

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This is a mixed methods research. Mixed method research is an approach to investigate that mixing or associates both qualitative and quantitative forms (Creswell, 2009, p. 4). The research will have the formula and calculation to answer the research questions systematically and it also describes the finding that the writer found on the field.

B. Research Setting

The research took place at PPB (Pusat Pengembangan Bahasa/ Languages Development Center) English of Acceleration Class at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies, on Jl. A. Yani KM 4.5, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia (*see appendix 3 for complete profile*). The writer chose this place because it has many students from all departments and the acceleration class meaning that the students are already given the permission to take the level B class because their skills are beyond the level A qualification of PPB. The time of this research is from 7 September 2015 until 7 October 2015 (*see appendix 4 for letter of research*).

C. Subject of research

The population of this research is the students on PPB (Pusat Pengembangan Bahasa/ Languages Development Center) English of Acceleration Class academic year 2015/2016, which is consist of 40 students from all faculties in the Antasari State institute for Islamic Studies. The male students are 14 while the female students are 26 (*see appendix 5*).

Arikunto (2002, p. 112, cited in Nisa, 2013, p. 51) stated that if the amount of the population is more than 100, the researcher(s) can take about 10%-15% or 20%-25% or more from the population that the researcher want to study. If the population is less than 100, taking all the population is better for the researcher(s). Based on that statement and the condition of the population in PPB Acceleration Class academic year 2015/2016, the writer took all the students to participate in this research.

D. Source of Data

There are the data needed for this research. The data needed are the communication strategy used by male and female PPB (Pusat Pembelajaran Bahasa/ Languages Development Center) students of English Acceleration Class academic year 2015/ 2016.

E. Data Collection Procedure

In this part, the explanation of the data collection procedure is presented. This part contains the technique of collecting data, procedure of data processing and data analysis.

1. Technique of Collecting Data

The writer used observation and questionnaire as the technique of collecting data. Those two instruments are used by the writer to gather the data about the communication strategies used by the English Acceleration Students of Languages Development Center academic year 2015/2016.

a. Observation

As Mason (1996) stated, observation usually refers to “methods and technique of collecting data which involve the researcher himself/herself in the research setting, and systematically observing dimensions of that setting, interactions, relationship, actions, events, and so on (cited in Mackey & Gass, 2005, p. 175). Observing can be an invaluable way for collecting the data because what you see with your own eyes and feel with your own senses is not filtered by what others might have reported to you or what the author of some document might have seen (Yin, 2001, p. 143). Therefore, observation is really a useful tool for collecting the data needed in the research.

The writer will use observation to find out the communication strategy used by English Acceleration class of Languages Development Center

academic year 2015/2016 in the classroom while they are learning. The observation sheet is used in this technique (*see appendix 6*). The observation sheet is based on the most common communication strategies used by the learners which are adapted from Tarone (1977), Faerch and Kasper (1984), and Willems (1987) (cited in Hua et al., 2012, p. 835 with some adaptation). The observation is used by the writer not only to find the communications strategies used by them, but also as the basis on the questionnaire questions of the strategies they use. The observation is done for 5 times to make sure the data needed is good.

The time of the observation can be seen on the following table 3.1.

Table 3.1 The Time of Observation

No.	Observation	Date
1	1 st observation	14 th September 2015
2	2 nd observation	15 th September 2015
3	3 rd observation	21 st September 2015
4	4 th observation	28 th September 2015
5	5 th observation	29 th September 2015

b. Questionnaire

Parrot (1993) (cited in Wei, 2011, p. 3) asserted that questionnaire is often used by the researchers to supply data about the general and common characteristics preferences of the learners. It is also used to gain the response from the learners into the specific factors in their learning process. Questionnaire will be used to gather more data about

the students personal thought of themselves of how they maintain a conversation and what kind of strategy they used.

The questionnaire that the writer used to collect the data is the questionnaire adapted from Hua et al. (2012) and the finding the writer found based on the observation. (*see appendix 7 for questionnaire sheet*).

The answers on the questionnaire sheet have the score. The answer for “always” has score 5, “often” is 4, “sometimes” is 3, “seldom” is 2, and “never” has the score of 1 (adapted from Wei, 2011, p. 3).

2. Procedure of Data Processing

a. Editing

The writer uses this to re-check all collected data to make sure they have already completed or not.

b. Coding

The writer makes specific code on all collected data to classify them into each category.

c. Tabulation

After all data are coded and classified in proper way, the answers given by the subject of the research are presented in table of frequency.

d. Scoring

The writer counts the mean of frequency from the answer from the subject of research. The formula is:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum f.s}{n} \quad (\text{Adapted from Sudjiono, 2003, p. 76})$$

Explanation : \bar{x} = mean of the strategy used

f = frequency of the answer from questionnaire

s = score of the frequency chosen on the questionnaire

n = total subject of research.

e. Data Interpretation

The data interpretation of the mean score is used in this research. The data interpretation are adapted from Wei (2011) research. The mean of data in the table is interpreted as below :

4.01 – 5.00 = Always use

3.01 – 4.00 = Often use

2.01 – 3.00 = Sometimes use

1.01 – 2.00 = Seldom use

0.00 – 1.00 = never use

3. Data Analysis

All the collected and processed data then analyzed quantitatively and descriptively. The data then served in a form which can be read and interpreted easily.