

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In conducting a research, it is important for a researcher to determine the research method. It is free to choose forming and planning a research. Research design refers to the strategy to integrate the different components of research projects in cohesive and coherence way. Some experts have different opinion about what is mean by research design. The researcher made design as approach to carry out the research. A method is a kind of systematical work plan in order to make the research work become easier, so that it can achieve its main purpose (Sudaryanto, 1993). Research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. Preparing the method is the first step before doing the process of collecting and analyzing data (Creswell, 2014).

The type of the research in this thesis is Descriptive Qualitative, the researcher aimed to identify, find out, and describe English Students Department' learner autonomy in improving listening comprehension on Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari. Descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more concerned with what rather than how or why something has happened. Therefore, observation and survey tools are often

used to gather data (Gall, Gall, & Borg, 2007). It is related with research questions of this thesis.

Qualitative research, however, is more holistic and often involves a rich collection of data from various sources to gain a deeper understanding of individual participants, including their opinions, perspectives, and attitudes. Qualitative research collects data qualitatively, and the method of analysis is also primarily qualitative. This often involves an inductive exploration of the data to identify recurring themes, patterns, or concepts and then describing and interpreting those categories. In this research, the researcher tries to describe the data from some aspects of learner's autonomy in improving listening comprehension. There are materials, learning style, practice, and motivation.

B. Research Setting

The study take place in Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin which is located in Jl. Ahmad Yani Km. 4,5 Banjarmasin. Universitas Islam Negeri Antasari is a state university located in the city of Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia. The time when researcher did study is June 2020 to September 2020.

The researcher chose UIN Antasari Banjarmasin as place to doing research because researcher was also student there. As long researcher study there he felt not enough get knowladge in class so he try to find another way to

study and thought in UIN Antasari he is not the only one felt that. Beside that, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin is one of The Best State Islamic University in Indonesia which has good achievement in many fields, one of them is in English Department. Especially in language learning. This university is the only UIN in Borneo Island, thus becoming a canter of learning for Muslim students in Kalimantan. There are even foreign students who study here, such as from Thailand, Malaysia, And Turkey.

C. Participants

The subject of this research is English Department Students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The students are from four classes of batch 2019, the classes are A, B, C, and D class. There 125 students from batch 2019, the researcher took 12% from all students as samples in batch 2019, those were 15 participants. Also, the researcher took this class because there were fresh students in second semester and they just had first listening class. The researcher took students who do learning autonomy in listening subject from batch of 2019. Besides that, all of these students have studied subjects of listening one and two in university and the researcher cooperated with lecturer who teach listening subject and the researcher take the students who do learning autonomy with google form for the sample.

D. Data

In this part, the researcher explained the kinds of the data and the source of the data. Data is raw material that needs to be processed to produce the information, both qualitative and quantitative data that show the facts. On the other side, data is material information about the object of study something. The data can be found by observation, interview, documentation, etc.

The qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics (Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen, 2010). Data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the findings of the study. Data in this research were needed to answer the research question.

Data in this research is in the form of: 1) Result of interview, 2) Field note, 3) Some documents from the teachers such as the instrument of evaluation. The data source is sources where the data were taken from. In this research, the researcher used interview guide and document to collect the data. The researcher interviewed the samples one by one, before pandemic the researcher interviewed 6 samples face to face, while pandemic researcher interviewed 9 samples online through Whatsapp to get the data. The samples answered 6 questions from

interviewer with same questions. Finally, the researcher collected all the data from 15 samples and continue the analyze it.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The researcher analyzed the data during and after collecting them in some techniques of collecting data. The data is the form of field note, interview script, and document. There are some experts stated the definition of data analysis. Tohirin explains data analysis is a process of searching and systematic constructing of a note and research finding through observations, interviews and other collecting techniques to improve the researcher's understanding about the research about the researcher topic and make it as other finding (Tohirin, 2013).

Sutopo is strongly related the data management that is the process of physically separating and managing the data groups, folders, or cards in order to ease other process afterward (Sutopo, 2002). This operation according to Miles and Huberman, they state that data analysis aimed at ensuring (a) high-quality, accessible; (b) documentation of just what analyses have been carry out; (c) retention of data and associated analyses after the study is complete data (Hubberman & Miles, 1994).

After collecting the data, the data analyzed based on the Miles and Hubberman theory framework for qualitative data analysis by three components as data reduction, data display, drawing conclusion or verification (Hubberman

& Miles, 1994). These components can't be separated. They bond each other in data collecting process. Once the researcher makes the complete fieldnote, the research has done with the data reduction, and continues to develop temporary data display. By examining data displayed in matrices, table, or graphics, the researcher attempted the consideration to reach temporary conclusion.

1. Interview

Interviews are used to collect data from small group of subjects on a broad range of topics. The researcher can use structured or unstructured interviews. Structured interview is comparable to a questionnaire, with the same question in the same order for each subject and with multiple choice answers. For unstructured interviews questions can differ per subject and can depend on answers given on previous questions, there is no fixed set of possible answer.

F. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research where the researcher collects the data, analyze the data, arrange the data and then presents it. Because the qualitative method did not need any calculation or statistic procedure.

The researcher used Miles and Hubberman (1994:21) cited in Alfhadhila (2019) theory framework for qualitative data analysis by three components namely data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion or verification.

1. Data Reduction

According to Miles and Huberman data reduction can be interpreted as the process of selection, simplification and transformation of the data to field notes. In this step the researcher simplified the data without changing the sense of the data.

The researcher used the data that obtained from interview from the second semester students, then the researcher reduced unimportant data. because not all of the data can be input as the need in the research, just the necessary and important point and according to requirements of the data were analyzed. The researcher reduced useless data that was not includes the answer of the research questions where only focused on what learning autonomy in improving listening comprehension is.

2. Data Display

Miles and Huberman (1994) state that data display is a set of information which has been organized and classified based on the data reduction which leads to conclusion. Data display is to provide organized and managed information in

data collection that allows conclusion drawing. Generally, a display is an organized, composed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. From data display, the researcher considers what he should do, analyzed or take the other actions based on his understanding and necessary.

Data display is not separate from analysis; it is an apart of analysis. The researcher described all the data which obtained from the observation, interview and document. It was the way to collect research data and it helped the researcher to do the research. from documentations the researcher knew about how far the learning autonomy applied in improving listening skill. From the interview the researcher knew about learning autonomy applied in improving listening comprehension individually and their perception about learner autonomy.

3. Drawing Conclusion / Verification

Conclusion drawing include moving back to think about what analyzed data mean and to evaluate whether the data findings objectives of the study. The conclusion means the verified by revisiting the data as many times as necessary.

The researcher started to make a conclusion as the final data of the research to answer the research question using descriptive qualitative method about learning autonomy in improving listening comprehension, so research became credible officially.

