

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

This research is a type of qualitative research. The qualitative research approach basically utilizes data in the form of narratives, detailed stories, and expressions from conversations with participants or informants. These data can be obtained from data collection in the form of semi-structured interviews and semi-participant observations. This research was carried out to describe or explain an event or occurrence of something to seek and find meaning in its true context.

In this research, it explains or describes the formulation of the problem, namely how the role of the teacher as a mediator and facilitator in developing students' reading comprehension through the webtoon application at MAN 1 Medan. Therefore, the appropriate research method used is qualitative research method. This research was conducted in 2024 at MAN 1 Medan which is located on Jl. Williem Iskandar No. 7B. Kel. Sidorejo Hilir, Kec. Medan Tembung, Medan City, North Sumatera, 20222.

#### **3.2. Research Setting**

The research setting is the location or place where the research was conducted. The research was conducted at MAN 1 Medan. Geographically, MAN 1 Medan is located in a strategic area between Medan City and Deli Serdang Regency and can be reached by public transportation. For learning and teaching activities, it is very good because it is located in the suburbs away from the noise of vehicle, many residents and factories. More precisely the location of MAN 1 Medan is on Jl. Williem Iskandar No. 7B. Kel. Sidorejo Hilir, Kec. Medan Tembung, Medan City, North Sumatera, 20222. MAN 1 Medan has a total of 2.092 students and they come from various social classes, ranging from lower to upper middle class. Some are children employees of private and government companies.

### 3.3. Data and Data Source

In this research, researchers used data and data sources. The type of data needed in this research is qualitative data. In this research, data was obtained by observation and interviews. Data and data sources are important components in qualitative research. This research was conducted at MAN 1 Medan where the primary sources or subject of this research is the English teacher of MAN 1 Medan. The primary data or object of this research is the role of teachers in developing students' reading comprehension skills by using webtoon applications. The population of this research is English teachers of MAN 1 Medan who use or practice the webtoon application as a learning medium to improve students' reading comprehension skills. The population in this research consisted of one English teacher.

### 3.4. Technique of Collecting Data

The data collection methods in this research are semi-participant observation, semi-structured interviews and documentation, because for researchers who use a qualitative approach, phenomena can be understood well.

#### 1. Semi-participant Observation

Unstructured observation or semi-participant observation is the implementation of observations made by researchers that are not systematically arranged. Because in qualitative research, the research focus is not yet clear and will develop during observation activities. In making observations, researchers do not use standardized instruments but only in the form of observation signs.

By using this type of observation, researchers observe events that occur in the field naturally, where researchers visit the research location, namely MAN 1 Medan. In this way, researchers can see an overview of the teacher's role in developing reading comprehension using webtoon applications, such as how the teacher's role as a mediator and facilitator in using webtoon applications to improve students' reading comprehension.

In this observation, researchers are not involved in their activities, researchers only observe and record all activities in accordance with the formulation of the problem. This observation will be carried out in the classroom

during the learning process, starting from the beginning of the lesson until the lesson was over. The objects in this observation are English teachers and students of class XI SAINS A-1 MAN 1 Medan. From these data, researchers can draw conclusions about the effect of using Webtoon media in learning.

## 2. Semi-structured Interview

In this research, researchers used semi-structured interviews. Because it is possible to add new questions when the interview session is ongoing with the aim of clarifying information that is deemed less detailed. This semi-structured interview method is used to reveal the formulation of the problem in this research, namely how the teacher's role as a mediator and facilitator in developing students' reading comprehension skills using webtoon applications.

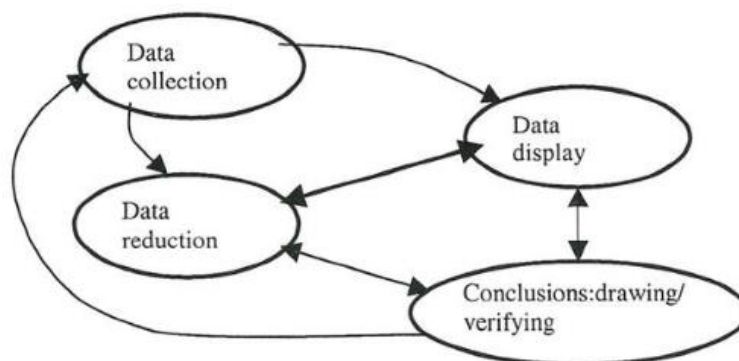
## 3. Documentation

Documentation is any evidentiary process based on any source, be it written, oral, pictorial or archaeological. In documentation, researchers record the teaching and learning process in the classroom and record student performance in the classroom. The tools used in the documentation method in this study are cameras, voice recorders, pictures or videos.

### **3.5. Technique of Analyzing Data**

Researchers conducted data analysis using the Miles and Huberman model. In qualitative research, data analysis is carried out during data collection and after data collection is complete. At the time of the interview, the researcher analyzed the responses and words of the interviewees. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and take place continuously until completion, so that the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. (Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, 1994)

The following is a further explanation of the three streams:



**Figure 3. 1 Components In Data Analysis (Interactive Model)**

### 1. Data Reduction

The purpose of reducing data is to provide a clear picture so that the author can more easily collect data from interviews, documentation, and observations. This is done by summarizing, selecting and focusing on important things, then discarding unnecessary ones. At this stage, researchers analyze the summarized data to select the most important information and discard the unimportant ones. Field data will be recorded thoroughly and in depth before being compiled.

### 2. Data Display

Data Presentation is the process of data obtained from the field related to all research problems in accordance with the problem formulation. Data is usually presented in the form of a story or text. After the data is reduced, the next step is to display it. This data can be presented in the form of charts, brief descriptions, flowcharts, relationships between categories, and so on. The goal is to make it easier for people to understand what is happening.

In this research, the presentation of data regarding how the teacher's role as a mediator and facilitator in developing students' reading comprehension skills using webtoon applications at MAN 1 Medan, is presented in the form of presenting qualitative data in the form of narrative text (in the form of field notes) with the aim of being designed to combine information arranged in a cohesive and easy to understand manner.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

Initial conclusions are provisional, and will change when new data is obtained in subsequent data collection. During direct research, field findings can be verified by reviewing field notes to provide confirmation to informants. Drawing conclusions is the result of research that determines the focus of research based on the results of data analysis. Researchers draw conclusions by reviewing data from survey results, observations, interviews, and documentation. Then make general conclusions by comparing the data and theories found as a result of the research report that has been conducted.

### 3.6. Data Trustworthiness

Data trustworthiness checking is carried out by researchers to produce data that can be accounted for and trusted scientifically with a high level of credibility. This is done to reduce errors in the process of obtaining research data which of course has an impact on the validity of the final results of the study. Data trustworthiness in qualitative research includes tests, credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The explanation of each of these techniques is as follows:

#### 1. Credibility

Credibility is a measure of the truth of the data collected, which describes how similar the researcher's ideas are to the results of the research. The criteria for the degree of data credibility are used to determine the trustworthiness of this research data. The purpose of this degree of data credibility is to prove that the information collected by researchers is in accordance with the facts in the field. Qualitative research data credibility consists of extension, increasing persistence, triangulation, using reference materials, and member checks. In this study, the triangulation method is used to check the credibility of data by using something outside the data to compare or use as a comparison.

Triangulation can be done by checking how researchers understand what informants tell them and how informants understand them. In testing this level of credibility, triangulation is the process of checking data from various sources in various ways and at different times. In general, there are three types of

triangulation, namely source triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation. In this research, researchers will use triangulation of source and techniques.

a) Source Triangulation

Source triangulation tests the credibility of data by looking at data from various sources. In this research, data will be obtained through semi-participant observation, semi-structured interviews, and documentation with resource persons.

b) Technical Triangulation

Technical triangulation is a technique to test the credibility of data by checking with the same source but with different techniques. In this research, the implementation of triangulation techniques that will be used to obtain data can be achieved by comparing the results of semi-participant observations with the results of semi-structured interviews, comparing the results of semi-structured interviews with the contents of a document related to the research focus. Thus, what is obtained from data sources can be verified when compared with similar data obtained from other different sources.

2. Transferability

In qualitative research, transferability relates to research results and how they can be used or applied elsewhere. To get a high level of transferability, researchers must have the ability to think about and critically analyze the results of their research, and reveal the important meaning of their findings. If the research meets the transferability requirements, that is, if the reader has a clear understanding of the research results, then the research can be transferred. High transferability values are always sought so that they can be referred to, studied, and used elsewhere.

Transferability in this research is presented through a detailed description. Transferability testing is carried out with the aim that other people can understand the results of research on the role of teachers in improving students' reading comprehension and how the results of research can be applied elsewhere.

### 3. Dependability

Dependability is an examination of whether the data with informants as sources and methods used show high rationality. This technique is used to prove that research findings can show stability and consistency during the research process, both in data collection, interpretation of results, and results reports.

In this research, dependability was carried out by evaluating or criticizing the results of research on the role of teachers in improving students' reading comprehension.

### 4. Confirmability

Confirmability and dependability can be tested simultaneously because they are similar. Confirmability is testing the results and process of research so that it meets the confirmability standard. This confirmability standard means that a researcher reports the results of the research after conducting a series of research in the field. To ensure that the data obtained is objective, confirmability is required. This depends on the number of people who will agree with the opinions and results of the researcher. If it has been approved by many people, it can be considered objective, but the focus remains on the data.

To determine the certainty of data in this research is done by confirming the data to key informants. To maintain the truth and objectivity of the research results, it is necessary to conduct an audit trail. Audit trail is an examination of the data to ensure that the things reported are what they are so that they can be traced or followed. Field notes, descriptions, analysis, synthesis, and interpretation of data can be used to complete the audit trail. In addition, a report on the data collection process can also be done.