

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This study will be conducted in qualitative approach and using case study as its method. The participants will be the under graduated students in English Department of Antasari Islamic University of Banjarmasin. The data will be collected using questionnaire and interview.

Denzin and Lincoln define qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials—case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts— that describe routine and problematic moments and meaning in individuals' lives(Creswell, 1997, p.15).

Creswell (2003, p.17) define case study as “researcher explores in depth a program, an event, an activity, a process, or one or more individuals. The case (s) are bounded by time and activity, and researchers

collect detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures over a sustained period of time”

This research using case study because the researcher wants to explore the problems that students’ unwillingness to communicate in English. Case study is appropriate approach to conduct this research. By using case study the researcher conducted research in more depth investigation and detailed examination of a subject of study (the case).

This research collected the data using questionnaire and interview technique. After the data collected, the researcher analysed by using case study analysis based on Creswell.

B. Research Setting

In terms of setting, the researcher conducted the investigation in Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin at Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty at 3 and 5th semester of English Department students, which is located on A. Yani Street km. 4,5 East Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

Before collecting the sample, the researcher determines the population. The population, in other words, is the group of interest to the researcher, the group whom the researcher would like to generalize the result of the study. In education research, the population of interest is usually a group of persons (students, teachers, or other individuals) who possess certain characteristics. In some cases, however, the population may be defined as a group of classrooms, schools, or even facilities (Fraenkel, 2009, p.91).

The population in this research is the sixth semester and fourth semester students of English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Then, the total number of population in this research is 50 students of the sixth semester and fourth semester at English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who take an English Zone program from A, B, C, D classes.

2. Sample

Selection of the sample is a very important step in conducting the research. A sample is a part of the population which will be analyzed. A sample is a group of individuals, items, or events that represents the characteristics of the larger group from which the sample is drawn. It means, the good

sample must be representative of the entire population, so that the generalization of the sample in this research.

In this research, the researcher takes the sample of population by using simple random sampling because the researcher will take sample randomly. Simple random sampling is the process of selecting a sample in such a way that all individuals in the defined population have an equal and independent chance of selection for the sample. In other words, every individual has the same probability of being selected and selection of one individual in no way affects selection of another individual (Gay, 2012, p.131). Therefore, the sample will be taken randomly and only some students taken from each class. Then, to determine the total of specific sample, the researcher uses the formula from Arikunto (2006). There are two ways in selecting a sample. First, if the population is less than 100, all population can be sampled. Second, if the population is over 100, the researcher can take 10%-15% or 20%-25% from all population as a sample:

$$n = 25\% \times N$$

Where:

n = the total of sample

N = the total of population

According to the formula above, the researcher takes 50 students from A, B, C, D, and E classes who will be the participants in this research.

D. Data and Source of Data

The data is obtained by giving questionnaire to 50 students of English Department and interviewing 5 students of English Department. There are 23 items of questionnaire and 2 questions of interview.

The sources of data are English Department students of Antasari Islamic State University of Banjarmasin. The researcher takes students from batch 2016 and 2017, for they have already joined the English Zone programme for a year.

E. Instrument

1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is constructed based on theory by MacIntyre. In this theory there are types which are: situated antecedent, motivational propensities, affective cognitive context, and social-individual context. From those types the researcher creates 23 items

2. Interview

To find more about the result researcher conduct interview based on the most common type that has been shown by the questionnaire data.

F. Technique of Data Collection

Because the instruments of data collection are questionnaire and interview, so the researcher used techniques:

1. Questionnaire:

To get the statistical data about common types which are: situated antecedent, motivational propensities, affective cognitive context, and social-individual context.

2. Interview:

For interview in this research is support questionnaire in collecting data, because the researcher wants to explore the problems in depth investigation.

G. Data Analysis Procedure

According to Yin (1992):

- a. Summarizes the expert knowledge to clarify the phenomenon under study.
- b. Summarizes all relevant data
- c. To test various rival interpretations
- d. To examine and investigate the level (validity/reliability) findings have several implications for other scientific field.