CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the procedures of conducting the research, it covers research approach and design, researcher presence, research setting which consists of the location and the time, research subject including population and sample, data and source of data, Data collection technique and research instruments, data analysis technique, trustworthy and research stages.

A. Approach and Research Design

Method is like a guide in a research activity that must be arranged to make the field study easy to interpret toward the truth. According to Mardalis,

"Method is technical way that done in the research process, while the study was interpreted as an effort in the field of science that is run to obtain the fact and principles consciously and systematically to bring of truth".¹

In this research, the researcher used Qualitative Method as the approach since this research will describe the students' considerations in selecting data collection instrument in sufficient detail with word exploration. According to Creswell,

> "Qualitative method is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data

¹ Mardalis, Metode Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Proposal (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 1995), 24.

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".²

It means that qualitative method is a research which more focuses on the society to find the real fact about something. The qualitative research will explore all of the data collected and analyze it by interpreting the meaning of the data.

Furthermore, dealing with qualitative research, it has many different research designs. Research design is all of the strategy produced from the researchers' imagination which is used as a guide to collect and analyze the data in term of science.³ Since this research intends to explore the students' opinion about their consideration in selecting data collection instrument, this study called as exploratory research. Exploratory research is like investigating some condition which is known or have not known before. Sekaran defines exploratory research as a study where the researcher knows little about certain situation, or he has no information on how similar research problems have been solved. Therefore, preliminary work needs to be done to comprehend the nature of the problem.⁴

² John Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (United States of America: Sage Publication, 2009), 1.

³ Paul S gray, John Williamson, David Karp, and John Dalphin, *The Research Imagination: An introduction to qualitative and quantitative method* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 34.

⁴ Phyllis Therenou, Ross Donohue and Brian Couper, *Management Research Methods* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2017), 5-6.

B. Researcher Presence

The researcher conducted in this study as a non-participant observer. Non-participant observer means the researcher do not reach the full involvement in participants' activity.⁵ Therefore, the researcher came to the students for having interview. The interview itself was done outside the class. In this case, the researcher did not introduce herself or bother the class, so it did not bother both of the students and the lecturer in teaching and learning activity.

C. Research Setting

1. Location

The location of the study means where the researcher did the research activity, including collecting the data, data analyzing, and so on. This research took place on English Teacher Education Department UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya which is located on Jl. Jend Achmad. Yani 117 Surabaya, telp. (031) 8410298, 8413300 fax. (031) 8413300.

2. Time

The time of the study is when the researcher did the research especially for collecting the data. This research started from May, 6^{th} 2015 up to June, 5^{th} 2015.

⁵ J. Amos Hatch. *Doing Qualitative Research in Education Settings*.(Albany: State University of New York, 2002), 72 and 77.

D. Research Subject

1. Population

Mostly, a research has a specific population to which the findings should be applied. According to Arikunto, Population is the whole subject of the research.⁶ It means that population is all of people who will be engaged in a research as the respondents. In this study the population is the English Teacher Education Department students, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya who wrote proposal in writing IV whether in year 2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and so on.

2. Sample

Sample is the process of selecting a number of individuals (object of research) for a study such the individual (the object of study) is representative of a larger group on the selected object.⁷ In a simple word, sample is some people who represented the population as the subject of a research. In this study the sample was the students in the sixth semester of English Teacher Education Department of Education and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya who take the writing proposal class in the previous semester. There were eighty three students in this writing proposal class which were divided into four classes, but three of them could not be the respondents. It was because there were two students who did not

⁶ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek (Jakarta:* PT. Rineka Cipta, 2004), 130.

⁷ Sumanto, Metode Penelitian Sosial & Pendidikan (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 1995), 39.

submit the proposal, so they could not be interviewed since the researcher assumed that they did not make the proposal and did not know the process of making proposal including about selecting the data collection instrument. Then, there was a student who did not want to be interviewed for certain reason. Therefore, the total of the sample in his research were 80 students. The reason why the researcher chose them as the sample was because they have made a proposal which means they knew and experience the way to write a proposal including in selecting data collection instrument process, and because they have gotten research method subject.

E. Data and Source of Data

In this research, the data needed to answer the question was the result of the interview of the students. It was answer of the students about their consideration when they select data collection instrument. Then, the source of this data absolutely was the students of English Teacher Education Department students in the sixth semester who take writing IV class which has been explained in the previous part about population and sample above.

F. Data Collection Technique and Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher used interview as the data collection technique to gain the information of what the students' consideration in selecting data collection instrument are. The interview was semi- structured interview because it conducted using predetermined question with enough flexibility of exploring their opinion. It is like what David Wilkinson and Peter Birmingham say,

"The interviewer directs the interview more closely. More questions are predetermined than with the unstructured interview, though there is sufficient flexibility to allow the interviewee an opportunity to shape the flow of information."⁸

Then, for the research instrument or data collection instrument of course the researcher used interview guide to direct the researcher in asking the information with the respondents. The interview guide contains five questions that aim to know the students' consideration in selecting data collection instrument. The initial questions are asked as the opening in interview which tends to bring the respondents to the topic and to review the students' knowledge about data collection instrument or research instrument. Then, the main question was formed in the fourth question. Finally the last question was the closing question. In the interview guideline, the researcher preferred to use term research instrument rather than data collection instrument to know the respondents' knowledge and general view about research instrument or data collection instrument itself. Here was the following questions in the interview guidline:

- 1. What do you know about research instrument?
- 2. Do you feel difficult in selecting research instrument?

⁸ David Wilkinson - Peter Birmingham, *Using Research Instrument* (London: Routletgefalmer, 2003), 45.

- 3. What makes you feel difficult to select the appropriate research instrument in your proposal?
- 4. What things do you consider before selecting research instrument?
- 5. What are the steps usually you do before selecting research instrument?

G. Data Analysis Technique

According to Bogdan and Biklen, data analysis is the process to arrange the result of the observation, recording, and other materials in order to ease in understanding and interpreting the data⁹. In line with qualitative method, the researcher analyzed the data descriptively. After getting the answers of the students about their consideration in selecting data collection instrument, the researcher then classify the whole of students' consideration in selecting data collection instrument into some categories then describe it one by one.

Finally, the researcher put the result of the data to be discussed in findings of the research. It would refer to the research questions as ensuring way whether the question is answered or not. In short, the data obtained from the interview were analyzed through these following detailed techniques:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction was used to choose the primary data that only needed by the researcher. Reducing data means to choose and focus on the

⁹ Bodgan - Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education* (United state of America: Pearson, 2007), 31.

main topic of the research¹⁰. In case of reducing the data, the researcher coded the data as follows:

- a. Categorizing the students' consideration into four big groups based on internal and external factor of consideration in selecting data collection instrument.
- b. Categorizing the types of each groups based on the similar answer of the students in considering internal or external factor of selecting data collection instrument.
- 2. Data Presentation

After conducting the technique of reducing data, then the researcher set the way to present the data. In qualitative method, the data presentation are formed in short essay, graphic, matrix, network, flowchart, etc.¹¹ By presenting the data, it would ease the researcher to understand the data that have been categorized before. In this study, the researcher presented the data as follows:

- Students' consideration in selecting data collection instrument a.
 - 1) Firstly, the researcher used the table to show the general categorization of students' consideration in selecting data collection instrument to ease the reader in understanding the big pictures of

¹⁰ Sugiyono. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan: Pendidikan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta Bandung, 2012), 338. ¹¹ Ibid., 341.

kinds of students' consideration in selecting data collection instrument.

- 2) Secondly, the researcher explained each categories in some passages including the detail of each categories. Here, the researcher also showed the reason of the categorization of students' consideration in selecting data collection instrument.
- 3) Thirdly, the researcher concluded the finding of the number of the students who included in each categories by using percentage.Here was the formula

Result = $\frac{the number of students who are}{The total number of respondents} \times 100 \% = ...\%$

Furthermore, the researcher also interpreted those data in discussion part based on the theory used in this study.

H. Trustworthiness

To meet the validity of the data toward the finding, the researcher conducted the research to all of the students from four classes in the writing proposal class. Then, to check the validity of findings, the researcher confirms the findings with the subjects of research and the theory used in this study.

I. Research Stages

1. Preliminary research

Preliminary research is important to decide whether this research is possible to be done or not. The preliminary research in this study as by having some discussion to the friends talking about the process in writing proposal including the methodology and the research instrument. It had been done on $16^{\text{th}} - 20^{\text{th}}$ March 2015. It gave enough information related to the students' difficulties in deciding the research methods or approach and in selecting research design including the research instrument or data collection instrument. It also gave the general view of the way they choose and designing research methodology in their proposal.

On the other hand, the researcher also did the document study of the students' proposal to see their data collection instrument whether it is appropriate to their research or not. Then, the researcher also looked for sources and previous research which had similar areas with this research. By doing those steps, the researcher expected that this research should be done because its importance.

2. Designing Investigation

In this step the researcher designed investigation by preparing the theory related to some considerations to select data collection instrument from some research method books. The researcher also made the interview guide as the tool to collect the data then.

3. Implementing Investigation

In term of implementing investigation, the researcher began to collect the data of students in the sixth semester who took writing proposal class in the previous semester. The researcher asked their permission whether the researcher was allowed to have an interview with them or not. After getting their permission, the researcher made appointment to meet and do the interview. Most of them were able to meet directly and had conversation face to face talking about the data collection instrument based on the questions in the interview guideline, but there were twelve students who could not be met directly for some reasons. Therefore, the researcher did the interview by calling them one by one by phone.

4. Analyzing and Concluding data

After obtaining the data, the researcher analyzed the data to get the answer of the research question. It was stated in data analysis technique above. Then, to find the result of the research, the research concluded the findings. The conclusion of this study was the final report of this study.