

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses a mix-methods research sequential explanatory design. Mix-method research is incorporating from qualitative and quantitative methods to answer the research (Byerna & Humble, 2007). Mix-method research involves the collection or analysis of quantitative and/ or qualitative data in a single study in which the data are collected concurrently or sequentially and only the data is integrated at one or more stages in the process of the research (Byerna & Humble, 2007). The mix-methods is consisting of both quantitative and qualitative data in one study. The mix-methods sequential explanatory design is a design in mixed methods that appeals to individuals with a strong quantitative background or from fields relatively new to qualitative approaches (Creswell, 2014). In this research, first, the researcher used to conduct collects and analyze the data in quantitative with a questionnaire (numeric data), then continue within qualitative data (text) in this section the researcher use interview to collected and analyze the data from the participants to help explain the survey responded. The rationale in quantitative data for this research is to shows the results in numeric data for the research question. The qualitative data used to explain and analyze the numeric data in a text and shows the answer of participants in the interview. This design of research would be aimed to describe the autonomy of students in learning English at the twelfth grades of SMAIT Ukhuwah Banjarmasin.

B. Research Setting

The study took place in SMAIT Ukhuwah Banjarmasin, especially in the twelfth grades. This school is located in Jl. Bumi Mas Raya, Komplek Bumi Handayani XII A, Banjarmasin South Kalimantan. The researcher held the research in September 2020. The questionnaire was distributed to all of the students through an online share link Google Form on Thursday, September 17th, 2020. The researcher gave about 3 weeks to the students to answer the question on the questionnaire. Furthermore, the researcher obtained the result of the questionnaire data on Wednesday, October 7th, 2020.

C. Participants/ Subject

The participants of this research are the students of SMAIT Ukhuwah Banjarmasin there were XII MIA 1 and XII MIA 2. XII MIA 1 contains about 28 students and XII MIA 2 contains about 24 students.

D. Data

1. Data

The data of this research will be focused on the finding according to Chan's theory about the characteristics of autonomous learner there were; highly motivated, having an inquisitive mind (willing to ask a question), well organized, hard-working, interested and enthusiastic, activeness, and having initiative.

2. Source of the Data

a. Respondent

Senior High School of SMAIT Ukhuwah Banjarmasin were class XII MIA 1 and XII MIA 2.

b. Document

All written reports which relate to this research, such as questionnaire and interview of the students.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Interview

Interviews are a qualitative method of research often used to obtain the interviewee's perceptions and attitudes to the issues. The key issue with interviewing is making decisions about who are the key people to talk to and what type of interview are you going to use (MacDonald & Headlam, 1986). The researcher conducts face-to-face interviews with participants, telephone interviews, or engages in focus group interviews with six to eight interviewees in each group. These interviews involve unstructured and generally open-ended questions that are few and intended to elicit views and opinions from the participants (Creswell, 2014).

2. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is an online Google Form, the questions have several possible answers in a list for respondents to choose from (closed-ended question about the sources of funding for a community project would ask respondents to

choose from a list of categories, such as a new deal for communities, neighborhood renewal funding and so on). Usually, closed-ended questions include an 'other' option to enable respondents to add any categories that have been omitted (MacDonald & Headlam, 1986).

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of inspecting, rearranging, modifying, and transforming data to extract useful information to make sure your data analysis is done responsibly (Chapman, 2018).

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction can be interpreted as the process of selection, simplification, and transformation of the data to field notes (Miles & Huberman, 1994). In this step, the researcher simplified the data without changing the sense of the data. The researcher reduced useless data that did not include the answer to the research questions. The researcher only focused on students' autonomy in language learning.

2. Data Presentation/ Display

Data display is a set of information that has been classified and organized based on the data reduction which leads to a conclusion (Miles & Huberman, 1994). Data display is to provide organized and managed information in data collection that allows conclusion drawings. Generally, a display is an organized, composed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. By data display, the researcher considers what she should do, she could analyze or take the other actions based on her understanding. Data display is not separate from analysis, it is a part of the analysis.

3. Conclusion/ Verification

The conclusion or verification is the last stage of this technique in analyzing the data, the researcher concludes the data findings, after this stage phase three is done, the researcher has had research findings based on the data analysis that has been carried out on an in-depth interview and documentation.