

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

The researcher used qualitative research. This type of research was field research that was research conducted in organizations, institutions or specific symptoms. (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2002:120) This research concerned the existing situation in the field studied, observed, and based on observations made. This research used qualitative approach because the researcher is interested about the students learning strategy on placement test of Language Development Unit Team program in Antasari State Islamic University. The instrument researcher used to obtain data in qualitative research includes interview, observation, and documentary.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher would like to describe students' strategies in learning English in Language Development Unit Team program at Antasari State Islamic University.

#### **B. Research Setting**

The location of the research was in at Antasari State Islamic University. Antasari State Islamic University is located Jl. A. Yani, Km. 4,5, East Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia.

## **C. Population and sample**

### **1. Population**

According to Arikunto (2006: 130) population is the whole subject in the research that will be studied; and which becomes our attention in a scope and space time which have been decided (Margono: 2004, p 118). The population of the research is all of the students which join in UPB program at Antasari state Islamic University in Academic year 2018/2019.

Another definition state that population is the whole subject of research, it can be human, things, animals, plants, test score or events as the source of the data this has certain characteristic in a research. (Hadari Nawawi 1983, p. 141). In this study, the population is 2834 students that are qualified into 112 groups where every group has around 25 students in Language Development Unit Team program Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin which the data of whole students as the population of this research could be seen as appendix 1.

### **2. Sample**

Sugiono (2008: 118) states that sample is part of amount and characteristic had by population. If the population was big, so it was not possible to study because there were limitation of found, time and energy, therefore it could be used sample taken from that population. So, sample which was taken from population had to be really representative.

Based on the population above and to ensure the validity and reliability in the research, the writer totally used purposive sampling that can be useful in this situation where researcher cannot handle the whole subject. So the sample of this population is 4 classes which one class consist of 25/26 students. Those classes were divided into 2 levels as table 3.1 below.

<b>Table 3.1</b> <i>The Sample of This Research</i>			
No	Group/class	Level of Group/class	Students Number
1	33	Pre-intermediate level	25
2	37		25
3	66	Elementary level	25
4	75		26

(Source: Administration staff in Language Dev

elopment Unit Team program of  
Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin)

Both of those levels have been decided from the final test of English A before as the placement test of Language Development Unit Team program in Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. Then the criteria of taking this sample, researcher considered some important points for example; *first* the whole subjects of this research which were in second semester. The reason why researcher did not take in

their first semester when they have been studying English A of Language Development Unit Team program was because of the fact of situation when most of subjects still adapted themselves with the situation and condition. Researcher concluded that students still do not decide their own learning strategies. *Second*, the result of final test on English A Class as the placement test classes really has had effects on the students such as *fail* and *success*. The impact of that test effect would realize them about what they have been doing of getting their scores. Students failed could try hard in improving their score and successful students could keep and improve their ability more to get good score in the next final test. In this case students had organized their learning strategies to reach their intention or goals.

#### **D. Data and Source Data**

The data of this research were divided into two kinds. It would be primary data and secondary data as follows:

##### **1. Data**

##### **a) Primary data**

The data which was taken directly from students' responds in questionnaire and observation. The data was about students' strategies in learning English.

##### **b) Secondary data**

Secondary data was used to support the primary data. It was taken from documentary. These secondary data as follows:

- 1) General description about Language Development Unit Team of Antasari state Islamic University
- 2) The condition of English at Language Development Unit Team of Antasari state Islamic University.
- 3) The condition of facilities and program on Language Development Unit Team of Antasari state Islamic University.
- 4) The application of teaching and learning process in Language Development Unit Team program at Antasari state Islamic University.

## 2. Source of Data

The data above were collected through some source as follows:

- a) Respondent, all students in Language Development Unit Team at Antasari state Islamic University as a subject of this research. Students would give information for this research by answer questionnaire and accepting an observation. The students would be observed by the researcher to get supporting information.
- b) Informant and teacher at Language Development Unit Team of Antasari State Islamic University.

## **E. Technique of Data Collecting**

### 1. Questionnaire

The researcher, in this research, was using a questionnaire to collect the data. Questionnaire was written questions given for the subject of this research, and the subject in this research was the students who had been learned English in Language Development Unit Team Program at Antasari State Islamic University.

Based on the object which researcher needed, the questionnaire used SILL as student inventory language learning that was a standard measurement of learning strategy to determine strategy of learners who has learned English. Here were 50 items of strategies which were shared into six categories such as memory strategies, cognitive strategies, compensation strategies, metacognitive strategies, affective strategies, and social strategies. SILL was likert scale questionnaire which was developed by American psychologist Rensis Likert in 1932. It enabled respondents to choose from a linear set of responses that increased or decreased in intensity or strength which like five options in SILL that those were always, usually, sometimes, seldom, never.

Then, the meaning of all option was *Never* means that the statement is very rarely true of you or this choice can be claim as real that the respondent absolutely never used Then on the next option, that is *Seldom* which means that the statement is true less than half the time. Next option, it is *Sometimes* which means that the statement is true of you about half the time. Then, *Usually* means that the statement is true more than half the time. *Always* means that the statement is true of you almost always. It was an option which was real choice as a positive effect. The options must

have different score which can determine the higher or the lower in those six categories.

<b>Table 3.2</b>		
<i>Value Option in Students Inventory Language Learning</i>		
<b>No</b>	<b>Options</b>	<b>Value/score of each option</b>
1	always	5
2	usually	4
3	sometimes	3
4	seldom	2
5	never	1

After getting the data of questionnaires, researcher analyzes by adding value of each option into respondents choices.

## 2. Observation

Observation is a technique used to observe directly to the research site to see more closely all the activities undertaken in relation to research then there is a systematic record. The author used this method to know how actually student use their learning strategy especially on Language Development Unit Team program in Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin.

## 3. Documentation

The documentary was a collect the data stored in the form of documents. The data collected by documentary like latters, picture, note, and etcetera. In this research,

the writer's aim of this technique is to find out all the writer reports of document which will give some information for primary and supporting data.

## **F. Data Analysis Procedure**

### **1. Data Reduction**

Data obtained in the field, therefore should be recorded carefully and detailed correctly. Choose the things that were important, focus on the things to be studied alone, search for the theme and pattern. It was used to choose and classify the collected data based on its kind. It is done in order to be easy learning and be focused on the collecting data. To analyze the data, the writer compiled and entered the data that has been processed into the table of frequency appropriate with Sudjana (2001: 129) by using the formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P: percentage

F: Frequency

N: Respondent

100%: Calculation constant.

### **2. Data Display**



It was procedure after data have been reduction. Here was data display that presents data with text that was narrative and explaining about what happened in the research after get all data needed.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The conclusions that were being proposed were still temporary and subject to change, and will change when strong and supportive evidence is found in the next more concrete data collection stage.

After all, the conclusions that were being proposed are still temporary and subject to change, and will change when strong and supportive evidence is found in the next more concrete data collection stage. Then data is presented in a narrative way. Presentation of data with narrative that research is delivered using sentence. Interview results are presented in the direct form of interview scripts. To obtain or get a conclusion on the research conducted, the researchers analyzed the data with phenomenological approach based on events and reality that occurred in the field and then drawn conclusions by using inductive techniques, namely the conclusions of the facts that are special.

## **G. Research Procedure**

On the implementation of study, there are several steps that researcher must be carried out. There are 4 phases as follows;

### 1. Preliminary phase

- a) Consult with faculty advisor
- b) Creating a design thesis proposal
- c) Asking designs thesis proposal to the supervisor for approval requested correction and tittles.

## 2. Preparation phase

- a) Held a design seminar thesis proposal.
- b) Revising the proposal based on the thesis that the result of the thesis supervisor.
- c) Prepare and compile data instruments.
- d) Asking research letter to Dean of the faculty
- e) Submit a letter to the school concerned research and consult with English teacher to research schedule

## 3. The implementation phase

- a) Excavation data in the field is by observation and test.
- b) Collect, process and accordance with the planned technique and data that have been collected
- c) Perform and analysis
- d) Summing up the result of the research

## 4. Report preparation phase

- a) Compile the result in the form of a thesis
- b) Consult the thesis supervisor to corrected and approved
- c) Bought to Munaqasah trial for responsibility
- d) Next will be reproduced.