

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used mixed methods, namely (quantitative and qualitative) according to Craswell (2017) that mixed-methods is an investigation that involves two data, namely quantitative and qualitative, and also integrates two forms of data collection and with different designs and this involved philosophical and theoretical assumptions. In addition, in these two data, qualitative data are open with no response determined first, while quantitative tends to be closed, such as questionnaires or psychological instruments.

In this research design, the researcher used the Exploratory mixed method where this research was carried out in stages, namely by using qualitative data first and quantitative data which in second data will make follow-up data after qualitative data which in the contextual data will build data that will build instruments that are by the sample studied. And in this study, researcher used the mixed method, a research method that was carried out.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at Antasari State Islamic University in A. Yani, Km.4,5, RW.5, Kebun Bunga, District. East Banjarmasin., Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan 70235. The researcher researched the English education department student who has taken studying EAP classes as a compulsory course.

C. Participant

In this participant, the researcher used qualitative of this study were students in 2019 who took the EAP course in the Department of English Education at Antasari State Islamic University. For qualitative researcher took around 12 students to serve as research in this study. Students who have taken this class in semester six or have already taken an EAP class. EAP class is a class for students to improve their English skills where students have read many journals to improve their reading and language skills. EAP class is a class that focuses on student academic classes where students are required to read scientific journals and write scientific papers. And for this class, there are 4 classes they are class (A, B, C, and D) taking the course.

D. Population and Sample

In collecting subjects in the mixed method, the researcher gathered all the 2019 English department students involved who had taken the EAP course last semester. Which is about 120 students in class 2019. So the researcher took several students for qualitative and quantitative research.

The quantitative with 68 Students as samples in this research. As for quantitative, the researcher took a sample from the 2019 English department student population, which the researcher took a random probability sampling, where all 2019 English department students have the same opportunity to be used as a research sample. In this case, the researcher took about 10% of the total error, according to Arikunto (2002), if the total population taken is less than 100 people, then the total sample can be taken as a whole, but if the population is greater than 100 people, then 10-15% or 20-25% of the total population can be taken. For this

reason, in taking samples and populations, researcher take them using Slovin formulas :

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N e^2}$$

n = sample size

N = population size

e = percent of inaccuracy due to sampling error that is tolerable or desirable.

E. Data

In the data that has been presented, the researcher used mixed methods for this study, in the form of interviews and questionnaires, and this will be carried out at Antasari Islamic University with 2019 students who have taken EAP courses in semester six. Qualitative data were carried out using interviews as the first stage of data and quantitative data using questionnaires as the second stage of data. On the data that has been taken, the researcher has selected the data randomly in each class.

F. Techniques of Data Collection

In this study, the research has to be done in a mixed method are using interviews and questionnaires. At the time of this discovery, the researcher began researching from January 8, 2023, to January 15, 2023. here are several steps in the technique of collecting data :

Qualitative data

1. Interview

The interview has types of data collection, such as a Structured interview structure which is structured so that it has a limited response. Also, Semi-structured. In this interview, the themes and topics are more specific, and this interview has closed and open questions. Lastly, The discussion is not structured like a conversation where the interviewer has no limits on questions and responses to the interviewee. However, this interview still has a purpose (Kielmann. et.al.,2012).

In the Interview, The researcher used a Semi-structured Interview by whats-app call and record. Therefore it is structured, and if there is new information or discussion, it is developed on the semi-structure according to Bricki (2007), which is an open question that is explored more loosely.

Quantitative data

2. Questionnaire

Zohrabi (2013) explained that in quantitative usually, the investigator uses a closed-ended questionnaire, while the questionnaire is open-ended for qualitative data. Therefore, the researcher used the questionnaire for quantitative data, which was done with a closed-ended questionnaire. In addition, the researcher used Google Forms to conduct an online survey of students by providing several related questions via the web.

G. Data Analysis

Huberman & Miles (1994) consists of three, namely Data Reduction, Data Display, and Conclusion Drawing/Verification, and this data was collected through

interviews and a Questionnaire. Researcher used the following data analysis techniques:

1. Data Reduction

The process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data carried out by the researcher with written field notes or transcription is from Data Reduction (Huberman & Miles, 1994). The first researcher used collected data from the student reading techniques for EAP class through interviews and questionnaires. Then, the researcher copied the data and summarize the data and check the relevant and irrelevant data. After reducing the data, the researcher displayed the data in this descriptive form :

2. Data Display

The second data is Display data, a collection of information arranged so that researcher can conclude after data collection. According to Huberman & Miles (1994), data display is an organized, compressed collection of information to permit conclusions and actions. The researcher examined this display data based on this research question. Also, in this data display, the researcher displayed using a Narrative and Chart whereas, in the interview data, the researcher carried out the form of a Narrative and also the Questionnaire the researcher carried out in the form of a chart so that the researcher displayed the data using this.

3. Verification

The third data in analysis data is drawing or Verification. At the beginning of the data collection qualitative analysis, the researcher decided to

pay attention to the clarity of the data, the pattern, and the structure of the interviews and questionnaires. And this conclusion is drawn after the data has been collected, and findings are drawn after semi-collection or temporary collection, which will be used as a brief conclusion. This conclusion was removed and verified through interviews and Questionnaires in the research to be studied. Huberman & Miles (1994) stated that verification is a second thought carried out in several ways 1). a brief return to the field notes, 2) or thoroughly and elaborately, 3) by argumentation and long thought with colleagues to produce intersubjective conventions 4) efforts extensive or replica data sets.