

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

In order to address the stated question, this research employed a survey research designs. Survey research designs are processes in quantitative research in which investigators administer a survey to a sample or the full population of individuals in order to characterize the population's attitudes, views, behaviours, or attributes (Creswell, 2012:376). The researcher used quantitative approach in this design. Quantitative research utilizes inquiry strategies such as experiments and surveys to gather data on preset instruments that provide statistical data. Creswell (2012: 19) said that in quantitative research, the investigator relies on statistical analysis (mathematical analysis) of the data, which is typically in numeric form.

B. Subject of Research

The subject of research are people who serve as participants in the research. This statement is supported by Sugiyono (2008) subject of research is people that were sampled for a research and were part of the research. This research used a purposive sampling technique to take the subject of research. According to Sugiyono (2017:218), Purposive sampling is a data collecting technique that is based on particular criteria. These considerations, for example, the individual who is thought to be the most knowledgeable about the subject under research, make it easier for researchers to obtain data. In this research, the researcher chose the seventh-grade students at Secondary School in Kalimantan Barat, especially class 7D as participants, because based on the information obtained from the English teacher, 7D class was one of the classes that had lower English scores than the other classes.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The researcher was used indirect communication approach to collect the data in this research. In indirect communication, the meaning is conveyed not only by the words used but also by nonverbal behaviour (Joyce, 2012). In this

research was carried out by giving several questions to research subjects through close-ended questionnaires.

D. Tools of Data Collection

To collect data from participants, the researcher employed a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a sort of research instrument that consists of a series of questions or other forms of instructions designed to collect data from respondents. This statement is supported by Taufiqurrohman (2020:22) a questionnaire is a design used to collect data from respondents by asking specified design questions. According to Creswell (2012:35), a questionnaire is used to identify trends in attitudes, opinions, behaviours, or characteristics of a large group of people (called the population). Questionnaires are classified into two types: open-ended questionnaires and closed-ended questionnaires. The researcher used a close-ended questionnaire to get data on students' difficulties in learning vocabulary faced by seventh-grade students at Secondary School in Kalimantan Barat. Close-ended questionnaire implies providing questions together with the choice of each question.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Based on the method used for data collection, the researcher handled the data by utilizing the calculating approach of the Likert scale in four phases, as follows:

1. Score Determination

The researcher scored the response of the sample based on the gradation from negative to positive. A Likert scale measures attitudes about a topic by delivering a series of statements regarding the issue and asking respondents to indicate whether they strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, or strongly disagree (Ary *et al*, 2010:210). For positive statements, the researcher gave a score of 5 for strongly agree, 4 for agree, 3 for undecided, 2 for disagree, and 1 for strongly disagree. But for negative statements, the researcher gave a score of 1 for strongly agree, 2 for agree, 3 for undecided, 4 for disagree, and 5 for strongly disagree.

Table 3.1
Score of Likert Scale

Scale	Positive	Negative
Strongly Agree	5	1
Agree	4	2
Undecided	3	3
Disagree	2	4
Strongly Disagree	1	5

Taken from Ary, et all (2014:227)

2. Determination Ideal Score

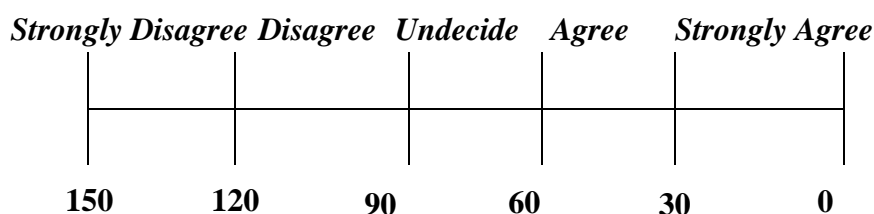
The ideal score was utilized to determine the rating scale and overall response. The researcher calculated the score for each scale to determine the high and low scores for each scale in the overall score. The research requires the following formula to calculate the optimum score for all items:

$$\text{Ideal Score} = \text{Likert Score} \times \text{Number of Respondents}$$

Taken from Ary, et all (2014:227)

3. Rating Scale

A rating scale is required to determine the result area of questionnaire data. Based on the responses of the respondents, the rating scale classified the data into five Likert scales. Consistently, the grading scale for this research aim is given below:



Taken from Sugiyono (2018:13)

4. Measurement the Frequency and Percentage of Questionnaire

To calculate the scale score of every competency specification, the researcher analysed the data into percentages. The formula is adapted from Sugiyono (2018:137):

$$P = \frac{\text{Total Score}}{Y} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P = percentage

Y = maximum of likert score

The researcher was served the data into a column chart to visualize the data. To assist the researcher calculate the data and manage the table, the researcher were used descriptive analysis and Ms. Excel 2007.

F. Research Procedures

1. Planning

Firstly, the researcher created instruments to be used as data collection tools. In this research, the researcher used a questionnaire to gather the data from students and teachers.

2. Data Collecting

In collecting the data, the researcher distributed the questionnaire first to the students as participants. The researcher gave 30 minutes for students to answer the questions. Then the researcher collected the questionnaire which was answered by the students. After collecting the data from students, the researcher collected the data from the teacher using an online questionnaire to compare the data from students' perceptions and to get more information. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the questionnaire from students and teachers. The last, the researcher compiled research reports based on the results obtained.

3. Data Processing

After the data have been obtained from data sources. Furthermore, the data is processed by taking the following steps:

a) Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher entered the data result from the students and teacher questionnaires into Ms. Excel 2007. After that, the researcher used the Likert scale to analyze the data.

b) Interpretation

In the interpretation, the researcher made a conclusion based on the data analysis.