

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

A. Research Design

The design of this research is purposed to identify which are the online reading strategies used by senior high school students. The researcher conducts this study at an Islamic private high school in Wonosari, Gunung Kidul. The place is chosen because this school implement online text in teaching and learning process. Moreover, this school have their own online educative application which is called EDUMU. Whereas, this school is located on rural which has low interest of reading online text. This is a survey study which the data is collected through questionnaire of Online Survey of Reading Strategies. The researcher use SPSS and Microsoft Excel as a tool to analyze the collected data.

B. Population and Sample

The population of this study is 83 senior high school students. The population includes students from grade 11 and 12 which at least they had one semester of using online reading text in learning process in senior high school which means they have more experience in reading online text. Moreover, the grade 11 and 12 were not separated between the boarding school students and the regular students like grade 10 which boarding school students and regular students are separated. From the population, the number of participants was 82. The sampling were calculated through Slovin formula such as shown in figure below.

$$n = \frac{N}{N.d^2 + 1}$$

Figure 2. Slovin Formula

As the population were calculated, the result of calculation shows that the sample are 82 participants. As the 3 participants were unavailable, thus total of participants were 79.

C. Data Collection Technique

This part explains the instruments, validity and reliability.

1. Research Instrument

This part explains about what is the used instrument to collect the data. Based the research design which is survey study, thus this study uses questionnaire as the instrument to collect data. Especially as the variable of the data is the online reading strategies, the researcher decided to adapt the Online Survey Of Reading Strategies questionnaire (Anderson, 2003). The researcher adapted these two questionnaires by conducting deleting and adding process (Widoyoko, 2012). The main questionnaire used was Anderson's (2003) which originally contained 38 of items then reduced to 32 items because the 5 items were related to online reading strategies in English online text while the 1 items were invalid. The 14 items are Global Reading Strategies domain, the 12 are Problem Solving Strategies domain, and 7 items of Support Strategies domain. The Anderson's (2003) questionnaire

itself was adapted from Sheorey and Mokhtari's (2001) Survey Of Reading Strategies (SORS) questionnaire. Later it was added with 8 items of Shen's (2006) questionnaire as the complementary questionnaire. The questionnaire was Likert scaled from 1 (never) to 5 (always). It was also translated to Bahasa Indonesia to make sure respondent understand the navigation of the questionnaire. There were two content validation method that were used in this study. The first was back-translation method in which the researcher translated the questionnaire from English to Bahasa Indonesia, and retranslated the items back to English. In the end, the researcher translated the items back to Bahasa Indonesia. The second one was expert judgment method. The lecturer as research supervisor and the teacher in the school became the validator upon the translation results. From these two method, it was found that no significant evaluation that required the researcher to revise the translation.

2. Instrument Validity

The instrument is from Anderson (2003) were translated into Bahasa Indonesia as the researchers found that the respondents does not learn English as their focus, moreover they are EFL learners. All the items validity were calculated through SPSS and it found that from the 33 items there is 1 invalid item, which is "I read online text for entertainment". The result of the calculation is shown in the table below:

Table 2. Items validity

Question	r	r	Judgement	Question	r	r	Judgement
	count	table			count	table	t
Q1	0.449	0.221	Valid	Q18	0.565	0.221	Valid
Q2	0.425	0.221	Valid	Q19	0.631	0.221	Valid
Q3	0.566	0.221	Valid	Q20	0.650	0.221	Valid
Q4	0.505	0.221	Valid	Q21	0.507	0.221	Valid
Q5	0.412	0.221	Valid	Q22	0.606	0.221	Valid
Q6	0.498	0.221	Valid	Q23	0.565	0.221	Valid
Q7	0.508	0.221	Valid	Q24	0.587	0.221	Valid
Q8	0.417	0.221	Valid	Q25	0.533	0.221	Valid
Q9	0.410	0.221	Valid	Q26	0.714	0.221	Valid
Q10	0.352	0.221	Valid	Q27	0.723	0.221	Valid
Q11	0.534	0.221	Valid	Q28	0.606	0.221	Valid
Q12	0.332	0.221	Valid	Q29	0.572	0.221	Valid
Q13	0.500	0.221	Valid	Q30	0.628	0.221	Valid
Q14	0.589	0.221	Valid	Q31	0.189	0.221	Invalid
Q15	0.527	0.221	Valid	Q32	0.607	0.221	Valid
Q16	0.471	0.221	Valid	Q33	0.449	0.221	Valid
Q17	0.556	0.221	Valid				

3. Instrument Reliability

Cohen et al (2007) defines reliability as the consistency of the instrument. Which means that if the questionnaire is tested to the similar target of respondent and the similar context or it is used more than once, it would be a constant result, which means that it is considered as reliable instrument. Anderson's (2003) OSORS instrument itself has 0.92 overall of Cronbach's Alpha. Meanwhile the translated version has 0.918 overall of Cronbach's Alpha. Meanwhile for each domain, Global Strategies has 0.822 of Cronbach's Alpha, Problem Solving Strategies has 0.855, and Support Strategies has 0.762 which means this instrument fulfill the criteria of reliability.

Table 3. Case Processing Summary

	N	%
Cases		
Valid	79	100.0
Excluded ^a	0	.0
Total	79	100.0

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

Table 4. Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.918	33

4. Data Analysis Technique

There are some steps of creating, collecting, and analyzing data

- a. The researcher finds the OSORS instrument, adapt it and translate it into Bahasa Indonesia
- b. Making sure that the items are understandable to the respondents.
- c. Prints the instrument.
- d. Goes to the high school and distributes the printed questionnaires to the respondents.
- e. After collected the data, the researcher inputs the data to Microsoft Excel 2010.
- f. Calculates the data validity and reliability by using SPSS.
- g. Determines the mean and standard deviation with formula =AVERAGE and =STDEVA and indicating classes according to mean (high mean= 3.5 or higher), (moderate mean= 2.5 - 3.4), and (low mean= 2.4 or lower).

