

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

In this research, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research design. The research described the students' activities in learning English outside of classroom at fourth semester students of state Islamic university of Antasari.

Parkinson and Drislane (2011) have defined qualitative research as a research which uses methods like participant observation or case studies which result in a narrative, descriptive account of a setting or a practice. Qualitative researchers are interested in understanding the meaning people have constructed, that is, how people make sense of their world and the experiences they have in the world. (Merriam, 2009).

Descriptive research can be explained as a statement of affairs as they are at present with the researcher having no control over variable. Moreover, Ethridge (2004) states descriptive research is an attempt to determine, describe or identify what it is.

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

This research was conducted at English education department classes of Tarbiyah and teacher training faculty of UIN Antasari, Banjarmasin. at A.Yani street Km.4,5, Kebun Bunga, Banjarmasin, East Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Postal code 70235.

## C. Subject and Object

### 1. Subject

The Subject of this research was all Fourth semester students English Department at IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2017/2018 that consisted of five classes which had 164 students. However, from 164 students, only 106 students who had answered and returned the questionnaire sheets . For more detail, see in the table below.

Table 3.1 The Number of students and participants

No.	Classes	Students	Participants
1.	Class A	33	21
2.	Class B	30	14
3.	Class C	37	29
4.	Class D	37	22
5.	Class E	27	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>164 Students</b>	<b>106 Students</b>

The researcher choses students from English Education Department students because the researcher assumed they joined English Education department because they liked English and they had done English-related activities more than any students in other departments and the researcher chose forth semester students because

there were some students the researcher knew in that semester, so it would be easier for the researcher to conduct the research.

## **2. Object**

The object of this research was students' activities in learning English outside of classroom.

## **D. Data and Source of data**

### **1. Data**

The data that was investigated in this research was only primary data.

#### **a. Primary Data**

The primary data was the answer of all Fourth semester students of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin from questionnaire and interview.

### **2. Source of the data.**

The data were taken from the source as follows:

- a. Respondents : All of Fourth semester students from class A to class E of UIN Antasari, Banjarmasin.

## **E. Techniques of Collecting Data**

The techniques of data collection that was used in this research were Questionnaire and Interview.

### **1. Questionnaire**

This technique was used to get the information about what activities did the students do in learning English outside of classroom

and how useful the activities according to the students. The researcher distributed questionnaire to all fourth semester students that consisted of 164 students. However, the students who had answered and returned the questionnaire sheets were only 106 students. The questionnaire had 60 questions.

## 2. Interview

This technique was used to get more information about students activities what they liked, disliked, their opinions, their problems, their suggestions, etc. The researcher interviewed 9 students of fourth semester students who volunteered to be interviewed. In the interview, the students were allowed to give more than one answer. The interview had 16 questions

## F. Data Analysis Procedures

In this research the researcher used two techniques to collect the data, they were questionnaire and interview, each of the technique was analyzed differently

### 1. Questionnaire

#### a. Scoring

In the questionnaire, the researcher used Likert scale to calculate the score of each items with this term :

Table 3.2 Likert scale formula

No	Category	Points
1	Very often / Excellent	5

2	Often / Very good	4
3	Sometimes / Good	3
4	Rare / Fair	2
5	Very rare / Poor	1

For example there were 43 students who answered very often, 33 students answered often, 23 students who answered rare, 4 students who answered rare and 3 students who answered very rare. They would be calculated like this :

Table 3.3 Example how to calculate the item with Likert scale

No	Category	Number of students who answered it	Multiplied by	Results
1	Very often	42	5	210
2	Often	33	4	132
3	Sometimes	23	3	69
4	Rare	4	2	8
5	Very rare	3	1	3
Total				422

Therefore, the score of that item was 422.

#### b. Maximum scoring

Because there were several students who missed to fill some items or some items had more than answer, the researcher add maximum scoring with this formula :

$$M = N \times H$$

M = Maximum score

N = Number of students who answered that item

H = the highest point of an item which is “5”

For example, there were 100 students who answered an item, so 100 multiplied by 5 was 500, so maximum score of that item was 500.

### c. Making Percentage

What the researcher meant by the percentage in here was not the percentage of all items, but it was the percentage of the score from maximum score. They were calculated with this formula :

$$P = S/M*100$$

P = percentage

S = Score of the item

M = Maximum score of the item

For example, the score an item was 435, while the maximum score of the item was 530, so 435 divided by 530 was 0.8208, then 0.8208 multiplied by 100 was 82.08. So, the percentage was 82.08.

### d. Ranking

The ranks in this research were ordered from the highest percentage to the lowest percentage to make people easier understanding how high the percentage compared to other items.

**e. Figuring**

Other than tables, the researcher also used figures to make people easier comparing each items.

**2. Interview**

In the interview, the researcher analyzed the data by writing down all students' answer and combining some answers that were same or very similar and mentioned how many students who answered each items.

**3. Comparing the results**

The researcher compare the results from questionnaire, interviews and previous studies by making them on the same table.