

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research design, the research participant, the instrument, the procedure of data collection and data analysis

#### 3.1. The Research Design

Basically, there are two kinds of research approach qualitative approach and quantitative approach. According to Creswell (2012, p. 627) “Research design as the set of procedures used for collecting, analyzing and reporting research either n quantitative or qualitative research or can be both”. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research design to answer the research problem. The researcher used qualitative approach because the researcher explained the result of the study descriptively and not statistical calculation. According to Frenke and Wallen (2005) descriptive method is a way that the researcher chooses to describe, illustrate and analyze a situation or activity using several instruments such as; observation, interview, text etc. In addition, qualitative method is a way to describe the data collection and data analysis in a form of descriptive data rather than numbers Bryman (2012). In this study, the researcher described the preference strategies between male and female MIPA 11<sup>th</sup> grade students in learning speaking skill at SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Malang in a form of descriptive data.

### **3.2. The Research Participants**

A participant is a person who involved in a study. According to Freankel and Wallen (2005) Research participant is a person who has the information needed and takes an important role in a study. In this study, the participants were male and female students MIPA 11<sup>th</sup> grade in SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Malang. The total numbers of students in MIPA of the 11<sup>th</sup> grade were about 12 students. They consisted of 6 male and 6 female students in MIPA class. The participants learned in speaking class. Furthermore, in collecting the data the researcher divided all of the students in 11<sup>th</sup> grade into 2 focus group discussions: A group of 6 male students and another group consist of 6 female students. Students were around 16 years old.

### **3.3. The Data Collection**

#### **3.3.1. Research Technique and Instrument (Focus Group Discussion)**

The researcher needs a tool to collect the data. The tool is called instrument. According to Creswell (2012) “instrument” used in qualitative research such as; interviews, individual focus groups, participant observations, open-ended surveys and content analysis. In this study, the researcher used focus group discussion (FGD) to collect the data.

According to Denscombe (2007) focus group is a group that has a small number of members, generally consist of six to nine members, who are put together by moderator to investigate or discuss about feeling, opinion, or certain topic. In collecting the data the researcher divided all of students in 11<sup>th</sup> grade into 2 focus group discussions: A group of 6 males and another group consist of 6 females

student. Furthermore, the researcher were used semi-structure interview by asking some questions about student's preference strategies in learning English especially speaking to both male and female groups in order to get information needed. Furthermore, the researcher would ask other questions based on students answer. Moreover, the researcher used recorder and also used Indonesian language during the interview. However, in the report, the researcher would write the result of focus group discussion (FGD) in English. Then, focus group discussion was conducted around an hour where 30 minutes for female group and 30 minutes for male group.

### **3.3.2. The Procedures of Data Collection**

According to Creswell (2009) data collection means that the researcher would study about the information that the participants give. In this study, the researcher took the source data from male and female MIPA class students of 11<sup>th</sup> grade at SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Malang. In getting the data, the researcher already went to the school to establish focus group discussion stage. Then, there were some procedures applied in this study:

1. The researcher went to MIPA class 11<sup>th</sup> grade at SMA Muhammadiyah 1 Malang.
2. The researcher divided all of the students into 2 focus group discussions which consist of 6 male and 6 female students 11<sup>th</sup> grade in MIPA class to know about their preference strategies in learning speaking.
3. The researcher conducted focus group discussion 30 minutes for male group and 30 minutes for female group.

### **3.5. The Data Analysis**

According to Creswell (2007, p. 148) “Data analysis consists of analyzing text or data, preparing data, organizing data for analysis then reducing the data into themes through a process of coding and considering the codes and finally representing the data in figures, tables or a discussion. Thus in this study, there were some steps that researcher did to analyze the data:

1. Transcription from interview data, in this stage the researcher translated the result of the interview data or recorded statements of male and female group from Indonesia to English language
2. Data reductions, in this stage, the researcher reduced the data interview or discard unimportant things such as: unimportant chi-chat, and unnecessary talk.
3. Data presentation, in this stage the researcher presented the data in descriptive way. Moreover, classify the information based on students gender.
4. Data conclusion, in this stage the researcher made conclusion from the analysis of FGD.