

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher would like to discuss about the methodology of the study. Some materials are included as the methodology of the study. Those discussed materials are stated as the following: research design, research setting, population and sample, data, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used mixed-method research. As (Creswell, 2012, p. 22) mixed method is a research approach that combines or associates qualitative and quantitative forms in the stages of the research process and research methodology. Additionally, according to (Sugiyono, 2011, p. 27) mentioned mixed method is research method between quantitative and qualitative were used together in an activity research, in order to obtain data that is more comprehensive, valid, reliable and objective. Sequential explanatory design was used in this study. In this design, firstly the researcher collected and analyzed the quantitative (numeric data). Secondly, the qualitative data are collected and analyzed in order to explain or elaborate the results obtained from the quantitative data. According to (Creswell, 2010, p. 314) in (Bowen, Rose, & Pilkington, 2017, p. 12) sequential explanatory design is in the first stage collect and analyze quantitative data then followed by collecting and analyzing qualitative data that is built on quantitative preliminary results. This design used because the researcher wants to explore the students' difficulties deeply in listening comprehension.

B. Research Setting

The researcher took the place in English Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers' Training Faculty at Antasari State Islamic University or UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. This college is located on Jl. A.Yani km 4, 5. This university is one of universities in South Kalimantan which has English Education Department. This research carried out at Listening III course from English Education Department academic year 2019 in the 3rd semester. The research started from 25 November 2020 until 25 January 2021. The researcher chose this place because the researcher found out that there are several EFL students in English Education Department who get difficulties in listening comprehension. Hence, the researcher wanted to explore the students' difficulties deeply in listening comprehension.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population of this research is the students of English Education Department academic year 2019 at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who are taking Listening III course. The total numbers of students are 117 which consist of four classes. To know more about them, it can be seen in the following table 3.1:

No	Class	Total
1	A	31
2	B	31
3	C	31
4	D	24
Total	117	

2. Sample

The sample for this research used purposive sampling. (Sugiyono, 2011, p. 84) stated that purposive sampling is a technique determination of the sample with certain considerations. Based on the above understanding in order to facilitate research, the researcher defines characteristics were used in this study. The researcher focuses on the students academic year 2019 who are taking Listening 3 subject who have a fairly strong internet signal, which made it easier for researcher to collect data as well as easier for them to fill in the data. According to (Arikunto, 2006, p. 112), if the population is less than a hundred, it is better to take all, however if the number of population are more than 100 it can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more than 35%-50% is good. Based on the total population are 117 students, according to the above opinion the number of samples in this study was taken 35% from the total population, so that the total samples for this study are 41 students.

D. Data

1. Data

Data are the information collected by the researcher to answer research problems. Data are all the facts and members that can be used by the researcher as information, whereas the information is the result of the data process which is needed to be used in this research. The data of this research was focused on the finding according to Hamouda's theory about the difficulties of listening comprehension.

2. Source of the Data

Source of data are subject that the data can be gained. Sources are subjects that are possible to give information in order to give representative data. The source of the

data in this research is the third semester students who were taking listening III subject of English Education Department academic year 2019 at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

E. Technique of Data Collection

This research was conducted by using two instruments to collect the data; questionnaire and interview.

1. Questionnaire

The questionnaire was used to know the students' difficulties by using an online Google Form. The questionnaire was adapted from Hamouda (2013) that was designed after a review of the literature (Underwood (1989); M.Naeem (2010); Higgins (1995); Hansan (2000); Yagang (1994); Boyle (1984); Flowerdew & Miller (1996); Buck (2001)). It consisted of three sections. First, about listening material consists of 10 questions, second, about the listener consist of 15 questions, and the third are speaker and physical setting consists of 10 questions. After the data from questionnaire has been collected, the result data was calculated quantitatively by using the percentage formula. After getting the percentage data of the questionnaire, the data was analyzed and interpreted qualitatively to explain the data from questionnaire.

2. Interview

The second technique in collecting the data was used by the researcher is interview. According to Sugiyono (2016, p. 317) interview is used as a data collection technique to find the problems that must be investigated and also if researchers want to know things from respondents more deeply. Interview was held to obtain information about the reasons behind the students' difficulties of listening comprehension and to find out if there are any other listening difficulties

that affect the students' listening comprehension. It was done by asking questions and getting answers verbally which was conducted through conversation between researcher and students.

F. Data Analysis

After researcher obtained data from questionnaire and interview, the data was analyzed using (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014, p. 31) as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014, p. 31) stated that data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript, interview transcript, documents, and other empirical materials. In this step, the data were collected by conducting questionnaire and interview to identify students' difficulties in listening comprehension. After getting the result of the questionnaire and the interview, the researcher reduced useless data which did not include the answer to the research question.

2. Data Display

According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014, p. 31), a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher shows or displays the data which contain the students' difficulties in listening comprehension specifically and clearly. The researcher showed the results of the questionnaire into tables, then the result was explained or elaborated qualitatively. For the result of the interview, the researcher showed the result in narrative texts.

As for the result of questionnaire, it is presented into tables using formula:

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

Explanation:

F = Number of respondents' answer

N = Number of respondents

P = Percentage

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

After finishing the first and second steps to analyze the data, the last step to analyze the data in this research is drawing and verifying conclusions. After the data display step, the researcher drew conclusion from the data obtained so the data can answer the research question above. The researcher found additional data from interviews to strengthen the data results from the questionnaire.