PCHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. The Research Method

In this research, the researcher used mixed method research because the researcher will uses qualitative and quantitative data. The numbers are needed to support data description. It is will display deep information in the result of this rsearch. According to Cresswell, the mixed method has gained popularity. This popularity is because research methodology continues to evolve and develop, and mixed methods is another step forward, utilizing the strengths of both qualitative and quantitative research.[1]

> Mixed methods research (MMR) involves collecting and integrating quantitative and qualitative data in a single project and therefore may result in a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under investigation. This is a problem-centered approach to research in which methods and theories are used instrumentally, based on their applicability to the present study. MMR approaches rely on (1) combining deductive and inductive designs to generate both quantitative and qualitative data, and (2) integrating the datasets in some way. These approaches are appropriate when your purpose is to describe, explain, or evaluate, and are particularly useful for studying complex problems or issues.[2]

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[1] John W. Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mix Method, Third Edition,* (United States of America: SAGE Publications, 2009) p. 203

[2] Patricia Leavy, *Research Design; Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based, and Community-Based Participatory Research Approaches,* (New York: The Guilford Press, 2017), p. 164

Because this type of methodology mixes both the quantitative and qualitative method, the logic of inquiry may include the use of induction, deduction, and abduction. This approach allows researchers to further examine constructs at a "deeper" level, where the quantitative strand reveals what the qualitative strand leaves out and vice versa.[3]

From the definition above, the writer concludes that mixed method is multimethod which have complex data both numbers and description that complete each other. It describes details about the phenomenon to get the accurate data or information.

B. The participants

This study is conducted at four universities in Banten, they are The State Islamic University (UIN) Sultan Maulana Hasanudin Banten, The University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa (UNTIRTA), The University of Serang Raya (UNSERA) and The University of Bina Bangsa (UNIBA). The researcher focuses the study only on the University Student consist of 15 students in those universities who ever participated in the English course at Kampung Inggris, Pare, Kediri.

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[3] W. Alex Edmonds Thomas D. KennedyAn, *Applied Guide to Research Designs Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Methods Second Edition, (London:* SAGE Publications, 2017), p. 178

C. The Technique of Data Collection

There are some techniques to get valid data and information that will support the research as follow :

a. Questionnaire

According to Brown, questionnaires are any written instruments that present respondents with a series of questions or statements to which they are to react either by writing out their answers or selecting from among existing answers.[4] In short, the questionnaire is a technique of data collection by gives written questions to the respondent so that they can answer the questions practically.

The questionnaire can use only closed questions, open-ended questions, or a mixture of closed and open-ended questions.[5] The writer chooses closed questions in the questionnaire to collects the data and arranges 22 questions which adapted from Siti Romlah's paper (The State Islamic University Jakarta), Laili Yusuf (University of Syiah Kuala) and Sirikanya Luankanokrat (Thammasat University, Bangkok, Thailand). The question is about students' learning experiences in the English course at Kampung Inggris (Pare), it provides the answer by using the Likert Scale that consist of five multiple choice such as strongly agree, agree. neutral, disagree and strongly disagree.

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[4] Zoltán Dörnyei and Tatsuya Taguchi *Questionnaires in Second Language Research*: *Construction, Administration, and Processing.* (New York and London: Routledge, 2010), p. 4

[5] David and Kathleen, *Exploring Second Language Class Room Research, (*HEINLE Cengage Learning, 2009), p. .130.2

b. Test

The test used in this research is speaking test through interview as oral production assessment. The interview, which may be tape-recordered for re-listening, is then scored one or more parameters such as accuracy in pronunciation and/or grammar, vocabulary usage, fluency, sociolinguistic/pragmatic appropriateness, task accomplishment and even comprehension.[6] But the writer only used five aspect except sociolinguistic/pragmatic appropriateness and task accomplishment. To makes the interview for oral assessment, the writer also adopted the four stage of oral interview according to samples made by Brown.

c. Interview

The interview method of collecting data involves the presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses. This method can be used through personal interviews and, if possible, through telephone interviews.[7] It can involve the gathering of data through direct verbal interaction between individuals.

In the interview, the researcher as the interviewer has a dialogue with all participants. The researcher takes the interview to collects the data and uses an interview guide as the aid instrument. The interview is about

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[6] H. Doughlas Brown, *Language Assessment Principle and Clasroom Practices,* (United States of America: Longman 2004), p. 167

[7] C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Method and Techniques,* Second Revised Edition, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers, 2004), p. 97

the information of the factors influence student's English communication ability in the English course at Kampung Inggris (Pare)..

D. The Technique of Data Analyzing

The quantitative data from the questionnaire will present the table of presentage from the frequency of the information and the number of student devides it. The formula is:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \; x \; 100$$

P = precentage for every answer category.

F = frequency is being looked for its presentage.

N = number of sample.[8]

So the writer will analyze the questionnaire by calculating the score of the questionnaire, tabulating the result of the questionnaire, analyzing and interpreting the result of the questionnaire.

To analyze the qualitative data, the researcher uses Miles and Huberman model like the figure below.

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[8] Anas Sudjiono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, (Jakarta : Raja Grafindo Persada, 2000), p. 40-41

Figure 3.1
Component Data Analisis : Interactive Model
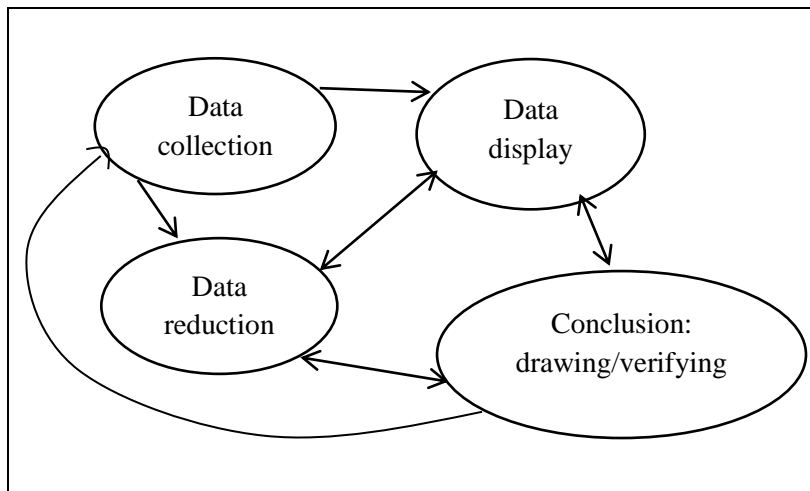
The coding of data, for example (data reduction) leads to new ideas on what should go imto a matrix (data display). Entering the data requires further data reduction. As the matrix fills up, preliminary conclusion are down but they lead to desicion, for example to add another column to the matrix to test the conclusion.[9]

For more specific, after collecting the data do separation selectively adapted to the problem raised in the study. After the processing is done with the editing process, by recheck the data obtained the data, whether the data is good enough and can be quickly prepared for the next process. A systematic and consistent that the data obtained, contained in a draft concept was made into a primary basis in providing analysis.

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[9] Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis, Second Edition,* (London and New Delhi: SAGE Publications, 1994), p. 12