

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter is intended to present related to research design, subject of the study, place and time of research, data of the study, method of collecting data, and method of data analysis, and research procedure.

A. Research Design

This type of research is mix research methods, which is a method that combines quantitative methods and qualitative methods (Sugiyono, 2011). This research method aims to obtain data that is more comprehensive, valid, reliable, and objective. There are two models in mix research methods, namely sequential (sequential) and concurrent (mixed). The sequential model is a research procedure in which the researcher combines the results of research from one method to another. The combination of this method is carried out sequentially at different times, whereas in the concurrent type the merging is mixed at the same time (Sugiyono, 2011).

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The mixed methods model used in this study is a sequential model using an explanatory approach, namely analysis and quantitative data in the first stage, while in the second stage qualitative data is collected and analyzed, in order to strengthen the results of the first stage, namely the results of quantitative data. (Sugiyono, 2011).

B. Quantitative Method

In this study, the type of analysis used in quantitative methods is descriptive statistical analysis which is used to analyze data by describing the data collected. This analysis is only in the form of basic data accumulation in the form of descriptions in the sense of not looking for or explaining relationships, testing hypotheses, making predictions, or drawing conclusions.

The variables in this study consisted of only one variable, namely the factors that influenced English learning at Mamba'us Sholihin 2 Blitar boarding school.

1. Population, Sampling, and Sample

a. Population

The population is the entire research subject (Arikunto, 2010). More clearly, Sugiyono (2011) explains that population is a generalization consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characters that are

determined by researchers to be studied and then draw conclusions. The population in this study were 165 female students of SMA Mamba'us Sholihin 2 Blitar boarding school, who are actively implementing English and Arabic foreign language development programs.

b. Sampling technique

The technique of taking a sample from a population is called a sampling technique. The sampling technique used in this research is purposive sampling, which is sampling based on certain characteristics, traits, or characteristics which are the main characteristics of the population (Sugiyono, 2011). The characteristics of the research subjects are:

- 1) Research subjects are students who have been actively implementing the program for at least one year.
- 2) Research subjects are students who still have one year to carry out an increase in language program development after the discovery of problem factors in language development.

c. Sample

Sample is also referred to as a simple example which can be interpreted as part of the population that represents the overall nature and character of the population. The sample is the smallest part of the population that represents all the characteristics of the population (Supardi, 1993; Nurhayati, 2020). The sample in this study was senior high school female students, in which the researcher chose second grade of senior high school which consisted of two classes, namely XI IPA and XI IPS. With a total of 31 students in class XI IPA and 29 students in class XI IPS Senior High School who represented those levels as respondents with a total sample of 60 students.

2. Technique of Data Collection

Questionnaire is a systematic compilation of questions posed to a sample of the population from which information is desired (Nurhayati, 2020: 61). Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a series of written questions to respondents to be answered, which can be given in person or via post or the internet. There are two types of questionnaires, namely closed and open. The questionnaire used in this case is a closed questionnaire, namely a questionnaire that has provided answers, so

that respondents only have to choose and answer directly. (Sugiyono, 2008: 142).

This questionnaire is aimed at Second Grade female students of Senior High School at Mamba'us Sholihin 2 Blitar boarding school to find out respondents' perceptions about the problem factors of learning English both internally and externally.

3. Research Instruments

The instrument grid in this study was developed referring to aspects of each theory. The development of these aspects will form indicators that will be used as guidelines in the formulation of statements. To determine the indicators of each variable under study, it requires broad and deep insight into the variables studied, and the theories that support them.

In theory the factors that influence learning problems, Dimiyati and Mujiono (2010) in Roinah (2019) classify two factors that influence learning problems into two factors, namely internal factors (motivation, intelligence, self-confidence, interest, and attitude) and external factors (teachers, facilities and infrastructure, social environment, etc.). From this theory, the writer then conducted a pre-research interview with the two informants, namely the head of language department and the English course teacher regarding the indicators that most influence both internal and

external aspects. Then be used as the main indicator in making the questionnaire.

In this research instrument the writer used a closed structured questionnaire to obtain information about the factors that cause student problems in learning English. The questionnaire consists of 20 questions. Questions 1-10 are about Internal Factors. Questions number 11-20 are about External Factors. The choice consists of only two choices, namely A for Yes and B for No.

Table 3.1
Item Category

No.	Category	Number
1.	Internal Factors	1-10
2.	External Factors	11-20
Total Questions		20

The questionnaire will be given to class XI senior high school students in the second week of October, where the results of the presentation are used as initial data and later added to the data from the interview results which are then analyzed to draw a conclusion. The results of the percentage of the questionnaire make it easier for readers to know in general which of the two factors dominates the occurrence of student problems in learning English.

4. Data Source

The data source used in this research is primary data. Primary data is a source of research data obtained directly from the original source, not through intermediaries. Primary data in this study are in the form of opinions or responses from respondents regarding the factors that influence the problems of learning English at Mamba'us Sholihin 2 Blitar boarding school.

5. Data Analysis

The quantitative data analysis technique used in this research is descriptive statistical technique with the type of data portrait analysis, namely the calculation of the frequency of values in a variable with the following formula:

$$F / N \times 100\%$$

Information: F = Frequency

N = Number of subjects.

In each aspect, the value frequency will be calculated, after which the percentage of all aspects of each factor will be added up so that the results of the percentage will describe the answer to the number one problem formulation regarding the existence of internal factors and external factors that affect English learning problems. Furthermore, to answer the number two problem formulation, the

value frequency of each factor is calculated, so that it will be known in general about the factors that dominate the problem of learning English at Mamba'us Sholihin 2 Blitar boarding school. The data will be presented using a pie chart, with the following formula:

$$\frac{\Sigma F\%}{\Sigma N\%} \times 100\%$$

Information : $\Sigma F\%$ = total percentage frequency

$\Sigma N\%$ = number of percentage of the number of subjects

C. Qualitative Method

At this stage, qualitative research plays a role in proving, deepening, expanding, weakening, and aborting quantitative data which has been obtained at an early stage (Sugiyono, 2011).

1. Setting of the Research

This research was conducted at Mamba'us Sholihin boarding school, which is a modern boarding school with bilingual language Arabic and English as daily languages with various activities that support the students' language skills. Located at Jl. KH. Misbahuddin Ahmad, Sumber, Sanankulon, Blitar, East Java 66151. Which this foundation has four levels of formal education, namely, Kindergarten, Junior and Senior high school, and college.

This research was conducted in the 2020/2021 school year. Completeness of the timing of this research includes planning, data collection, data analysis, and reporting as listed in the table below:

Table 3.2
Time Setting of The Research

No.	Activity	Sep	Oct			
		Week 5	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
1.	Planning	√	√			
2.	Data Collection	√		√	√	√
3.	Data Analysis			√	√	√
4.	Reporting					√

2. Subject of Study

In qualitative research the number of subjects is not very influential, and only focuses on subjects who have a major influence in a study. Therefore the authors only took a sample, namely one head of the language department, which in this position played a major role and represented all members of the language department in the language improvement program and one English course

teacher in class XI senior high school who played a major role in the learning process of English language courses.

3. Data Source

At this qualitative stage using primary data sources, namely data sources that directly provide data to data collectors (Sugiyono, 2011). The data source comes from research subjects in the form of interviews regarding the results of the hypothesis from the quantitative stage. So that more valid and in-depth data can be created regarding a problem that is being studied, namely regarding the factors that affect problems in learning English.

4. Technique Data Collection

At this qualitative stage, the data collection technique used is interviews. The reason the researchers only used interview techniques was because at this stage it was only proving, deepening, and expanding quantitative data. Interview is a flexible form of technique in collecting data because it can be used to gather information of greater depth (Phellas, Bloch, & seale, 2011).

Phellas, Bloch, & Seale (2011: 183) divided two types of interview which are (1) face-to-face interviews and (2) telephone interviews. In this study, the researcher used both types of interviews in data collection. Telephone interviews are used at pre-observation conducted on the 5th week of September, while face-to face

interviews is used during the observation by using health protocol during COVID19 ' s pandemic to be implemented on the 3rd week of October. Face-to-face interviews gave chance to researcher in asking open question. It was because respondents did not have to write their answers and the interviewer could pick up on non-verbal clues that indicated what was relevant to the interviewers and how they were responding to the question.

In this interview, the researcher first prepared several questions to the informants through in-depth interviews that conducted based on the results of the provisional hypothesis obtained from the results of quantitative research. This interview is intended as additional data or an explanation of the questionnaire given to students to find out more about the problems they are experiencing, by observing from the other side through the head of the language department and the English course teacher for class XI senior high school. Additional interview conducted again in the following week if the required data has not been fulfilled.

5. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques are used to explain the information or data obtained, meanwhile the data can be understood by the writer and the reader. Most of the data analysis of this research was conveyed in non statistic analysis, but the researcher also provides data to see the presentage and frequencies for supporting the

research. Miles & Huberman (1994: 10) state that the qualitative study data analysis technique contains three interrelated sub processes. There is data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion / verification. The following describes the three data analysis techniques:

a) Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing main things, focusing on important things to look for themes and patterns (Sugiyono, 2011). Because this study uses a sequential explanatory approach, the focus of data reduction in this study is data from the results of pre-observation interviews.

b) Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display the data. Data display is the process of systematically compiling information in order to obtain conclusions as research findings and taking action. (Zainal, 2011). Miles and Huberman model data presentation is done in the form of tables, graphs, pie charts, pictograms and the like. In this study the data presentation will be formed in a table and will be generalized using a pie chart for a quantitative approach, and for a qualitative approach the presentation of data was carried out in text-narrative form based on the consideration

that every data that appears is always closely related to other data (Zainal, 2011).

c) Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step of analyzing data in qualitative way is conclusion drawing or verification. For the verifying process in this study, the researcher used Double Entry method which refers to the process of entering data twice and comparing the two research data so that it can be used as a guide for analysis. By entering the data from the questionnaire, then entering the interview data to be compared or more precisely the qualitative method in this research is only to prove and expand the quantitative data.

6. Validaty of the Data

In this research, the data obtained from the field research location can be validated, then the criteria for the degree of trust are used, namely: (a) extension of field research, (b) persistence of observation, and (c) triangulation.

a) Extension of Field Research

The participation of researchers is very decisive in data collection, but it requires an extension of the participation of researchers in the research setting by requiring researchers to dive into the location and for a long

enough time to detect and calculate distortions that may contaminate the data.

In this stage, the researcher held an extension of time in the study with the aim of obtaining more actual and valid data so that it was possible to increase the degree of confidence in the data collected.

b) Observer Persistence

Persistence means the researcher consistently looks for interpretations in various ways in relation to a constant and tentative analysis process (Zainal, 2011). Persistence observers intend to find characteristics and elements in a situation that are highly relevant to the problem or issue being sought and then focus on those things in more detail.

c) Triangulation

Triangulation is defined as a data collection technique that combines and compares various existing data collection techniques and data sources (Zainal, 2011). In other words, triangulation is an attempt to check the correctness of data or information obtained by researchers from various perspectives by reducing as much as possible the bias that occurs during data collection and analysis.

The triangulation technique used in this research is method triangulation by describing the quantitative data obtained from the questionnaire to be verified or explained using the results of the data from interviews in a qualitative approach.

D. Research Procedure

In the mixed method research with the sequential explanatory approach, it has a research stage where the first stage of the research uses quantitative methods and the second stage uses qualitative methods. The steps are according to the image below (Sugiyono, 2011):

Picture 3.1

Research Procedure on Sequential Explanatory

