

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

1. Form of Research

Before we know the research design, it's better to know what the meaning of research is briefly defined. As stated by Ary et.al (1985: 21) "Research may be defined as the application of the scientific approach to the study of a problem". Problem is something which has to be solved. Thus, research is required to look for the answer relate with problem which want to be solved. In research, the researcher must have design to make easy in analyzing the data. A research design is a plan or strategy for conducting the research. It is required to get dependable and useful information. To know what design which should be taken by the researcher, the first the researcher has to look at the problem of research.

As stated in problems of the research, this research is conducted to investigate the kind of out-of-class language activities that carry out by English Students of IKIP PGRI Pontianak. In order to reach the main purpose of the research, the suitable method should be used. To fulfill the requirements of a research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive.

Based on Creswell (2009), defines qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The key idea of qualitative research is to learn about the problem or issue from informants and to address the research to obtain that information. Razavieh et al (2002) also states that qualitative research is conducted to describe the current status of phenomenon which exists at the time of study. Dealing with this research design, the researcher used

descriptive qualitative research that includes detailed descriptions about the phenomenon.

B. Subject of Research

According to (Arikunto, 2016) stated that the subject of research is to limit the subject of research as an object, thing or person where the data for the research variable is inherent, and at issue. In this research, the subjects are English Department students of the academic Year 2022/2023 of IKIP PGRI Pontianak. Researcher chose sixth semester students because they are in the sixth semester and have taken all courses from first semester until sixth semester in English Language Department. This is one of the reasons the students are appropriate to be the subjects of this research.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In order to obtain the data, the researcher should have a strong and reliable techniques in collecting the data. The questionnaire technique was used to collected the data. The technique was suitable for the researcher to get some information from the subjects. In order to received more information and acceptable data the researcher was used interview guideline with the college students in IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

1. Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher used the questionnaire as the techniques of collecting the data .According to Cohen (2007) the questionnaire is a widely used and useful instrument for collecting survey information, providing structured, often numerical data, being able to be administered without the presence of the writer, and often being comparatively straightforward to analyze. The questionnaire will always be an intrusion into the life of the respondent, be it in terms of time taken to complete the instrument, the level of threat or sensitivity of the questions, or the possible invasion of privacy.

2. Interview

In order to answer the second research questions of the study, the researcher used interview as the data collection to gain deeper information from the students. Esterberg (2002) says that interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic.

D. Tool of Data Collection

In collecting data, the researcher used the instrument to get the information needed that related to the research. Instrument was tool developed by researcher to achieve their stated objectives when carried out a research study. The use of research instrument was leading the researcher in gathered the information or data needed that related to this research. In this research, the researcher was used open-ended questionnaire and interview to completed the data.

1. Open-Ended Questionnaire

The format question of the questionnaire in this research was used a open-ended form. The researcher has designed the questionnaire by adapted the experts.

2. Interview

To gain more information from the students, the researcher used interview. There are three kinds of interview: unstructured interview, semi-structured interview, and structured interview. In unstructured interview, there is no specific systematical question to be asked toward the respondent. Conversely, in doing structured interview, the direction of interview is clear based on the prepared list-questions. The last, semi-structured is the combination of both structured and unstructured interview.

In this research, the researcher used a semi-structured interview to collect students' opinion. Semi-structured interview is a way of collecting data in which she or he has prepared an interview guide before doing

interview but does not strictly follow to it either in terms of the precise wording of questions or the order of questions (Braun & Clarke, 2013). In conducting interview, students answered eight open-ended questions related to their opinion of out-of-class language learning activities.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

1. Questionnaire

The data gathered in this study which was in the form of the questionnaire and the open-ended questions were analyzed. In this study, in order to know how frequent they did the out of class language learning activities, the researcher summed all the responses. In other words, all the responses counted by summing the number of responses, then the analysis is explained in the form of paragraph.

In order to operationalize this concept, this study used two kinds of measurement: frequency and classification. To gauge the frequency, a 5-point Likert scale is employed (5=very often, 4=often, 3=sometimes, 2=rarely, 1=never). As for the classification, this research adapted Benson's (2011) theoretical framework which groups out of class languages activities into three broad kinds self-instruction activities, naturalistic activities, and self-naturalistic activities.

Roopa and Rani (2017: 274) stated that Likert scale is a psychometric scale commonly involved in research that employs questionnaires to measure social attitudes. The students were choosing only the best answers that suitable to themselves. Questionnaire contained 18 questions that need to be responded by the students. The questions were provided 5 choices as the frequency of their activity in writing. According to Creswell (2012: 395) the author used different types of closed-ended questions for variety, from checking the appropriate response to an extent of frequency scale.

Data analysis results from the questionnaire were first converted into numbers and presented into tables. The mean scores for each activity were calculated in order to gain a preliminary data of frequency of students' out-

of-class language learning activities. After that, the data were analyzed by classifying the activities based on Benson's kinds of language activities.

The researcher spread the close-ended questionnaire through the google form link which had made by the researcher to the sixth semester students of IKIP PGRI Pontianak. Thus, the questionnaire was consisting of 14 questions about the kinds of out-ofclas language learning activities that engage by students. After the researcher got the data from the students' responses, the researcher tidied up the data then coding the data into a table in order the researcher got easier to figure out the result.

2. Interview

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982) Analysis data is the effort made by way of working with data, organize data, choose it to units that can be managed, seek and field patterns, discovering what is important and what is learned, and decide what can be told to others. There are some data analysis procedures used in this study suggested by Miles and Huberman as cited in Damayanti (2014) they are:

a. Data reduction

Data reduction is started by explaining, selecting the basic things, focusing on something important to the content of data which derives from the field, so the data reduced can give description deeply to the observation result. In this research, data reduction is done by making summary contact, developing category coding, and data selection.

b. Data Display

Data display is the process showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order that the data collected is mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion.

c. Verification and Conclusion

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion verified to the notes taken and furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is

the process of drawing the content of data collected the form of a good statement and having clear data. Later, the findings of the interview would be presented in descriptive explanation. All the data from the interview were recorded using mobile phone and most of their parts are transcribed and coded.

F. Research Procedure

1. Planning

The researcher began the research by making some questions related to the research topic. There are two major research questions in this study, "What kinds of out-of-class language activities were the eighth grade students engaged in, and how frequent these activities employed?" and "what are the students' opinion about their out-of-class language learning experiences?". To support the study, the researcher planned to use survey method. As Ary et al. (2010) points out that survey method begins with a question that the researcher believes can be answered most appropriately by means of the survey method. After that, the researcher looked for literature review in order to support and to enrich the topic being discussed in this study.

2. Defining the Population

According to Ary et al (2010) the defining population is essential for identifying the appropriate subjects to select and knowing to whom the results can be generalized. The population of this study was the sixth semester students of English education program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

3. Sampling

The researcher decided to choose sixth semester students of English education study program as the sample of this research .To support the main data in the questionnaire, the researcher interviewing 4 participants. As stated by Ary et al. (2010), it is important to select a sample that will provide similar results to those that would have been obtained if the entire population had been surveyed. In the interview section, the researcher was

intended to know students' opinion about out-of-class language learning experiences.

4. Construction the Instrument

According to Ary et al. (2010), there are two basic types of data gathering. There are interviews and questionnaire. The researcher used those two instruments in this research. The questionnaire in this study was the open-ended questionnaire. The researcher distributed the questionnaire in the format of Google form. For the interview, the researcher used semi structured interview. The interviewer read the questions to the respondents in face-to-face setting and recorded the answer.

5. Conducting the Survey

In this section, the researcher made the questionnaire and the questions of the interview which were adapted from experts. The researcher distributed the questionnaire to all the students and interviewed four of them. In order to attain the data, the researcher asked permission to the college to do the research. After that, the researcher gave the questionnaire on 3rd of June 2023. The researcher distributed questionnaire to sixth semester students of English education program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

As the result, the 64 questionnaire were filled by students.

6. Processing the Data

This is the last section of the research procedure. In this section the researcher interpreted the data in the form of an mean score and contrasting the findings with the previous research. In processing the data, the researcher analyzed the data to attain the information which can be used to answer the research problem and draw a conclusion.