

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This is a quantitative descriptive research. In this research, the writer chooses descriptive method because this research is to describe students' mastery on Acronym, Abbreviation and Initialism of the sixth semester of English Education Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The writer chooses this method because Sukmadinata (2010, p.72) stated about the aim of descriptive research "*Ditujukan untuk mendeskripsikan atau menggambarkan fenomena-fenomena yang ada, baik fenomena yang bersifat alami atau rekayasa manusia.*" The writer chooses quantitative method because it used to determine the frequency and percentage of each error that will occur. Quantitative research as Emzir explained (2008, p. 28) is "*suatu pendekatan penelitian ... menggunakan strategi penelitian seperti eksperimen dan survei yang memerlukan data statistik*"

B. Research Setting

This research is conducted at English Education Department of Tarbiyah Faculty and Teachers Training at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin on A. Yani Street km. 4, 5. This is one of Islamic University in South Kalimantan. This college is Islamic University that has four faculties within which there are many departments. In this case, I focus on taking

English Education Department Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training for sixth semester to make sure that they have learned about acronym, abbreviation and initialism in vocabulary and morpho-syntax subject.

C. Population and Sample of The Research

1. Population of the Research

The population of this research is the sixth semester students of English Education Department of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin which consist of 164 students from class A, B, C, D and E. It can be seen in the table below:

Table 3.1 Population of the Research

Academic Year	Class	Students
2015/2016	A	32
	B	35
	C	32
	D	39
	E	26
Total		164

2. Sample of the Research

According to Arikunto (2002, p. 112), “the population of more than 100 is taken as sample between 10-15% and 20-25% or more than 25% is good”. Based on the population above, the writer uses proportional purposive sampling technique that will be taken from 25% of sixth semester students of English Department UIN

Antasari Banjarmasin. The number of students can be seen in the table below :

Table 3.2 Sample of the Research

Academic Year	Class	Number of students	25% of number of Students	Total
2015/2016	A	32	8	42
	B	35	9	
	C	32	8	
	D	39	10	
	E	26	7	

D. Source of Data

1. Kinds of Data

According to Fraenkel & Wallen (1993), “the kinds of information researchers obtain on the subjects of their research”. The data which are investigated in this research consist of primary data and secondary data.

a. Primary Data

Data about the mastery of the sixth semester students of English department on Acronym, Abbreviation and Initialism at Antasari State for Islamic University Banjarmasin to which were gained by performing objective test.

b. Secondary Data

To complete the primary data, the researcher also collect the secondary data which are related to the research object as mentioned in the following:

1. Brief history of English Education Department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.
2. Description about lecturers, administrative staff, and students.

2. Sources of Data

The data were taken from the sources as follows:

- a. Respondents : The sixth semester students of English Department Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training of Antasari State for Islamic University Banjarmasin.
- b. Informant : Lecturer of Vocabulary and Morpho-Syntax, administration staff and head of English Education Department.
- c. Document : All written reports and important documents.

E. Data Collecting Procedure

1. The Procedure and Technique of Collecting Data

The techniques of data collection used in this study were written test, observation, test and documentary.

a. Written Test

This is used to collect the data about the students' mastery on Acronym, Abbreviation, and Initialism. The given tests were in the form of multiple choices and matching.

b. Observation

The data were collected by observation directly. The writer came to the class and observed the condition of lecturers, administration staff, students and facilities.

c. Documentary

This techniques were aimed at looking for all written reports or documents that kept some detailed data about primary and secondary data.

2. Schedule of Data Collection

The research was held from May 10th 2016 until July 10th 2016.

F. Design of Measurement

Design of measurement is intended to know the students' mastery on Acronym, Abbreviation and Initialism. In this research, there are 50 items of written test. The questions are aimed to know students mastery in Acronym, Abbreviation and Initialism. The questions are divided into two parts as follows:

1. Multiple Choice

This item consists of 30 questions. Every correct item is scored 2 points and incorrect one is scored 0. Total score is 60.

2. Matching

This item consists of 20 items. Every item is scored 2 points and incorrect one is scored 0. Total score is 40.

The highest score is 100 and the lowest is 0. According to Haris (1969, p. 9), it is categorized into five levels as follows.

80 – 100	Excellent
70 – < 80	Good
60 – < 70	Fair
50 – < 60	Poor
0 – < 50	Very Poor

Mean of the score is got by the pattern below:

$$M = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

M = Mean

$\sum X$ = Total Score

N = Number of Students

G. Techniques of Data Processing and Analysis

1. Data Processing

a. Editing

By editing, the writer sees whether the data have been completed or not.

b. Coding

The writer makes some codes to classify all the data that had been edited.

c. Scoring

The writer gives scores to the students' answers. To make it easier to create tables.

d. Tabulating

This technique is used to compile and enter the data that has been collected in the table and determine the frequency to facilitate in calculating its potensial by using the formula :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

P = Percentage of achievement

F = Frequency of students who make error

N = Total of students who make error

e. Data Interpreting

The data are interpreted by the following categories:

80 - 100% : Very High

60 - 80% : High

40 - 60% : Average

20 – 40% : Low

0 – 20% : Very Low

2. Data Analysis

All the collected and processed data were then analyzed descriptively and quantitatively. Afterwards, the conclusion is taken by deductive way to synthesize the fact from general into specific conclusion.