

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research designs are the specific procedures involved in the research process: data collection, data analysis, and report writing (Cresswell 2012:20). In this research, the researcher applies mixed methods. Mixed methods are chosen because of their strength in drawing on both qualitative and quantitative research and minimizing the limitations of both approaches (Creswell, 2013: 266). The used by researchers in this research is descriptive. Descriptive research is research conducted to find out the value of the independent variable, either one variable or more (independent) without making a comparison, or linking with variables other. A descriptive method is employed in the current study. According to Fraenkel and Walen 2006 in (Rachmawati, 2013) suggest this method describes situations as thoroughly and carefully as possible. Looking at the collected data, this research also employs a mixed method.

B. Subject of Research

The subjects in this research were second-semester students of English Education, in this research the researcher took 33 students in class A morning as a sample, and this research used purposive sampling. In purposive sampling, researchers deliberately choose individuals and locations to study or understand the central phenomenon (Creswell, 2012:206).

C. Technique and Tool of Data Collection

1. The Technique of Data Collection

The data collection process involves more than just gathering information. This section discusses how this study collected primary

data from the participants. Thus, the data collection process needs to be carried out in an ethical manner for the individual and the research site (Cresswell, 2012:171). Collecting Data by using the interview to support the data from the questionnaire. The direct communication technique is collecting the data without the need for a third party. Collecting data by interview to support the data from the questionnaire data. The questionnaire is an indirect communication technique; it is the opposite of the interview by giving a questionnaire paper to students from the answer.

2. Tools of Data Collection

Data Collection Tool is a tool used by researcher to collect data. In this study, the researcher used questionnaires and interviews as the media used to collect data related to the problem to be studied by the researcher. In this study, the researcher collected data through questionnaires distributed to students and interviews to be answered by students.

a) Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a form used in survey design that is filled out by participants in the study and returned to the researcher. Participants choose answers to questions and provide basic personal or demographic information (Creswell 2012:382). The function of this questionnaire is to obtain information about learning strategies for learning English. It is written in Indonesian to make it easier for students to complete. The researcher used the Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) test questionnaire version 7.0 designed by Oxford (1990) which consists of thirty-six questions that are divided into six parts. The specifications can be seen in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1
SILL Specifications

Strategies	Number of Item	Item Number
Memory Strategies	6	1,2,3,4,5,6
Cognitive Strategies	6	7,8,9,10,11,12
Compensation Strategies	6	13,14,15,16,17,18
Metacognitive Strategies	6	19,20,21,22,23,24
Affective Strategies	6	25,26,27,28,29,30
Social Strategies	6	31,32,33,34,35,36

SILL is a Likers-Scale type of questionnaire response and uses the following scales below:

Table 3.2
Value and Scale Categories

Value	Scale
Never or almost never true of me	1
Generally not true of me	2
Somewhat true of me	3
Generally true of me	4
Always or almost always true of me	5

b) Interview

A qualitative interview occurs when the researcher asks one or more participants general, open-ended questions and records their

answers, the researcher then transcribes and types the data into a computer file for analysis (Creswell 2012:217).

In interviews find out information about the learning strategies that students used in learning English second Semester Students of English Education Study Program IKIP PGRI Pontianak. The researcher will calculate based on the conclusions of the interviews conducted. In this research, the researcher will use semi-structured interview techniques. Semi-structured interviews one interviews contain structured and unstructured sections with standard and open-ended type questions (Walliman, 2011: 99.)

D. Techniques of Data Analysis

1. Questionnaire

The use of the questionnaire is to determine the students' learning strategies in learning English. From the answers to the questionnaire, the researcher organizes the data into numbers and displays them in a table. Then a simple descriptive statistical analysis is carried out to answer the research questions. Obtain the average score of each strategy of all students. The researcher obtains and organizes the students' score in each strategy with the formula:

$$R = \frac{f}{N}$$

R : average score of the students

F : Score of student's answer in each part

N : the number of total questions in each part

With that, the researcher finds out what strategies are used by students in learning English.

Calculating the frequency for each strategy of all students. The high frequency used is calculated from the strategies with a high-score and the low frequency used is calculated from the strategies with low score. The researcher sorts the students by

the learning strategies and just takes the high percentage to decide the most dominant strategies. To find out the percentages, the researcher used the formula:

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

P : percentage

F : frequency of students who choose the option

N : total number of students

Sudjana 1991:51 in (Rachel, 2020)

Table 3.3

The Scale of Average Score

Level	Responses	Score
High	Always or almost always used	4.5 to 5.0
	Usually used	3.5 to 4.4
Medium	Sometimes used	2.5 to 3.4
	Generally not used	1.5 to 2.4
Low	Never or almost never used	1.0 to 1.4

Adopted from Oxford 1990 in (Hapsari, 2019)

2. Interview

This interview is intended for students of class A in the second semester of the second semester, totaling 4 students. The purpose of this interview is to strengthen the arguments of the answers to the questionnaire that students have answered. then for the question items, ten items are responded to by the four students who have been selected. The ten-question items were taken from six aspects of strategies.

The results of student interviews are interpreted rationally. The data from this interview serves as a compliment as well as checking (cross-checking) the data from the student questionnaire. In a descriptive study, the data is taken through interviews, and analyze the result is reported descriptively. In this research, the data analyzed in the following (Creswell, 2013:247) develop a model of data analysis that assists the researcher by providing a visual reference as to how data be tackled.

- a. Organize and prepare the data for analysis. This involves transcribing interviews, optically scanning material, typing up field notes, cataloging all of the visual material, and sorting and arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information.
- b. Read or look at all the data. This first step provides a general sense of the information and an opportunity to reflect on its overall meaning.
- c. Start coding all of the data. Coding is the process of organizing the data by bracketing chunks (or text or image segments) and writing a word representing a category. It involves taking text data or pictures gathered during data collection, segmenting sentences (or paragraphs) or images into categories, and labeling those categories with a term, often a term based on the actual language of the participant.

E. Research Procedures

There was some procedure that the researcher did while conducting this research. The procedure can be explained below:

1. Research Subjects

After the researcher got the research permit, the researcher then submitted the research letter to the administrative staff of

the IKIP PGRI Pontianak English Education Study Program to conduct research. Then, the researcher chose a sample from class A morning in the second semester.

2. Student Questionnaire

At this stage, the researcher distributes a questionnaire and asks the researcher subjects to fill out a questionnaire related to students learning strategies in learning English.

3. Interview

At this stage, the researcher interviews the research subject, regarding learning strategies for learning English.

4. Analysis of Test Results

The final stage of the research is analyzing the data that has been collected in both questionnaires and interviews using formulas dan descriptions.