

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter comprised five subchapters. It covers the Research Design, Setting of the Study, Subject of the study, Instrument, Data Collection Procedure and Data Analysis of the study.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research applies the qualitative method. Qualitative method focuses on collecting and analyzing data as much as possible without using numerical data. The data were taken from written materials as the primary data, such as short story, books, journal articles, dictionaries, websites, etc. In addition, those data can be used to support the analysis of the research in the form of quotations. According to Creswell (2003:18):

“A qualitative approach one in which the inquirer often makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspectives (i.e., The multiple meanings of individual experiences, meanings, socially and historically constructed, with an intent of developing a theory or pattern) or advocacy/participatory perspectives (i.e., political, issued-oriented, collaborative, or change oriented) or both. It also uses strategies of inquiry such narratives, phenomenologist, ethnographies, grounded theory studies, or case studies. The researcher collects open-ended emerging data with the primary intent of developing themes from the data”.

Qualitative method is chosen due to practically, it helps the researchers gather in-depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior in the form of textual evidence. This method is also about finding out not just what people think but why they think it. To understand their motivations and feelings are also the result from conducting qualitative research. This research describes the visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning style in supporting student’s speaking proficiency at JAC school.

### **3.2 Setting of the Study**

The setting of the study was at SD Junior Activities Centre (JAC) Surabaya. The location of this research took place at SD Junior Activities Centre. JAC School is a vocational primary school is located in Jln. Puncak Permai Utara III/9-11 Surabaya. There are 16 classes from grade I until VI. This study conducted at the third-grade students with academic years of 2017-2018

### **3.3 Subject of the Study**

The subject of this research is the third-grade students of SD JAC School Surabaya in 2017/2018. As National Plus School, JAC School used English Language to deliver the lesson except for Thematic lesson. There were four classes with 84 students. The class that used as an object of observation was Primary 3 D class or teacher usually called it as P3D. There were 22 students; 11 boys and 13 girls. The third-grade student is selected up to students based their ability in speaking English as the beginner, especially P3D. The writer observed 16 students from P3D as they are very active during the lesson, smart and they have good attendance.

### **3.4 Instrument**

There are several instruments used by the researcher to get the data from the participants. The data were obtained through Questionnaire, interviews, and observation related to the teaching and learning process of speaking proficiency using visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning styles. The instruments to be used in this study are described as follows:

#### **1. Questionnaire**

The questionnaire is a set of posts about the questions formulated so that the respondent can record the answers, usually openly and alternative answers are determined (Silalahi, 2012: 296). In the questionnaire contains the statements to be answered by the respondent with a pre-determined choice of answers. For the format of the research, the researcher adapts from the Likert

Scale. Likert scale is a closed questionnaire. The questionnaire consisted of 20 questions with answers response options ranged from 1 – 5 of each item. The 5 point scales are “Strongly Agree” (SA), “Agree” (A), “neither agree or Disagree” (NA), “Disagree” (D) and “Strongly Disagree” (D). The results of questionnaires are then analyzed descriptively to get a description associated with the learning style of third grade students of SD JAC School Surabaya.

**Table 3.1 The Content of questionnaire**

No	The Content of the Questionnaire	Questionnaire Number
1	Visual learning style	1, 3, 8, 15
2	Auditory learning style	4, 5, 9, 12
3	Kinaesthetic learning style	2, 7, 10, 14

**Scoring:**

Complete the table below by assigning the following points values for each question:

Strongly agree (SA): 5 points

Agree (A): 4 points

Neither agree / disagree (NA): 3 points

Disagree (D): 2 points

Strongly disagree (SD):1 point

Then, add the point in each column to obtain your learning preference score under each heading.

VISUAL		AUDITORY		KINESTHETIC	
No	pts	No	pts	No	pts
1		4		10	
3		5		14	
8		9		7	
15		12		2	
Score:		Score:		Score:	

**Note:**

**20 – 16: strongly preference**

**15 – 12: moderate preference**

**11 – 8: low preference**

**7 – 4: very low preference**

## 2. Interview

Interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through Questions and Answers, so it can be constructed meaning in a particular topic (Silalahi, 2012). Interviews in the study were conducted by asking questions related to student learning styles and English language proficiency. The data from interview analyzed by generalizing of the data. The interview conducted to validate data from the observation and questionnaire. The writer needs to interview the students one by one. Participants will interview and records by the writer. This interview question is to describe the visual, auditory, and kinesthetic learning style in supporting students' speaking proficiency at JAC School Surabaya.

## 3. Observation

Observation is a data collection technique that has a specific characteristic when compared with other techniques of interviews and questionnaires. Because the observation is not always with human objects but also other natural objects (Silalahi, 2012). Observation is a complex process composed of various biological and psychological processes. Two of the most important are the processes of observation and memory. The researcher joins the speaking class. The researcher and the teacher observed the speaking proficiency of students use the observation checklist; it can be seen on appendix 1. The researcher as observer 1, the teacher as observer 2 and scorer. Observations in this study were conducted during school learning to observe students 'learning styles and students' speaking proficiency at JAC School Surabaya.

### **3.5 Data Collection Procedure**

Data collection is a method to collect or obtain the data from empirical phenomena. The research method that is used in this study is case study to know the learning styles of students to students speaking proficiency researchers using

questionnaires, interviews and observations, Interviews were conducted to validate data from observations and questionnaires.

The following is done during the study.

- a. The researcher visited SD JAC School Surabaya on 8<sup>rd</sup> January 2018.
- b. The researcher asked for permission to the headmaster of SD JAC School Surabaya.
- c. The researcher met the teacher to know and discuss the schedule.
- d. The researcher joined the speaking class.
- e. The researcher did the direct observation in the classroom (english speaking proficiency subject) as the first step to get the data on 15<sup>th</sup> January 2018 until 20<sup>th</sup> January 2018. During the observation the researcher and the teacher observed the english speaking that the students have and wrote in observation checklist.
- f. The researcher recorded all the teaching learning process to avoid the loosing of data needed.
- g. Determine the subject of the study
- h. Compiling the instruments required in data collection such as making questionnaires and draft interviews. the questionnaire was prepared using Likert scale to find out the students 'responses specifically to some of the proposed statements to answer the problem formulation related to students' speaking proficiency. in this skale, respondents need to put their response to the statement ranging from 'strongly disagree to strongly agree'.
- i. Distributed questionnaires that have been developed based on indicators of learning style and speaking proviciency to the respondents
- j. Giving interviews can be done directly with face to face or by phone to know the ability students vocabulary. interviews were conducted to informants who have been determined in accordance with the subject of research ie students JAC School. questions in previous interviews have been prepared in accordance with research objectives and to support statement items on questioners.

- k. Data recapitulation and classify the results according to the learning style of each student.

### **3.6 Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a sorting process of the data, organized it into a pattern, and categorized it based on discussion unit. Data analysis is undertaken to reveal and process the data that has been collected to find the appropriate conclusions according to the objectives of the research. Data analysis in this research is as follows:

1. To answer the problem statement in the previous chapter.
2. To observe the student of JAC School in learning English.

And the explanation of analyzing data is shown as below,

- 3.6.1. The first step the data is analyzed using the theory of Debora Blaz (2001) and Brown (2001).
- 3.6.2. The second, the questionnaire is used to analyze the data and define what learning style are used in supporting speaking proficiency.
- 3.6.3. The third step, after recognizing the learning style, the researcher will do reinter view about questionnaire; ask some question through interviews about their daily routine at school especially in speaking lesson.
- 3.6.4. The fourth step, the researcher will describe and analyze the data based on their learning style in speaking proficiency.

