CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer presents the information of research methodology of this study and the procedures used to conduct the research. It includes research designs, subjects, instruments, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is one of important things to conduct a research. According to Griffie (2012), research design is an operating model that will be taken for a research project. It contains directions to determine the answer of the topic being studied, what method being used, and for what purpose the research is undertaken. Furthermore, Creswell (2009) used the terms of philosophical assumptions, strategies of inquiry, and specific research method to explain design. Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, and Razavieh (2010) also stated that there are two kinds of research design; they are quantitative and qualitative.

Different approach will make different ways in the process of research. Ary et al (2010) said that quantitative study is a process of finding the data using the objective measurements to gather numeric data that are used to analyze the information about what the researcher wants to know. While qualitative study is the way to collect and analyze the data in the form of words than number or statistic. As Ary et al (2010) stated, qualitative research uses different philosophical approaches. It can be done by looking at the individual and their world as so interconnected. There, the researcher can understand human behavior by focusing on the meaning of the events experienced by people involved.
For the purpose of this current research, research design that was chosen is qualitative. It was because this kind of research design made the writer easier in presenting the result of the data that was taken from the respondents in descriptive form. It was intended to know the problems of cultural adjustment faced by Thailand students of English Language Education Department who take the degree program in University of Muhammadiyah Malang, and how to solve it.

3.2 Research Subject

Subject is someone who is used as a source of information needed by the researcher in gathering the data. In this research, the subjects are Thailand students of English Language Education Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang in the first semester. They are in total four students who took the degree program of English period 2016/2017.

3.3 Research Instruments

Research instrument is measurement tool that is used to collect the data, investigate problems, analyze, and present the data on a topic from research subject. One of the characteristics of qualitative research is the method that is used to collect and analyze data. According to Griffee (2012), in qualitative studies, the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing the data is the human investigator.

3.3.1 Interview

In this research, the writer used interview guide to collect the data. Interview is a way to collect the data by performing oral debriefing based on objective research. According to Griffee (2012), interview can be defined as an interaction between individuals that have purpose because from the interview the researcher will gain the meaningful data to be collected, analyzed, and validated.
The writer used interview guide to collect the data because it will help to get the information from the subjects directly. Furthermore, Dawson (2010), mention that there are three kinds of an interview; structured, unstructured, and semi-structure interview.

a. Structured interview

To get the answers effectively, interview should be planned and structured carefully. The questions that people deliver are predetermined and the interviewer cannot ask the respondent with the questions that deviate from the fixed guide. It is usually used if there are many respondents.

b. Unstructured interview

Unstructured interview is free interview and free answer in which the researcher did not use interview guidelines that have been arranged well. It looks like everyday conversation and the answer is not informal. In this case, the interview creativity is needed to develop questions process of interview. The question is created based on the situation. Therefore, the conversation is unpredictable.

c. Semi structure interview

Semi structure interview is an interview which has two elements of structured and unstructured interview. In addition, Griffee (2012) also said that the questions in semi-structure interview are structured but the researcher is free to ask additional questions to get clear description or clarifications and follow up the questions. Therefore, the interviewer can handle the conversation if the topic out of the context.
The interview guide that was chosen as a data collection method to get the data from four Thailand students of English Language Education Department who took degree program in University of Muhammadiyah Malang is semi-structured interview. It was because this way gives the writer more freedom to do interview. The interview guide was designed to cover some questions about the problems of cultural adjustment faced by Thailand students and how to solve it. For sample of the interview guide, see appendix I.

3.3.2 Document analysis

The researcher may also use documents to get additional information of the phenomenon under study. According to Ary et al (2010), document analysis is a method of data collection using written or visual material to analyze the specified characteristic of the material. The term of documents refer to the written instrument such as textbook, newspaper, web pages, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any other types of documents.

Based on the opinion above, the writer chose the document analysis for supporting the ideas in the previous research instrument. The use of social media assisted the researcher in collecting other information that might not be obtained on interview. It could be done by analyzing the message that Thailand students write on their social media by using Facebook and Instagram. Therefore, the researcher validated whether or not the Thailand students faced the cultural adjustment in the first semester based on the written message on their social media.
3.4 Data collection

There are many ways for collecting the data of the study. According to Creswell (2009), the steps that should be noted in conducting data collection is setting the boundaries for the research, gather information through unstructured observations and interviews, documents, visual materials, and also establish the protocol for recording information. Data collection is the beginning process of the research, it comes from different sources; notes, interview tapes and transcript, newspaper clippings, personal journal, and surveys or questionnaire. Furthermore, Ary et al (2010) also stated that the most wide tools that are used in qualitative research are interviews, document analysis, and observation. There are steps of the researcher to collect the data:

1. Coming to BIPA to get the information about how many Thailand students took the degree seeking program
2. Making a list containing the name and phone numbers of them
3. Contacting the informants one by one
4. Explaining the purpose of the writer
5. Making appointment to meet them
6. Conducting the interview (one on one)
7. Recording the interview
8. Transcribing the interview into the scripts
9. Collecting secondary data through document analysis by using Facebook and Instagram
10. Matching those data with the previously data obtained from the Interview.
3.5 Data analysis

Data analysis is processing the data by converting the data into information. The purpose is the findings can be told to others later. Furthermore, Ary et al (2010) also stated that data analysis is difficult process especially in qualitative study because the researcher must interpret data that is obtained from interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflection, or information from documents.

The writer used interview and document analysis to collect the data. Accordingly, after getting the data it will be continued listening the tapes and reading the written transcripts. From there, the writer might have an idea about what the subjects are saying. Sometimes people will be surprised because there will get much more information. There are some steps of analyzing the data:

1. Finding and organizing the data to get ideas or concepts by selecting specific answers such as food, weather, language, habit, environment, social life, and education system.

2. Displaying the data from the interview into the form of table

*Table 3.1 Cultural Adjustment Problem Faced by Thailand students of English Language Education Department at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>The Kinds of Cultural Adjustment Problems</th>
<th>Student 1 (S1)</th>
<th>Student 2 (S2)</th>
<th>Student 3 (S3)</th>
<th>Student 4 (S4)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Weather</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Habit</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Classifying specific answers based on the research problem such as what are the cultural adjustment problems and the solutions

*Table 3.2 Cultural Adjustment Problems and the Solutions Faced by Thailand Students of English Department in University of Muhammadiyah Malang*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PROBLEMS</th>
<th>SOLUTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Interpreting existing data from the table to get specific information relating to the research problems

5. Drawing the conclusion