the questionnaire by translated into Bahasa Indonesia. In the use of questionnaire, there are 30 main questions about what strategies that the students used while reading English materials. Then, they have to answer it with Likert scale from level 1 (never) and level 5 (always). The questionnaire consists of three domain strategies, there are Global Strategies (13 items), Problem-solving Strategies (8 items), and Support Strategies (9 items).

2. Validity

The use of reading strategies measured using Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) developed by Mokhtari and Sheorey (2002) and translated into the Indonesian language. The original Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) was validated (Cronbach's alpha= 0.93). It means that the instrument was valid to be used in order to measure the reading strategies. Based on Cohen et al (2007), this is the table of Cronbach' alpha coefficient that can be used:

Table 3. The criteria of Cronbach' alpha

Cronbach' alpha	Criteria
>0.90	Very highly reliable
0.80-0.90	Highly reliable
0.70-0.79	Reliable
0.60-0.69	Minimally reliable
<0.60	Unacceptability low reliability

This survey was tested in the United States at two universities (N=147) with interval of Cronbach' Alpha of SORS questionnaire is 0.93. It is indicates that the items of the questionnaire were very highly reliable and this instrument can be used to measure reading strategies use among adolescent adult.

3. Reliability

Mokhtari and Sheorey (2002) claimed, SORS was found to be 0.89 as internal reliability which tested in ESL learners as population and it showed the level of consistency with properly in determining awareness and perceived use of reading strategies in English among non-native learners.

The researcher found new validity and reliability with α 0.915 after adapted the questionnaire by translating it into Bahasa Indonesia. It means the instrument was valid to be used to measure reading strategies among non-native learners. For the result of validity each items can be found in appendix.

Scale: ALL VARIABLES

Table 4. Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	71	100.0
	Excluded[a]	0	.0
	Total	71	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Table 5. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.915	.920	30

Table 6. Scale Statistics

Mean	Variance	Std. Deviation	N of Items
1.1194E2	225.940	15.03129	30

D. Data Analysis Technique

The researcher take the same steps in accordance with this study.

a) The researcher makes literature reviews and chooses Survey of Reading Strategies (SORS) as instrument.

b) The researcher adapted SORS instrument by translating it into Bahasa Indonesia to collect the data.

c) Previewing and checking the items of questionnaire to make the respondents easy to understand.

d) Using Google form web for the data collection. Then, simply links into bit.ly.

e) Distribute the link to students of Islamic boarding school in their social media's group.

f) After the data received from Google form, the researcher using SPSS and Microsoft Excel to analyze the data descriptively.

g) After the data collected, the researcher determines the Standard Deviation (SD) and Mean by using formula = STDEVA and =AVERAGE.