CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This research aims to investigate the students issues in using monolingual dictionary, this study runs in fourth semester students of English Teacher Education Department. This chapter explains the research design, the research subjects, the data and source, the research procedure, the data collection technique, the research instrument.

A. Research Subject

This research conducts in English Teacher Education Department (ETED) at Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, Sunan Ampel State Islamic University Surabaya that located in Jl. A.Yani 117 Surabaya. In this research, there are 26 students from fourth semester students whom entering critical reading in A-D class.

The researcher chooses fourth semester as object of study because, in this semester all materials also reading competence and quality grade of materials are increasing. Fourth semester students are focusing on English material deeply and students' level has classified. The research conducted in reading impetrative class because, reading is the most important skill to get specific information from various. Therefore, reading is a basic and complementary skill in language learning. By those reasons, that makes the researcher choose fourth semester

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

students and reading impetrative class as the place of the researcher held his study.

To choose object of study because to limit time, bugged and another limitation that researcher has, the researcher chooses sampling technique. Further, the researcher considered to use purposive sampling technique.

B. Research Design

The researcher prefers to do qualitative method, because the researcher wants to describe the data by using descriptive method to present the data of research. This research describes some event and comments recent the phenomena. This research aims to get information about the students' problems in using the monolingual dictionary by using research question the student capability to distinguish word classes. Besides, to see the problem deeply the researcher uses research question what the most students' experiences using monolingual dictionary. To generate data this research used descriptive qualitative.

In this occasion Susilo said that qualitative research is some process that depends on inductive understanding or personal approach.[82] It can be said that, qualitative research is some method that uses data that based on personality. Other argument has present by Ary in his book that translated by Furqon also states that descriptive qualitative is designed to get information about indication

[82]Susilo *"MetodologI Penelitian Bidang Pendidikan Kuantitative, Kualitatife, Dan Campuran "*, (Yogyakarta: Kanwa Publisher, 2013), 55.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

status when the research is done.[83] In this study, the phenomena investigated is the students' problem in using monolingual dictionary and to explain the condition of the students attitude about those some problems, to get information about the students' problem in using monolingual dictionary and students attitude toward those some problems, the researcher collected the data naturally in reading class without any treatment.

As Denzim stated that, qualitative study uses various methods. In this research data were collected using qualitative method. Qualitative method was used to collect and analyze the data from the instrument of questionnaire and interview. Those are used to know the students problem about monolingual dictionary and also to know the students' attitude toward monolingual dictionary also by giving them interview and questionnaire.

C. Research procedure

This research is accomplished through the stages of pre elementary research, implementation, and concluding the data. Each of the stage is elaborated below.

1. Preparation

The researcher designed the research's instrument based on two research questions. For the instrument of study the researcher uses questionnaire and interview guideline.

[83] ArifFurqon."*PengantarPenelitianDalamPendidikan".*Translated from DonalAry. (Yogyakarta : PustakaPelajar, 2011), 447.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

For questionnaire, this research used open questionnaire because to help students easier to answer the questions from researcher. In this research open questionnaire used in two research questions, all of questions that provided were arranged based arranged based on two research questions first research about students' capability distinguish word classes from monolingual dictionary, second research question, students' experiences in using monolingual dictionary. Besides, to help student to express their own feeling in using monolingual dictionary all of the questions in research instruments explain in Bahasa.

2. Implementation

The researcher gives and collects the questionnaire paper from students, to get data the researcher continued with interview. All of the interview's questions aimed to obtain as much as information about students' experiences in comprehending word's definition using monolingual dictionary. The researcher records audio or audio –visual about the interview between the researcher and the respondent.

After collecting the data through questionnaire and interview, the researcher analyzes the students' answer from questionnaire and interview to get for data finding and discussion.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

3. Concluding

After analyzing all of the data from questionnaire and interview, the researcher decided to make conclusion that aimed to draw the data analysis and discussion as the result of research.

D. Source of Data

In this research there are many types of data, based on the qualitative research. In quantitative research the data are in numerical form. Here as qualitative data are the data, which involves words rather than numerical form such as photograph, sound recording, etc.[84]

The data used in this research primer and secondary data. Primer data means the priority data that comes from students as the research's object of research. Beside, the primary data has important position in this study it causes all of part the data is the result of finding from data analysis. The primary data are taken from research instrument, the aim of primary data is shows the data finding according the students' issue in using monolingual dictionary and students capability and experiences in using monolingual dictionary.

Besides the primary data the researcher uses also the secondary data, the secondary means some data aimed to gain the primary data aims to strengthen and completes the primary data. In this study, secondary data is qualitative data that complete the explanation of qualitative. So that, by that way can help the researcher easily to get the data completely.

[84] William M.K Trochim.*"The Research Methods Knowledge Base",*Cornell University 2002, 11.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

E. Data Collection Technique

To answer research question, the researcher collected the data that appropriate for this research. In this research used questionnaire and interview by the data collection techniques. Then, the research used questionnaire and interview that aimed to answer the second research question to know the students' attitude toward monolingual dictionary. Questionnaire is similar to interview but the different is in that interview conducted face to face between interviewer and interviewee while questionnaire was in form of written responses to written questions without the presence of the researcher.[85] According to Donald Ary, as explained in Furqon book, there are two kinds of questionnaires: structured questionnaire and closed questionnaire.[86] This research used open questionnaire in which the answer options have been given in the multiple choices: the student respondents only needed to choose the answer best express what their opinion. In another that in this research uses also quantitative data that support the qualitative data, in side of quantitative data.

F. Data Analisys Technique

After the researcher gets the data the researcher analyze the information of the data the researcher use constant comparative method to classify the data to get information about the subject briefly, in order to analyze the data, the

[85]Nana Syaodih."*MetodePenelitianPendidikan".* (Bandung: Remadja Rosdakarya, 2009), 219.
[86]Arif Furqon."*Pengantar Penelitian Dalam Pendidikan".*Translated from Donal Ary. (Yogyakarta : Pustaka Pelajar, 2011), 260.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

researcher use some techniques to analysis data that coming from the research instrument, the researcher used:

1. Reduction

Data reduction process is sorting , focusing, sampling, abstracting and transforming the raw data from questionnaire and interviews in fact as the figure above , data reduction occur continuously during the process of conducting qualitative research. It means that the researcher had been reducing data before, during and after collecting the data as well ass.

Data reduction is some processes the conclusion are taking by choosing the data that suitable with the main subject, in this researcher were make the data shorter to get a brave result from the data.Data reduction after get the data, the researcher classifies the result data in to the table to look the commonly problems and most student' attitude in using monolingual dictionary.

2. Construct Validity

Qualitative research was aimed some process to gain the data based on the real happen in field, to make the result of study clearly and tangible needs some validity. There are many ways uses to gain validity of data, some ways stated by Fuad and Nogroho. To get the validity the researcher

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

possible to do more time for observing the object, increasing attention to the object of study, triangulation, and do some discussion[87].

In this occasion, the researcher uses triangulation to gain the validity. Triangulation to check the truth of data or information obtained by researcher from different perspective as much as possible reducing the bias that occurs during data collection and analysis. In this step, the researcher reflects and rechecks the data from questionnaire and interview guideline. This process the researcher do some correspondences to leading lecture and reading class students aimed to get reliability, validity, and reliability of the data and also make a final conclusion of the data that been analyzed, interpreted, and identified in the preceding process.

[87] Fuad Anis, Nugriho, Sapto, Kandung, *Panduan Praktis Penelitian Kualitative* , Graham Ilmu, Yogyakarta, 2014. 18.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id