

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents about 1) Research Design 2) Research Setting 3) Participants 4) Data 5) Technique data Collection and 6) Data Analysis.

#### A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher took qualitative as the research method. Qualitative research is conducted with intense or prolonged contact with participants in a naturalistic setting to investigate the situation and conditions that relate everyday life of individuals, groups, societies, and organizations (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014). This research tried to examine students' necessities in learning English at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin and used descriptive qualitative research, it means that the researcher describes the real situation and condition of students to know the students' necessities and whether or not teaching and learning of English at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin meets students' necessities.

The data was collected by the researcher through questionnaire and online interview to second semester students of *Program Magister (S2)* at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the academic year of 2020. Then, it's analyzed to use the model of Miles and Huberman (2014), namely data condensation, data display and drawing & verification conclusion.

## **B. Research Setting**

This research was conducted in all program study of *Program Magister* (S2) at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in academic years of 2020 for 2 months from March 14, 2020 until May 14, 2020 in online/daring because the pandemic situation (Covid 19). This Pascasarjana is located on Jln. Jend. Ahmad Yani Km. 4.5, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan.

## **C. Participants / Subject**

The participants of this research are second semester students of *Program Magister* (S2) at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the academic year of 2020 and 5 English Lecturers. The researcher chose the second semester because English course is only held in there.

There are 120 active students in the second semester of *Program Magister* (S2) in the academic years of 2020. The researcher takes 30 students of the population to given questionnaire who were selected using proportionate stratified random sampling namely proportionally because each class has a different number of students. According to Sugiyono (2011) stated that proportionate stratified random sampling used if the population has members/elements that are proportionally not homogeneous. Then, the number of samples and the sampling technique are given after this section. So, each class was taken 25% of students. Furthermore, the researcher used

systematic random sampling by selecting equals interval of 3 from 1-30 name list of students to chosen 10 students as respondents for interview.

Table 3.1		
Students population of <i>Program Magister (S2)</i> at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the academic year of 2020		
No.	Classes	Population
1.	PAI Regular	11
2.	PAI A Eksekutif	14
3.	PAI B Eksekutif	12
4.	MPI A	12
5.	MPI B	11
6.	PBA	15
7.	HK A	11
8.	HK B	12
9.	HES	14
10.	IT	8
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>120</b>

#### D. Data

The required data in this research is students' needs which refer to "necessities" in learning English at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the academic year of 2020. The data comes from second semester students that follow English course in *Program Magister (S2)* at Pascasarjana of UIN

Antasari Banjarmasin and information about teaching and learning of English as additional data. The data obtained from questionnaire and online interview.

## E. Technique of Data Collection

### 1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is a list of written questions made by researcher and answered by respondents to get some information about their personal life related to the research objects (Arikunto, 2006).

This research used questionnaire to collected the data. The questionnaire was given to the students in the google form or link. The questionnaire consists of six components (Table 3.2). The result of the questionnaire to analyze the students' necessities in learning English at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin and whether or not teaching & learning of English at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin meets students' necessities.

Table 3.2	
The components of the questionnaire	
No.	Components
1.	Students' English Skills
2.	Students' purpose in learning English
3.	The situation where students use English
4.	Function of learning English

5.	Students' perceptions toward English teaching materials used by the lecturer
6.	Students' perceptions toward English teaching and learning

## 2. Interview

According to Richards (2001) interview allow for more exploration of issues than questionnaire, although they take longer to administer and only feasible for smaller groups. A structured interview is a set series of questions used to allow more consistency across responses to be obtained. Interviews can be conducted face-to-face or over the telephone.

This research used interview to collect the data. It conducted in online/daring by voice call and the result is recorded. The questions was asked to the students and English lecturers. The question consists of proficiency, situation of use, and the relation between teaching learning English and students necessities. The result of interview to analyze the students' necessities in learning English at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin and whether or not teaching & learning of English at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin meets students' necessities.

## F. Data Analysis

In research, data analysis is the most important and also difficult part of research, because it obtains important information. This qualitative analysis uses the model of Miles and Huberman (2014) as follows:

### 1. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, or transforming the data which has been collected. Condensation makes data stronger. It is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014).

In this research, after collecting the data with questionnaire and interviews to make data simpler, the researcher selecting and identify the important data refer to the formulation of the research problem then discard unrelated and unimportant data. The researcher just focuses on data about students' needs in learning English at second semester students of *Program Magister (S2)* at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the academic year of 2019/2020. Thus, the data that has been condensed provide a clearer description.

## 2. Data Display

After data condensation, the next step is data display. A *display* is the assembly of information that has been organized and compressed to allows conclusion drawing and action (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014).

In this steps, the researcher displays the important data or information have been organized and compressed based on data condensation. The first data from the questionnaire was presented in tables form to know the percentage of the answers of second semester students of *Program Magister (S2)* at Pascasarjana of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The next data from the interview was presented in text form or narrative text in order to be easier to understand. The data presented is students' necessities which consists of two parts: proficiency and situation of use.

## 3. Drawing and Verification Conclusion

The third step in qualitative data analysis is drawing and verification conclusion. In this step, after the researcher conducted data condensation and data display the next draw and verification conclusion. It was started from data collection until data analysis by taking the points that refer to formulation of the research problem or research questions.