#### **CHAPTER III**

# **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

# A. Research Design

The knowledge claims that the strategies and the method all contribute to a research approach that tends to be more quantitative, qualitative or mixed<sup>1</sup>. In general, the research has tree method to gather the data, those are quantitative, qualitative and mixed method which is combining between quantitative and qualitative. The result of data can be classified into two techniques, quantitative data and qualitative data<sup>2</sup>. This researcher deals with quantitative method to conduct this research, and the data will be described in the next chapter. The researcher tends to use quantitative method because this research uses numeric to describe the result of data. According to Sugiyono<sup>3</sup>, The quantitative data is the numeric data or qualitative data became numeric which has popular with scoring.

The researcher used questionnaire to get the data. First, the questionnaire was given for the students to answer the first research problem and the second research problem. Throughquestionnaire, the researcher wants to know about what the most strategy used by students in summarizing academic journal article and about what the most of students' problem faced

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>John W. Creswell. *Research Design; Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed method approach.* Second Edition

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Sugiyono.*Statistikauntukpenelitian*.(Alfabeta. Bandung, 2007)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Sugiyono.*Statistikauntukpenelitian*......33

when summarizing. The researcher then analyzed the data and calculated the result of the data in precentage form.

The last is the researcher described the result of both analyzing to show what the most strategy the students used to summarize and what the major problem they faced when summarizing.

# **B.** Setting of the Study

The setting of this research would be English Teacher Education Department in Faculty of Tarbiyahand Teachers Training of UIN SunanAmpel Surabaya. The researcher choose English Teacher Education Department to conducting the research because the academic journal article was included the material in their learning. Then, this research took thefourth semester class in conducting the research because the academic journal article as the material in reading class. In the reading course outlinelist of reading class there was summarization lesson in their content. Furthermore, this research focused on students' summarizing. Strategy in addition, the reason of conducting the research in this department is the finding of this research benefits for this department to increase students' summarizing skill. Because of the technique of summarize academic journal article will be the one of necessary for the students in doing their thesis. The students need academic journal as reference for their thesis. The students need to find out the main idea from the journal, and this is one of technique of summarization.

# C. Data and Source of Data

Source of the data is the important thing in research. The sources of data in this research are:

- 1. The students of 4<sup>th</sup> semester English Education Department UINSA Surabaya. The Students were the primary source of data from which the researcher analyzed their strategy to summarize an academic journal article and their problem have they faced
- 2. The students' summary and questionnaire were the data which the researcher analyzed to get the answers of the research problem.

# **D. Research Procedure**

The researcher used some procedures to conduct this research in order to find out the valid data to answer the research problems. The procedures were:

- 1. The researcher gave the application thesis form to the department. The format of the form have formulated by the department.
- 2. The researcher wrote a research proposal by guidance of the lecturer and neededtheir approval to join the proposal exam. Furthermore, the research proposal was proposed to the lecturer in department who has responsible for approving thesis.
- 3. The researcher prepared the instruments to get the data.

- a. Firstly, the researcher made the questionnaire which contained of 50 questions. 40 questions were about students strategies to summarize, and 10 questions related the students' problem when they summarized.
- b. Secondly, after the questionnaire was done, the researcher asked the lecture which pretended in reading to validate the questionnaire.
- 4. The researcher doing the research
  - a. The researcher took permission to the lecturer of the reading class at fourth semester and also to the students. Then, the researcher asked the students to participate in this research by filling the questionnaire and giving permission to the researcher to analyze their summary.
    - b. The researcher conducted the research and collected any data needed in the time have decided. The researcher gave the questionnaire to the students after the reading class was over and also asked the students' summary from the lecturer.
- 5. The last, the researcher analyzed the data and made the result and described the result in the next chapter, thenmade the conclusion.

# **E. Data Collection Techniques**

The researcher used questionnaire to get the information or the data to answer the first and the second research problems. Questionnaire is a set of questions for getting the information from the sample<sup>4</sup>. In this case, the researcher used questionnaire to get the data related to the first and the second questions. This questionnaire aims to know how the students summarized the academic journal article and what their problemswhere when summarizing. The researcher used the questionnaire adopted by Ambrose Bruce Chimbganda<sup>5</sup> that contain of questions about the strategies before summarizing activity took place, do summarize and after summarize. So, the questionnaire is discovering the answer of research questions.

F. Data Collection Instrument

Research instrument is what the researcher used to collect the information. It can be a helpful tool to the researcher's study. According to Arikunto, *"instrument is a tool or facility used by the researcher to collect the data in order make her/his research easy and to get better result"*.<sup>6</sup>The instrument to collect the data from the problem of the study can be defined as follow:

The researcher used questionnaire that was adopted by Ambrose Bruce Chimbganda have used in his research to finish their dissertation. The questionnaire contained of 50 questions and answerd choice. The 40 questions

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>SuharsimiArikunto. "Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik" (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2006), P.151.

in this questionnaire were about the students' strategy in summarizing the academic journal article that was included before summarizing, duringsummarizing, and after summarizing. Then the researcher added the 10 questions to get the information about the problem of students in summarizing. The questionnaire instrument the researcher used in this study was "rating scales". It contains the set of questions for gathering information.

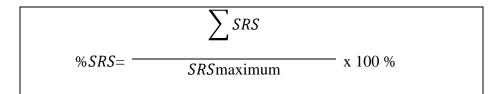
# G. Data Analysis Techniques

In this case, the researcher analyzed all of the data from the result of questionnaires. The data analysis procedures were defined below:

The students' answer questionnaire was arranged based on the likert scale. The scale form in the questionnaire for the first research question is:

- Strongly disagree: 1
- Disagree: 2
- Agree: 3
- Strongly agree: 4

After the questionnaires was done, the researcher calculated with the every single question in percentage form and counted the students' answer through the formula below:



Information:

| $\sum SRS$                  | : The total of students' answer score was obtained by        |
|-----------------------------|--|
|                             | calculating SRS(SA + SRSA + SRSD + SRSSD)                    |
| <i>SRS</i> Maximum          | : $\sum R \times$ the best score choice<br>$\sum R \times 4$ |
| The scale form in<br>1. Nev | the questionnaire for the second research question is:       |

- 2. Infrequently: 2
- 3. Sometime: 3
- 4. Always: 4

The way to calculate the data wasthe same as above. The researcher analyzed the questionnaire about the students' strategy first, then the questionnaire about the students' problem.

The percentage result is measured by using likert scale. It is explained as follows:

# Table 3.1

| Percentage | Criterion   |
|------------|-------------|
| 0%-25%     | Very weak   |
| 26%-50%    | Weak        |
| 51%-75%    | Strong      |
| 76%-100%   | Very strong |

Percentages students' criteria of respond the questionnaire

After all the data have been analyzed, the researcher crosschecked, combined and selected those data to find out the answer of the research problems.