

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

This research used qualitative research methods. According to Bogdan dan Taylor in Abdussamad (2021) explained that the qualitative research method is a research procedure in the form of descriptive data such as a written and oral data obtained from the observed subjects. Meanwhile, according to Nugrahani in Sidiq (2019) qualitative research is a research method whose findings are not obtained from statistical calculations or other forms of calculation. Findings from the use of qualitative methods are collected from various data sources such as interviews, observations, documentation, tests or archives.

In addition Sugiyono (2011) states that qualitative is a research method that emphasizes inductive meaning and in presenting data source using words and sentence that are in accordance with the actual conditions of the object. Meanwhile, According to Moleong (2013) Explained that qualitative research is research with a scientific background with the aim of interpreting phenomena that occur by involving various methods in qualitative research such as interviews, observations and utilizing documents.

Based on some of the theoretical statements above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is referred to as an inquiry strategy which means that the data will be presented in a narrative, natural and holistic manner, emphasizing

more on the search meaning and concepts and describing a phenomenon. In this research, the researcher focused on observing introverted students as subject of in depth research to find out the speaking learning strategies used by introverted students in learning foreign languages. The data presented in this study is in the form of an overview of the speaking learning strategies used by introvert students.

3.2 Place of the Research

The place for this research was at University of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi which is located on Hasan Kepala Ratu Street No 1052 Sindang Sari. This University is the only education institution in North Lampung that provides an English Education Study Program. The researcher chooses University of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi as a place to conduct research because of the availability of data sources that were considered suitable for the object to be studied. Another thing that makes the reason for the University of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi as a place of research is because the topic of using speaking strategies used by introverted students in language learning has never been done at this college.

3.3 Data Resource

In this research, data sources were obtained from introvert students in the fourth semester of the English Education Study Program at University of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi. The number of introvert students who will be involved in this research is five students consisting of two male and three female from the sixteen introvert students in this class based on the results of the MBTI

(Mayer Briggs Type Indicator) test that has been carried out. The reason the researchers only chose the five introverted students was because five of the sixteen introverted students in the fourth semester had higher levels of introverted personality dimensions based on the MBTI test results, so that these five students could represent other introverted students.

3.4 Research Instrument

Research instrument is important component because research instrument are tool used by researcher to collect data. In qualitative research, the researcher is a key instrument in research. According to Sugiyono (2011) research instrument will assist researchers in collecting data to be analyzed after researchers have a clear research focus. There are several kinds of instruments that can be used in qualitative research including observation, questionnaires, documentation and interview. Therefore, the researcher must clearly understand the research concept to be measured because if the researcher has clearly defined the research concept, then determining the research instrument will be easier for the researcher. Based on the several types of instrument mentioned above, in this research the instrument used Questionnaire MBTI, Interview and Questionnaire.

3.4.1 MBTI Test Questionnaire

The MBTI test questionnaire is the instrument used in this research to measure introvert and extrovert personalities. MBTI (Myers Briggs Type Indicator) was created by Katherine Cook Briggs and Isabel Briggs Mayer based on Carl Gustav Jung's personality theory. According to Friedman and Schustack (2008) the MBTI is the instrument most widely used to measure introverted and

extroverted personalities. In this study, researchers used the MBTI test questionnaire which consists of statement A and statement B which are opposite. This questionnaire measures the dimensions of introvert vs extrovert, sensing vs intuition, thinking vs feeling and judging vs perceiving. However, in this study only a few statements were used to measure introvert and extrovert personality, consisting of 10 statements. Other dimensions such as sensing vs intuition, thinking vs feeling and judging vs perceiving are not used in this research because they are not related to this research.

TABLE 1
THE SPECIFICATION
OF MBTI TEST QUESTIONNAIRE

Personality	Indicator	Item Number	
		Statement A	Statement B
Introvert	Prefer silence, calm and more independen	1,4,7	
	Prefer working alone or with people already know intensely	9,10	
	Have difficulty building relationship woth people	6,5	
	Oriented towards feeling and ideas	2,3,8	
Ekstrovert	Like to do the activity with another people		5,6,7,9
	Like social interaction		2,3,4,10
	Expressing their feeling		1,8

Source : (Jean in Ferizka Emirza ; Mohamad Sahril, 2021, p.10-17)

3.4.2 Interview

Interview is a conversation that aims to obtain information or as a data collection technique that is carried out by asking and answering question. The researcher chosen semi structure interviews as a technique to obtain additional

information directly from research subjects. The researcher asked open-ended questions to introvert students so they can explain in detail the strategies they use when speaking so that the researcher gets valid information.

TABLE 2
THE SPECIFICATION
OF SEMI STRUCTURE INTERVIEW

Variable	Category	Aspects	Indicator	Question Number
Learning Speaking Strategy	Direct	Memory	Making connection in memory	11
			Connecting sounds with images in memory	
			Review well the previous lesson	1
		Cognitive	Uses physical responses	12
			Practice word pronunciation	2
			Receiving and send message	10
			Analyzing and apply	13
			Creating input and output structure	
			Compensation	Guessing intelligently topic
	Overcoming limitations in speaking	9		
	Indirect	Metacognitive	Concentrate on learning	4
			Arranging Planning	
			Evaluating the learning process	8
		Affective	Lowering Anxiety	5
			Encouraging willingness and courage	
			Mastering feelings and emotions	7
		Social	Discussion with friends	6
			Cooperating with friends	
Empathizing with friends				

Source : (Sugeng, 2004, p. 77)

3.4.3 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is one way that is widely used to find and collect data. The researcher used a questionnaire in this study as an instrument. According to Sugiyono (2011) questionnaire is one of the instruments for collecting data which

contains questions and statements that are given by researcher to respondents to be answered. Questionnaire can be used to obtain respondent data related to thoughts, perceptions, personality and others. This questionnaire is used to obtain information about language learning strategies, especially speaking skills used by introvert students. There are 6 categories of assessment of language learning strategies such as memory strategy, cognitive strategies, compensation strategies, meta-cognitive strategies, strategies affective and strategies social. Because this is a closed questionnaire, introvert students will only have yes or no answers to some of the questions asked.

TABLE 3
THE SPECIFICATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Variable	Category	Aspects	Indicator	Question Number		
Learning Speaking Strategy	Direct	Memory	Making connection in memory	1		
			Connecting sounds with images in memory	12		
			Repeat the previous lesson	13		
					Using gesture	18
		Cognitive	Practice word pronunciation	2		
			Make a notebook	11		
			Using teaching media	14		
			Fix your own mistake	19		
		Compensation	Define own your topic	3		
			Overcoming difficulties	10		
	Indirect	Metacognitive	Focusing on learning	15		
			Planning and arranging teaching and learning activities	4		
			Evaluating the teaching and learning process	9		
		Affective	Reduce worry and fear	5		
			Willingness and courage	16		
			Mastering feelings	8		
		Social	Discussion with friends	6		
			Ask friends for help	17		
	Annoying friends and harassing friends	7				

Source: (Sugeng, 2004, p. 77)

3.5 Data Collecting Technique

Data collection techniques are the ways that researchers take to collect data. In qualitative research there are several types of data collection techniques that can be used. In this research the techniques used by researchers to collect data were interview and questionnaires.

a. The MBTI Test Questionnaire

The MBTI test questionnaire is the first instrument used in this research because it first classifies students who have introverted personalities and students who have extroverted personalities. This questionnaire contains 10 statements A and statements B are opposite. This questionnaire was given to all 37 students in the 4th semester of English Education. For each statement there is no right or wrong answer, each student must choose an answer that reflects himself/herself by providing a checklist (✓) in the column provided. The researcher will calculate the results of each student's answers. If the calculated answer of the introvert dimension was higher than the extrovert dimension, it means that the student has an introverted personality and vice versa.

b. Semi Structure Interview

Semi Structure Interview is a data collection technique that is also used in this research. In this research, the semi structure interviews were selected to obtain in-depth information directly from the source about the speaking learning strategies of introvert students. This interview was conducted by telephone and the researcher recorded all conversations in this interview using a voice recorder to make it easier for the researcher to

analyze the results of the interview, so that it could be described as an interview script. The question in this interview will be asked by the researcher one by one on the research subject. The interview session will last a maximum of one hour.

c. Questionnaire

This research used the questionnaire for collecting data. The information obtained from this questionnaire will later become research data. This questionnaire is a closed questionnaire containing 19 statements. In this questionnaire the researcher makes statements that have been adapted to the category of speaking learning strategy. Then the researcher will distribute questionnaires to all introverted students in the fourth semester of English Education Study Program at University of Muhammadiyah Kotabumi. Introvert students will fill out a questionnaire with a choice of YES or NO answer based on the strategies they use in speaking. Introvert students will provide a checklist (\checkmark) on the answer they choose.

3.6 Plan of Testing Validity and Reliability

In a research it is necessary to test the validity and reliability to determine the validity of data. In qualitative research, examination of data has become an integral element. Data can be said to be valid if there is no difference between what happened to the research object and what the researcher reported. According to Sugiyono as cited in Sidiq et al., (2019) states that in qualitative research there are several techniques to test the validity of the data, namely credibility,

transferability, dependability, and conformability tests. Therefore, this research will use triangulation and expert judgment to test the validity of the data.

3.6.1 Triangulation

Triangulation is a technique for testing the validity of data by checking data from various sources, various methods and various times. According to Bungin in Abdussamad (2021) explained that the triangulation method is a technique that emphasizes the effectiveness of the process and the desired results. This triangulation server to enrich the data collected to make it more accurate. So there is this technique the researcher will examine data from several sources. According to Sugiyono (2011) states that there are three kinds of triangulation namely:

a. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation is used to test the credibility of data by checking existing data obtained from various sources.

b. Technical Triangulation

Triangulation techniques are used to test the credibility of the data by checking the data using the same source with different techniques. Examples include testing the credibility of data obtained from interviews and then checking using questionnaires, observation or documentation. If the third techniques produce different data, the researcher needs to carry out further discussions with the sources concerned to ascertain which data is considered the most correct.

c. Time Triangulation

Time triangulation is used to test the credibility of data by checking through interviews, observation or other techniques in different time and situations. If the tests produce different data, the researcher must test the data several times until credible data is found.

Based on the third type of triangulation above, the researcher used source triangulation as a plan for the validity and reliability of the data. Researcher use triangulation techniques to validate data, so that data collected from questionnaire and interviews can be compared to strengthen the findings obtained and researcher can draw conclusions easily and accurately.

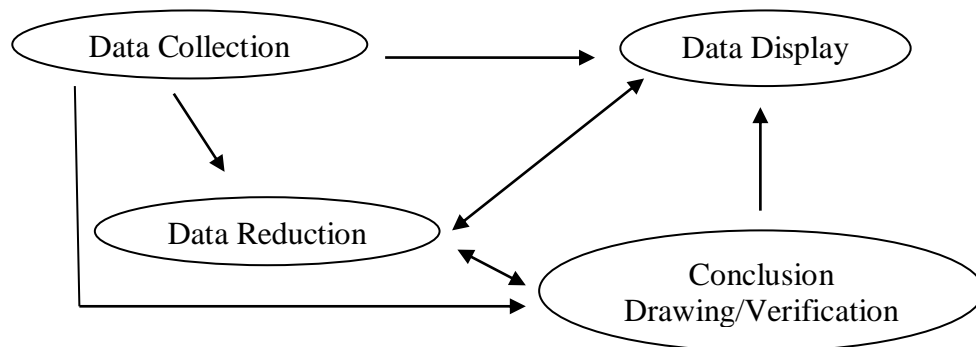
3.6.2 Expert Judgments

In this research, to measure the validity of data obtained and to check the suitability of the statement items, in addition to using triangulation the researcher also uses the decisions of expert judgment or someone who has expertise in a particular field to provide advice and emphasize data and instruments. Therefore, the lecturer in English Education Study Program that is Dr. Sigit Suharjono, M.Pd. and Rulik Setiani, S.S., M.Pd. as expert judgment.

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is a step taken to determine the accuracy of research results. According to Bogdan and Biklen Sidiq et al., (2019) explained that data analysis is an attempt to manage data, organize data, find important things and decide conclusions. In this research, the way to analyze the data used is a qualitative descriptive method. The researcher will analyze the data to find results. According

to Miles and Huberman in Abdussamad (2021) there are three activities in analyzing data namely, data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing/verification.



Picture 2 : Component of data analysis by Miles and Huberman

a. Data Reduction

After collecting data through interview and questionnaire, all data in the form of recordings or files will be collected by researchers to make transcripts based on the results of existing recording and analyze the results of language learning strategy questionnaires to find out the speaking learning strategies used by introvert students.

b. Data Display

After the research data is collected, the next step is to present the data. In this research, the data display is in the form of descriptions such as narrative text. The researcher describes the speaking learning strategies and the most speaking learning strategies used by introvert students.

c. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

At this stage, the researcher will draw conclusions based on the data that has been presented or analyzed. The conclusion describe include clear about the speaking learning strategies used by introvert students.