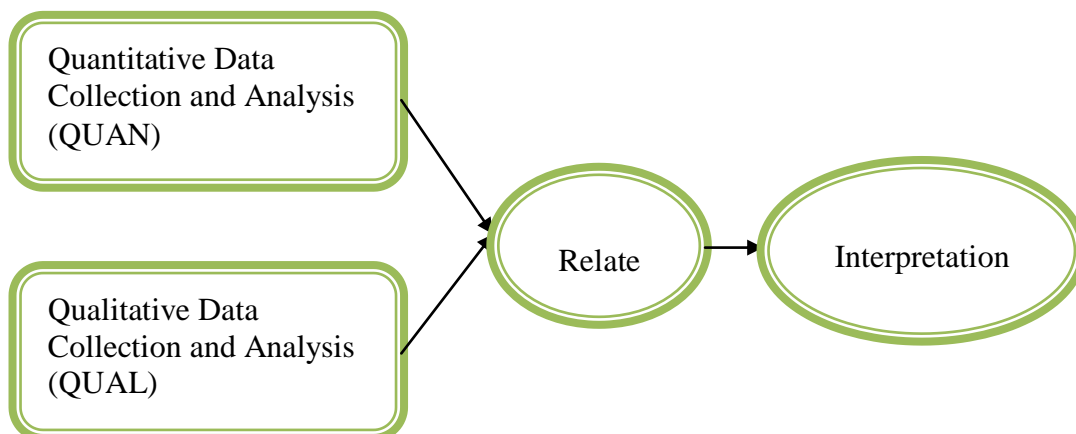


CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

Based on the characteristic of the research, this research is categorized as a research which used quantitative and qualitative approach. In this case, Bryman in Setiyadi (2006:9) stated several reasons of mixing quantitative and qualitative research; one of them is that qualitative research has function in giving direction for quantitative research by giving description about background and research subject. Then, mixing quantitative and qualitative research is to get more complete description toward research field. Therefore, this research used mixed approach of quantitative and qualitative research.

Based on categorizing data from resource, this research is belonging on convergent parallel mixed methods design which means that both qualitative and quantitative data provide different types of information—often detailed views of qualitative data and number form of quantitative data—and both the data yield results that should be the same (Creswell, 2013:242). The data of the research contained the percentage and description about students' speaking activities in English subject at SMAN 2 Kotabumi academic year 2016/2017. Here is the design of convergent parallel mixed methods.



PICTURE 2
CONVERGENT PARALLEL MIXED METHODS DESIGN

3.2 Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

This research was carried out in Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) Negeri 2 Kotabumi which is located on Jalan Raya Prokimal KM 15 Prokimal, Kotabumi Utara Lampung Utara. SMAN 2 Kotabumi is chosen in this research for some reasons: 1) SMAN 2 Kotabumi is reference school (*Sekolah Rujukan*) which represents region of North Lampung; 2) SMAN 2 Kotabumi is a school which has accreditation “A” in North Lampung. In this research, the eleventh grade of science three is chosen as specific subject in order to get ideal data.

3.2.1 Population

According to Setiyadi (2006:38), population is the entire individual who becomes the target in the research. Population in this research is the all students of eleventh grade of science students of SMAN 2 Kotabumi North Lampung Academic Year 2016/2017.

3.2.2 Sample

Sample is part of number and characteristic that is owned by population, so it is a limited number of elements from a proportion to represent population. According to Setiyadi (2006:38), research sample is group of individual who represent the entire of individuals in population research. Sample of this research was taken from students of eleventh grade of science three of SMAN 2 Kotabumi North Lampung academic year 2016/2017. Based on the number of students, eleventh grade of science three consists of 36 students; 10 male and 26 female.

3.2.3 Sampling Technique

In this research, the researcher used purposive sampling technique which aims that individual or case chosen can represent the issue that can answer research problems in this research (Setiyadi, 2006:44). The researcher chose the eleventh grade of science three students because they have more enthusiasm in learning English that stated by one of English teachers in SMAN 2 Kotabumi.

3.3 Research Instrument

Based on explanation revealed above, this research gives description about students' speaking activities in English subject. Thus to describe that situation, researcher needs data or information about it. To get the data, researcher used research instrument.

Research instrument is essential thing that should be considered in carrying out a research. The use of instrument in a research determined the quality of the data of

the research. Research instrument is essentially used to get data about the object taken from research subject. There are three instruments used in this research; researcher, observation sheet, questionnaire guide, and interview.

a) Questionnaire

Questionnaire is used to get data of students' speaking activities in English subject. In arranging questionnaire, researcher takes indicators related with the data to be collected based on several theories revealed in Literature Review. Thus, researcher independently designs the questionnaire be used to collect the data about students' perception of their speaking activities in English subject and also to find out the factors that might influence students in speaking activities. Table below shows indicators of speaking activities that were measured in questionnaire.

TABLE 2
GRILLE OF QUESTIONNAIRE OF STUDENTS' SPEAKING ACTIVITIES
IN ENGLISH SUBJECT

No.	Items of Questionnaire	Positive Items	Negative Items
1	Indicators of Speaking Activities:		
	Expressing ideas or opinions	2, 5, 23, 26	16
	Answering questions	9, 13, 24, 27	20
	Asking questions	1, 28	4, 17
	Making comment	8, 14, 3, 30	-
	Taking part in discussion	12, 19, 29	10
2	Factors influencing speaking activities	6, 7, 11, 18, 21, 22, 25	15

TABLE 3
CRITERIA FOR QUESTIONNAIRE ASSESSMENT

Positive	ANSWER	Negative
1	Never	5
2	Rarely	4
3	Sometimes	3
4	Often	2
5	Always	1

The data from students' questionnaire were analyzed through scale criteria above to count the total of score items. Then, the total score from questionnaire were categorized into score category below.

$$TS = \frac{\text{sum of score item}}{\text{ideal score}} \times 100$$

sum of score item : total score in each item of indicator

ideal score : highest score x number of respondents x number of item

TABLE 4
TOTAL SCORE CRITERIA

Total	Category
81 – 100	Very high
61 – 80	High
41 – 60	Moderate
21 – 40	Low
0 – 20	Very low

Source: Arikunto (2008:245)

b) Interview

Interview collected the data from students' self assessment toward their speaking activities in classroom and information that influence their speaking activities. The type of interview be used is open-ended interview which give opportunity for

interviewee to give clear description. The use of this instrument is expected to give information in order the researcher can synchronize the data from interview with other instruments.

TABLE 5
GRILLE OF INTERVIEW GUIDE

NO.	Aspects	Number of Items
1	Indicators of speaking activities:	
	Expressing ideas or opinions	6
	Answering question	9
	Asking question	10
	Making comments	7
	Taking part in discussion	8
2	Factors influencing speaking activities	1, 2, 3, 4, 5

c) Audiovisual Material

One of kinds of audiovisual materials is video. This instrument was used as supporting data to give clear description about students' speaking activities in English subject. To collect the data on class, researcher used video recorder. It contained information of what students' activity is, where class being observed is, what situation occur is, etc. There are indicators of speaking activities where researcher can mark with checklist to indicate the frequency students' speaking activities through scale Never (1), Rarely (2), Sometimes (3), Often (4), and Always (5).

TABLE 6
FREQUENCY OF STUDENTS' SPEAKING ACTIVITIES

NO.	Indicators of Speaking Activities	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Expressing ideas or opinions					
2.	Answering question					
3.	Asking question					
NO.	Indicators of Speaking Activities	1	2	3	4	5
4.	Making comments					
5.	Taking part in discussion					

1. Never (the students do not have activities in the class)
2. Rarely (the students have activities, but the frequency of activities is low)
3. Sometimes (the students have activities just for a while)
4. Often (in this step, the effort of students to have activities is growing up)
5. Always (the students always give their activities in every chance of teaching and learning process)

3.4 Plan of Testing Validity and Reliability of Instrument

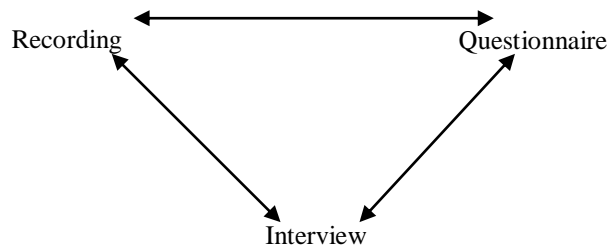
There are three kinds of instrument used in this research: questionnaire, interview and audiovisual material. In order to get more ideal data, the data of the research should be evaluated. In this case, there are several ways to achieve the ideal data of instruments:

a. The Use of Accurate Analyzing

This research was carried out by using accurate analyzing. It means that the researcher focused on the effort of revealing and describing the problem which has been focused on the chapter I. In questionnaire, researcher related the indicators in chapter II with all items in questionnaire. It means that the items have represented the indicators. Then in interview, researcher also related the questions with the indicators that have determined before. While in audiovisual material, researcher analyzed the data from the instrument through analysis table. All collected data were repeatedly investigated, analyzed, and categorized by the maximum ability.

b. Triangulation of Technique

Triangulation means that different data resource of information by examining evidence from the sources and using it to build a coherent justification for themes (Creswell, 2013:222). Triangulation is used to support the main data in order it can give more detail description. The main data was collected through students' questionnaire. Then, students' interview was also conducted to find out the other formulation of the problem. Meanwhile, recording was conducted to get more description about the data. The triangulation which was used is described below.



PICTURE 3
TRIANGUALATION OF TECHNIQUE ON COLLECTING THE DATA

c. The Involvement of Relevant People

Relevant people supported the result of research. They can give suggestion or advice which emphasizes the result or research data. Researcher can discuss the result of data analyzing with some people in order to get better result. These people are advisors and lecturers from STKIP Muhammadiyah Kotabumi Lampung.

3.5 Data Collecting Technique

Data collecting technique is a kind of technique that was used by the researcher to collect the data. Data collecting technique was carried out on one month or four weeks. Researcher used three ways on data collecting technique as follow:

a) Questionnaire

To describe how students' speaking activities in English subject, researcher got the data by using questionnaire. In this research used close-ended questions and also open-ended questions which have been arranged by researcher. Close-ended questions described the frequency of students' speaking activities in English subject which was displayed through percentage. Then open-ended questions described their own answer or their opinion.

b) Interview

Students' self assessment toward their speaking activities was described in interview and also factors influencing students' speaking activities. It gave their

perception in how far they contribute in speaking activities. According to Creswell (2013:212), interview gives advantages for the research such as participants can provide historical information. Type of interview be used is open-ended interview which gives opportunity for students to explore their answer clear. Researcher will ask several questions related with their speaking activities in learning English in classroom which have been provided by researcher. Researcher also chose several students from research subject (XI MIA 3) to be respondents.

c) Recording

Recording was conducted to get data of audiovisual material. Creswell (2014:224) stated “Audiovisual materials consist of images or sounds that researchers collect to help them understand the central phenomenon under study.” Audiovisual material used was video. Images such as videos and films, for example, provide extensive data about real life as people visualize it. Therefore, researcher observed the video from eleventh grade of science three to collect the data about their speaking activities through their learning activity in class. In collecting audiovisual material in their class, researcher conducted recording in every English subject in one month.

3.6 Data Analysis

According to Creswell (2014:551), data analysis in Convergent Parallel Mixed Method Design was described below:

- *Quantifying qualitative data:* Qualitative data are coded, codes are assigned numbers, and the numbers of times codes appear are recorded as numeric data.

Quantitative data are descriptively analyzed for frequency of occurrence. The two data sets are compared.

- *Qualifying quantitative data:* Quantitative data from questionnaires are factor analyzed. These factors then become themes that are compared with themes analyzed from qualitative data.
- *Comparing results:* The results from qualitative data collection are directly compared with results from quantitative data collection. Statistical trends are supported by qualitative themes or vice versa.
- *Consolidating data:* Qualitative data and quantitative data are combined to form new variables. Original quantitative variables are compared with qualitative themes to form new quantitative variables.