

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the procedures for conducting the study. It covers Research design, research subjects, data collection technique and instrument, research procedure, and data analysis procedure.

A. Research Design

The design of this study were quantitative- descriptive because the purpose of this study was to get information about the use of bilingual dictionary in getting the meaning of phrasal verb in reading English text especially for fourth semester students of English teacher education department of state Islamic university Sunan ampel Surabaya. The researcher used descriptive to describe and interpreted what was. It was concerned with the condition or relationship that exist, opinion that were held, process that were going, effect that were evident, or trends that were developing. It was primarily concerned with the present although it often considered past event and influenced as they relate to the current condition⁵² that statement supported the research purpose to get information about the students reason, and students' problem of using bilingual dictionary in reading English text that was include opinion.

⁵² John w best- james v.kahn, , *Research in education*,(America: pearson new international edition, 2006) , p. 118

Aliaga and Gunderson state that Quantitative research is explaining phenomena by collecting numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically.⁵³ And, the characteristic of quantitative research are using instrument such as questionnaire, interview, computer etc⁵⁴. That statement suit with the researcher purpose to explain phenomena about bilingual dictionary use in reading skill by collecting data from numerical data after that it was analyzed by survey method.

Based on Crosswell, Survey research designs are procedures in quantitative research in which investigators administer a survey to a sample or to the entire population of people to describe the attitudes, opinions, behaviors, or characteristics of the population. In this procedure, survey researchers collect quantitative, numbered data using questionnaires (e.g., mailed questionnaires) or interviews (e.g., one-on-one interviews)⁵⁵. Also, Kerlinger consider survey research as social scientific research and focuses on people, the vital facts of people, and their beliefs, opinions, attitudes, motivations and behavior.⁵⁶ Based on that theory, the researcher thought that survey method was suitable with this research because it was matched with the researcher purpose. This research concerned with what fourth semester students think about their problems and students' reason of using bilingual dictionary in getting the meaning of phrasal verb in reading English text. That purpose was really matched with the

⁵³ Aliaga & Gunderson, (2000). *Introduction on Quantitative Research*

⁵⁴ Jack R. Fraenkel & Norman E. Wallen (1993). *How to Design to Evaluate Research in Education, 2nd Edition.*

⁵⁵ John w. Creswell, (2012), *Educational research: planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research*, Pearson fourth edition, 375

⁵⁶ T. Mathiyazhagan-Deoki Nandan, , *Survey research method* (India;Media Mimansa, 2010), 34

interest of survey research that is invented by Lazarsfeld, Gallup and Cantril . They say that the survey researcher is not interested primarily in the sociological variable as such. He is primarily interested in what people think and what they do⁵⁷ .

B. Source of Data

The source data in this research was questionnaire result. A questionnaire is a means of eliciting the feeling, beliefs, experience, perceptions, or attitude of sample of individuals. As a data collecting instrument, it can be structured or unstructured. The questionnaire result in this research was gotten from respondent 4th semester students answer toward some statements in the questionnaire provided. There were 20 statements provided that have to be answered by 75 students.

C. Research Subject

1. Population and Sample

Population is larger group which the generalization is made⁵⁸ . In other words, population is group that the researcher wishes to study. This study was conducted in English Education Department (EED) at tarbiyah Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. It is located in Jl. A.Yani 117 Surabaya Therefore, in this research, the population of this study was students of English education department at UIN Sunan Ampel

⁵⁷ T. Mathiyazhagan-Deoki Nandan, , *Survey research method* (India;Media Mimansa, 2010), 35

⁵⁸ Donald Ary, et.al, *Introduction to Research in Education* 8th. (USA 2010).

Surabaya. More detail, the sample of this study was the fourth semester students of English Education Department. The reason, which supported the researcher to choose them based on the consideration that they had studied about phrasal verb and they were joining the READING 4 subject. The subject of this study was about bilingual dictionary use in getting the meaning of phrasal verb in reading English text. There were three classes of Reading 4 subject. The amounts of the students are 75 students joining the Reading 4 subject in this academic year as the sample of this research.. Therefore, through this research, the research wanted to know what students' problem of using bilingual dictionary in getting the meaning of phrasal verb in reading English text and students' reason of using bilingual dictionary in getting the meaning of phrasal verb.

If the research population is less than 100, then the sample that is taken is all of them. On the other hand, if the research population is more than 100, then the sample that is taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more⁵⁹. Based on the statement, the samples that took from this research were all of 4th semester students of English education department who take Reading 4 class. Which was the amount of the students are 75 students in Reading 4 class. The number of sample was adequate to get information about students' problem of using bilingual dictionary to get the meaning of phrasal verb and

⁵⁹ Suharsimi Arikuntoro. (2007). *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*. Hlm.134

students' reason. Quantitative research generally requires a large sample size.

The larger the sample is taken, the more accurate the data is also obtained.

2. Setting of the study

The researcher used a questionnaire of the students in fourth semester of English Education Department. Researchers distributed questionnaires to 5 minutes of participants in their free time. They filled questionnaire in the out site of the classroom. So, it was not disturb their time in learning process. Then, researchers asked students to fill out a questionnaire honestly. Researchers did not limit the time students to complete a questionnaire in order they felt comfortable and calm to fill out the questionnaire.

D. Data Collection Technique

Data collection technique is very important on the research because the main purpose of the research is collecting the data.⁶⁰ Because this study was survey research, to collect the data, the researcher used questionnaire. Closky defined survey as any procedure in which data are systematically collected from a population or a sample thereof through some form or direct solicitation, such as face to face interviews, telephone interviews or mail questionnaires.⁶¹ Based on that statement, the data collection of this study was conducted by employing all instruments used through preliminary

⁶⁰ Sugiyono, *metode penelitian pendidikan*, (Bandung: Alfabeta Bandung, 2013), 308

⁶¹ T. Mathiyazhagan-Deoki Nandan, , *Survey research method*34

research, and students' answer from questionnaire. The main data was from students, while another one was a supporting data.

There were some procedures to be followed during the research, in order to find out the valid data to answer the research problems. The procedures were:

1. The research asked permission to the lecture to ask students' permission
2. The researcher asked permission to the participants as the subject to do the research
3. The researcher prepared all the instruments to collect the data. There were many steps in preparing the instruments:
 - a. Making the questionnaire. The questions in questionnaire related to the students' response toward the use bilingual dictionary in getting the meaning of phrasal verb in reading English text.
 - b. Validity. The researcher asks the expert to check the validity of the questionnaire.
4. The researcher doing the research
 - a. The research looked for the information where the participants had free time to answer the questionnaire
 - b. The researcher distributed the questionnaire to the participants
 - c. After getting the data, the researcher started to analyze the data and made the conclusion as the result of the research.

The detail processes of collecting the data from each research question are made the analysis simpler, the researcher draws the analysis into matrix analysis as follow:

Table 3.1 Data Collection Technique

RQ Collected by	Questionnaire
RQ 1	√ See App 1
RQ 2	√ See App 1

E. Instruments of Study

The instrument of this research was Questionnaire. And it explained more below.

The questionnaire is a widely used and useful instrument for collecting survey information, providing structured, often numerical data, being able to be administered without the presence of the researcher, and often being comparatively straightforward to analyze, states Wilson and McLean cited in Cohen⁶². From the questionnaire, the writer gets more

⁶² Cohen, Louis, Lawrence Manion - Keith Morrison, *research method in education, united kingdom:RoutledgeTaylor & Francis Group,2007,317*

data about the bilingual dictionary use, opinion about bilingual dictionary use, students' problem and much additional information. The research chose student's answer from questionnaire as the main instrument to collect the data because questionnaire was the representative for the research to collect the data fast. Additionally questionnaire was written data that could help the research to remain students' answer or response.

The type of questionnaire here used rating scale questionnaire where the research used likert scale to get information from participant. Likert scale is A psychometric response scale primarily used in questionnaires to obtain participant's preferences or degree of agreement with a statement or set of statements. Likert scales are a non-comparative scaling technique and are unidimensional (only measure a single trait) in nature. Respondents are asked to indicate their level of agreement with a given statement by way of an ordinal scale.⁶³

This questionnaire consisted of twenty items assessing students' problem and one question assessing students' reason. It required subject to check on a five-point scale which consists of the responses very often, often, sometimes, almost never and never. For each item, scoring was determined such the responses indicating predefined "High" students' problem were given 5 points while those at the other end of the scale as

⁶³ Dane Bertram, Likert Scales (<http://my.ilstu.edu/~eastewa/497/Likert%20topic-dane-likert.pdf> accessed on may 01, 2014), 01

scored 1 point. The students were given a questionnaire to answer all of the statements and questions. It was clear showed in the following table:

Table 3.2 Indicators of students' problem of using bilingual dictionary in getting the meaning of phrasal verb in reading English text

Problem	Item Numbers	Total
The subject chose the wrong dictionary entry or sub-entry	1, 2, 3, 4	4
The subject chose the correct dictionary entry or sub-entry but misinterpreted the information it contained	5,6,7,8,9	5
The subject chose the correct dictionary entry or sub-entry, but did not realize that the word had a slightly different meaning in context.	10,11,12,13,	4
The subject found the correct dictionary entry or sub-entry, but rejected it as inappropriate in context.	14,15	2
The word or appropriate word meaning was not in any of the dictionaries the subject consulted.	16,17,18,19,20	5

Table 3.3 Indicators of students' reason of using bilingual dictionary in getting the meaning of phrasal verb in reading English text

Bilingual advantage	Students' reason
It provides a translation for each word in the source language	It can give Indonesia meaning of phrasal verb directly

Its coverage of the source language lexicon is complete	It can give complete meaning of phrasal verb
Grammatical, syntactic, and semantic information is provided	It can give grammatical, syntactical, and semantic information about phrasal verb
Usage guidance is given	It provide the way to look up phrasal verb
Names are included	It provide specific information about phrasal verb
It includes special vocabulary items, such as scientific terms	It provides phrasal verb based on the context
Spelling aids and alternative spellings are indicated	It provides the correct spelling of phrasal verb
Pronunciation is included	It provides the pronunciation of phrasal verb
It is compact in size – which obviously limits its coverage of items 1-8.	It is compact or easy to bring

F. Data Analysis Technique

The data collected by questionnaire had been analyzed by using quantitative method. Survey data are collected from respondents. In this part, the researcher analyzed the data from the result data collection. Then, the researcher classified the data into quantitative data. It also helped the observer to conclude, made some decisions and answered the problem research. The data analysis procedures are defined below:

1. After the researcher got the questionnaires done, the researcher calculated the percentage and counted the students' answer through the total of each item was multiplied with a hundred percent then the result of it was divided with the

number of the students which had been multiplied with the maximum score. To measure attitudes, opinions, perceptions and satisfaction of a person or group of people about a problem, it is use a Likert scale⁶⁴. Therefore, the researcher used the percentage result using Likert scale. It was explained as follows: Students' response questionnaire was arranged based on the Likert scale. It was assessed with the following scale⁶⁵:

- i. Very high = 5
- ii. High = 4
- iii. Medium = 3
- iv. Low = 2
- v. Very Low = 1

2. For part one questionnaire, The score of students' response was calculated with the every single question and was looked for the percentage by using formula as follow:

$$\% SRS = \frac{\sum SRS}{SRS \text{ maksimum}} \times 100\%$$

Information:

$\sum SRS$: the total of students' response score was gotten by calculating $SRS (VI+ SRS I+ SRS N + SRS U+ SRS VU)$
 $SRS \text{ maximum: } \sum R \times$ the best score choice

⁶⁴ Sugiyono. Sugiyono, *metode penelitian pendidikan*, (Bandung: Alfabeta Bandungf,2013),134

⁶⁵ Sugiyono, *Statistika untuk Penelitian*, (Bandung; Penerbit Alfabeta, 2010) P. 93-95

$$: \sum R_{\times 5}$$

The percentage result can be measured by using Likert scale. It was explained as follows:

Table 3.4 Criteria of Students' Response

Percentage	Criterion
0% - 20%	Very Low
21% - 40%	Low
41% - 60%	Average
61% - 80%	High
81 - 100%	Very High

3. The result of questionnaire part two was used to answer the research question especially about the research question related to the students' reason of using bilingual dictionary in getting the meaning of phrasal verb in reading English text.

The table formula below:

Result =	Total of students choice	x 100 %
	∑ Number of the students	

4. Then, the researchers described students' problem of using bilingual dictionary to get the meaning of phrasal verb in reading English text as the answer for the

first research question. And then, described descriptively about students' reason of using bilingual dictionary to get the meaning of phrasal verb as the answer of second research question.

5. The result of the research was claimed positive according to student responses only if every single questionnaire of student response has percentage upper 61% with high criterion.