

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research Method

This research was classified as qualitative research. According to Creswell (2014, p. 32) “qualitative research is handled for understanding and exploring the meaning individual or group for human or social problems”. It could be written or spoken data which got from observed person or the behavior categories and research patterns.

In addition, Moleong (2017, p. 7) assumed that qualitative research is a research intent on understanding the phenomenon of what the subject is experiencing such as behaviours, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc., and by the descriptions in the form of words and language by using various natural methods in a specific natural content. The researcher carried out a qualitative research because they were interested in observing the description of event, people, opinions, attitude, environment, and also the combinations of the interactions of these aspects that could be observed.

Based on objective of the research point of view, the research used the descriptive method. Descriptive method meant that the data was in the form or group of words or description. This descriptive method involved collecting data in order to answer the questions concerning to the subject of the research. Fraenkel and Wallen (1999, p. 23) implied that descriptive method is a method used to

explain, analyze and classify something through kinds of techniques, surveys, observation, questionnaires, interview, and text. Cresswell (2012, p. 73) argued that qualitative methods are consist of five kinds of approaches, viz narrative research, ethnographic research, phenomenological research, grounded theory research, and case study. In this research, the researcher used case study approach.

Cresswell (2012, p. 23) stated that case study research is a qualitative approach where the researcher explores a real life, contemporary bounded system (a case) or multiple bounded systems (cases) over time, in deep the data collection involving multiple sources of information (observations, interviews, audiovisual material, documents, and reports) through detail, and reports a case description and case themes. In this research study, the researcher used case study approach because this approach explores an activity or case deeply towards one or more people.

3.2. Place of the Research

1. Place

The researcher took a place in English Education Study Program at Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi (UMKO) North Lampung. Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi was located at Hasan kepala ratu street number 1052 Sindang Sari, Kotabumi, North Lampung. The reasons of researcher chose UMKO were: 1) The English Lecturer of English Education Study Program in Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi using translanguaging in Public Speaking class, 2) Lack of researches and finding related to the reason, goal, students' perspective and preference of translanguaging practice by English

Lecturer in public speaking class,3) Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi has English Education Study Program and applied Public Speaking subject, 4) It had been a good college with good accreditation in North Lampung, 5) The researcher conducted this research in English Speaking class especially in the Public Speaking class.

2. Time

This research conducted in April 2021—June 2021 or around 3 month at Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi North Lampung. There were three times observation during teaching and learning activity in Public Speaking class. The research schedule was made by the researcher to do this research as follows:

Tabel 1
RESEARCH SCHEDULE

No	Activity	2021		
		April	May	June
1.	First Observation			
2.	Second Observation			
3.	Third Observation			
4.	Interview			
5.	Writing the Research			

3.3 Data Source

Arikunto (2010, p. 172) explained that research data sources are the subjects where the data are collected. In this research, the data was taken from the lecturer of English Education Study Program Universitas Muhammadiyah Kotabumi especially teach English public speaking subject and from the students who was learning Public Speaking subject.

Choosing the English lecturer of English Education Study Program who taught public speaking subjects because: 1) The researcher wanted to find out the

reason and goal behind the use of translanguaging practice by the English Lecturer in Public Speaking class 2) English lecturer who teach English subject was master in English, so in teaching and learning activity in the classroom, She/he is automatically communicate a lot with students as well as explaining the material with English, 3) Public Speaking subject was the high level in learning speaking English whereby the use of English was should full.

In addition, The researcher wanted to reveal students perception and preference on translanguaging practice by the English lecturer in Public Speaking class. The researcher choosen students who learned Public Speaking subject or who lectured by the English lecturer directly in the class as the informant. They were at the fourth semester and only one class where consist of 42 students. Because of this research revealed the students perception and preference, it was better that the researcher took all of the students of that class.

In summary, this research took data source from one English lecturer and 42 informants in Public Speaking class.

3.4 Limitation of the Research

This research has some limitations as follows.

1. Collecting data to reveal students' perception and preference cannot conducted direct interview due to the pandemic, so the researcher wanted not be able to ask follow up questions to gain more information related to things about students' perception and preference.

2. To reveal students' perception and preference, collecting data through questionnaire allowed students not to convey small things that might be

considered unimportant but were actually important in this research. So, it was not allow the researcher got more detail and complete data. This was because students tend to be lazy to write so that they only write down things that they consider important or globally and generally, so that small things that was considered important cannot be revealed. In this case the researcher might miss small information that might actually be important in this research.

3.3. Research Instrument

According to Arikunto (2010, p. 203) research instrument is a tool to collect data in order to make the work easier and get good result. Research instrument is the tools to measure nature phenomenon and social that is observed (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 102). Research instrument was essentially used to get information or data about the object taken from subject of the research. Many kinds of instrument which used in a research, such as test, questionnaires, interview guideline, checklist, and documentation. However, there are three instruments used in this research namely the researcher, interview guideline, questionnaire and observation.

1. Researcher

According to Sugiyono (2016, p. 223), “In qualitative research the main instrument is researcher self...”. The researcher collected the data by using some ways and the ability on collecting and organizing data or information then it would determine the quality of this research.

2. Interview guideline

In this research, the researcher used semi structure interview as with open-ended. “Semi structure interview is the interview where the researcher prepares about the question only, but not for the answer, then the subject of the research will answer the question based on their knowledge” (Setiyadi, 2006, p. 244—245). He also explained that the researcher prepare the questions, it had still opportunity for the researcher to asked more questions spontaneously based on the answer which was given by the subject who is unpredictable. Then, the researcher also able to gave follow up questions to participant. This instrument was used to find out the reason and goals behind the practice of translanguaging by the English lecturer in Public Speaking class in English Education Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi.

TABLE 2
THE SPECIFICATION OF QUESTION IN LECTURER’S INTERVIEW

Variable	Informant	Aspects	Question Number
Translanguaging practice by the English lecturer in Public Speaking class	The English Lecturer in Public Speaking Class	Background of translanguaging practice: English to Indonesian or vice versa and the most dominant	1,2
		Reasons of translanguaging practice	3
		Goals of translanguaging practice	4

3. Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher used open-ended questionnaire to reveal students perception and preference on translanguaging practice by the English lecturer in Public Speaking classroom in English Education Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi. Sugiyono (2016, p. 143) emphasized

that open-ended questionnaire was the question that expect the respondent to write down the answer in the form of a description of something.

TABLE 3
THE SPECIFICATION OF QUESTION IN STUDENTS' QUESTIONNAIRE

Variable	Informant	Aspects	Question Number
Students' Perceptions and Preference on translanguaging practice by the English lecturer in Public Speaking class	Students in Public Speaking Class	Background of translanguaging practice: use Indonesian in the class	1
		Perceptions of translanguaging practice	2
		Preference	3
		Reason of Preference	4

4. Observation Guideline

In this research, the researcher used passive participation of observation which meant the researcher was present at the place of research but does not interact or participate (2016, p. 227). This observation carried out to ensure the practice of translanguaging of the English lecturer in Public Speaking class.

TABLE 4
THE SPECIFICATION OF STATEMENT IN LECTURER'S OBSERVATION

Informant	Aspects	Statement Number
The English Lecturer in Public Speaking Class	Background of translanguaging practice: English to Indonesian or vice versa	1,2

3.4. Data Collecting Technique

In data collecting technique, there were some considerations that should be concerned such as schedule and also length of the data collecting process. This data which collected was expected to gave clear explanation about translanguaging practice by the English lecturer in Public Speaking class and students' perceptions: a case study in English Education Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi. To collect the data, the researcher used three methods namely: interview, questionnaire, and observation.

1. Interview

Interview was the methods used to find out the reason and goals behind translanguaging practice by the English lecturer in Public Speaking class in English Education Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi.

To support the interview data and make easier in analyzing, the researcher used voice record by using mobile-phone type Vivo Y91, android version with the capacity Random Access Memory (RAM) 2GB and internal memory 16GB. Besides, it is added by external memory type Robot with capacity 16GB and then the interviewee's answer is written in blank paper. Voiced record as audiovisual instrument for lecturers' interview and the recorder (mobile-phone) was hidden in order to look more natural then the interviewee felt more comfortable. The researcher used recorder for helping the researcher in analyzing interview data into script of interview.

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire methods was used to reveal students perception and preference on translanguaging practice by the English lecturer Public Speaking

class in English Education Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi.

In this method, the researcher used google form application to easier of collecting the data. Google form was an application which appeared by google company and acts as a survey administration. Google form could used almost in every fields for instance in academic use. This application supports the researcher to create and edit the questions and allows the participants to answer in questionnaire form. Google forms have many choices of questions form namely: text, paragraph text, multiple choice, choose from list, scale, ect. So, it allows users to ask both open-ended and close-ended questions. The questions and answer automatically saved in google drive. So, the data will be safe.

The steps of collecting the data by questionnaire form in google forms app are: 1) The researcher opened the website of google forms by chrome in android, 2) The researcher naming the forms and write down the description, 3) The researcher created the questions and determine the form of questions, it will be text or paragraph text, 3) The researcher saved the questions and share the link to the participants by whatsapp group that the researcher made before, 4) The participants opened the link and fill the answers, 5) The researcher automatically got the answers and download the results, and 6) The researcher analyze the data.

3. Observation

Observation methods was used to ensure and confirm the practice of translanguaging by the English lecturer in Public Speaking class. The researcher was observe passively and focus on the English lecturer talks the process of teaching and learning activity in Public Speaking class three times. The researcher

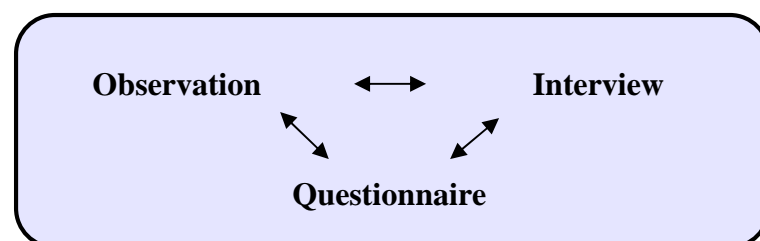
was collect the data by using field notes. During the process, the researcher checked whether the English lecturer in Public Speaking class used translanguaging and some examples of sentences of translanguaging itself.

3.5. Plan of Testing Validity of the Data

In order to get more detail information and also to convince that the data which was collected was valid, so the data of the research should be tested. In this researcher used two ways to plan of testing validity of the data. To increase the validity level in qualitative research, the researcher use triangulation and expert judgment.

1. Triangulation

According to Setiyadi (2006:31) triangulation is combination of two or more methods in collecting the data. The fuction of this method was to test credibility of the data and to help researcher making conclusion to be more accurate. However, in this research was used triangulation of technique. In this research, the researcher used three method, those are observation on the English lecturer and then checked by interview with the same subject and last it checked by questionnaire on the students.



Picture 1
Triangulation of Technique

2. Expert Judgment

To ensure the research instrument namely the questions in the interview and in the questionnaire were really able to find out the appropriate information or data in this research, the researcher asked for the construct validity from experts—one expert was the advisor and others is the English lecturer.

TABLE 5
EXPERT JUDGMENT

No	Experts' Name	Job Position
1.	Sigit Suharjono, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Advisor I (Expert I)
2.	Rulik Setiani, S.S., M.Pd.	English Lecturer (Expert II)

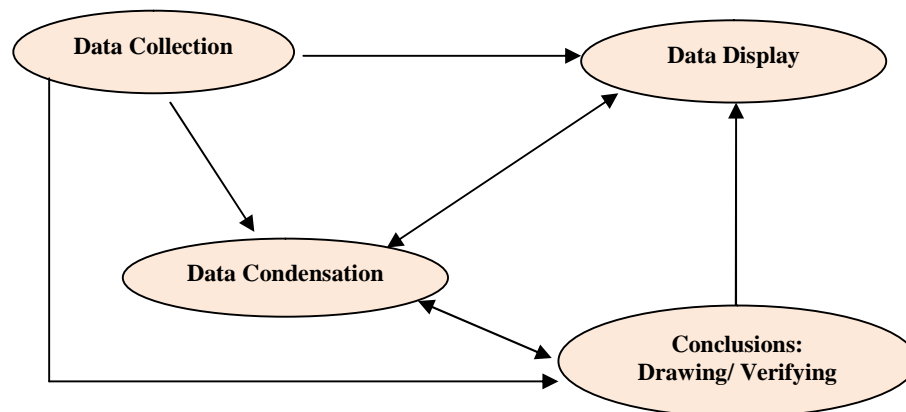
Mr. Sigit Suharjono, S.Pd., M.Pd. and Mrs. Rulik Setiani, S.S., M.Pd. was chosen as validator because the researcher considered that Advisor I and English Lecturer above as expert who had experiences in exploring research instrument. Validation criteria that were used if both of experts agree that list of questions appropriated with the problem and could represent the indicators in this research.

3.6. Data Analysis

Bogdan in Sugiyono (2012, p. 224) stated that data analysis is the process of sequentially searching and arranging the data established from interviews and other material, so it could be easier to understand, and it was findings could infomed others.

This research utilized the qualitative method. The qualitative method was kind of research without calculating. Therefore, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research to analyze data that was collected. To analyze translanguaging

practice by the English lecturer and students' perceptions in Public Speaking class: a case study in English Education Study Program of Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi, the researcher used Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) theory who stated that the qualitative data consist of three concurrent flows of the activity: data condensation, data display, drawing and conclusions.



Picture 2
Components of Data Analysis by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana

This was the following descriptions related to the picture above.

1. Data condensation

Data condensation was a part of analysis with focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the raw data. Data reduction occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. So, after the data was collected, the researcher reduced unimportant data from the English Lecturer and Students.

2. Data display

Data display was used at all of phase. Data organized and summarized to help draw conclusions. Then showed what stage of the analysis was reached. In this phase, the researcher mentioned and explained briefly the data was reduced.

3. Conclusion drawing/ verifying

After reducing and displaying, the data was drawn from the beginning of collecting the data, the qualitative analysis was begun to decide what things mean, noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, casual flow, and propositions. Final conclusions may not appeared until the data collection is over. So, in this phase, the researcher drew the conclusion based on the data display. The conclusion in qualitative research might be able to answer the formulation of the problem that was formulated in chapter I, but might be not, because as was stated, issues and problems in the qualitative research was tentative and would develop after researching in the field.