

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the method conducted on the research. This chapter are consist of several contents such as, research design, research subject and setting, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis technique.

3.1 Research Design

This research is used a qualitative approach because the result of this study are descriptive interpretations. Palmer & Bolderston (2006) stated that qualitative research is an interpretive approach, which uses the subjective experience of the participants to gain insight into the behavior and meaning experienced in certain social phenomena. Researcher ask questions such as why, how, and in what way for forms abstract, concepts, hypotheses, or theories. This research was conducted using a narrative research design. Creswell (2012) argues that in the narrative research design, researchers collect and describe stories about the lives of individuals, and their experiences are written in narratives. In addition, the approach used by the qualitative approach is more open-ended than the quantitative approach where some general questions will be asked by the researcher, and participants make possible responses (Creswell, 2012).

3.2 Research Subject and Setting

The research subject consists of four students of the English Education Department who are in the 8th semester at the Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya from Thailand. However, they

come from several different cities in Thailand, in South Thailand and North Thailand. Therefore, this study can represent the overall socio-culture in Thailand between the Southern and Northern regions. Moreover, the research was conducted to determine the English speaking skills of those with various socio-cultural backgrounds and whether the socio-cultural background factors may implicate their speaking skills. According to Suleiman & Mapuri (1999) in Mosha (2014) apart from the motivation and attitude to learning, several studies clearly show that the home environment plays a role in student learning performance. Since the home environment is one of the socio-cultural factors, we need to research more about it and other socio-cultural factors. The research was conducted online using a questionnaire (Google form). Since the covid-19, all of Thailand's students have been back to their hometowns in Thailand.

3.3 Research Instrument

To conduct the research, the researcher use two instruments instruments to collect the data, those are :

3.3.1 Questionnaire

The researcher decides to use a questionnaire to discover the involvement of socio-cultural background on the English speaking skills of Thailand students at Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya. The questionnaire was made by adapting the theory about sociocultural factors and speaking skills, therefore the questionnaire will be conducted in 2 stages. This study used a questionnaire that was developed based on a 4-point Likert scale and closed - ended questions. Researcher will validate

the questionnaire using expert validation before distributing it to participants. According to Nemoto & Beglar (2013), the Likert scale is a psychometric scale that has several categories where respondents can choose points to indicate their feelings, opinions, or attitudes towards a particular problem. The participants will answer the questionnaire by selecting the points that they thought were appropriate for their condition. The researcher emphasized that in filling out the questionnaire there were no right or wrong answers because this was to find out the background of each person. So in filling out the questionnaire one person to another is certainly different. In addition, the questionnaire will help Thai students to be easier answer each question comprehensively. Researcher distributed questionnaires through an online platform, namely Google form.

3.3.2 Semi-Structured Interview

To complete the research, it is necessary to conduct interviews to support the questionnaire's result and obtain more detailed data from the participants. According to Galletta & Cross (2013), semi-structured interviews are interviews that generate data based on participants' experiences as well as data guided by constructs that exist in the particular discipline in which a person conducts research, semi-structured interviews combine open-ended questions and more theoretically driven questions. Therefore, the researcher choose to use semi-structured interviews because it can narrow down some areas or topics that will be asked of participants. In addition, each interview question must be connected to the research objective and lead to an in-

depth exploration of the phenomenon under study. Further, the researcher will ask in-depth questions related to the results of the questionnaire that has been filled out by the participants.

3.4 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher used the following procedures :

- 1) First, the researcher will prepare a questionnaire for the subject on a google form.
- 2) Second, the researcher tried to work on the questionnaire.
- 3) Third, the researcher validated the questionnaire with a more expert person who is a lecturer in the English department in the field of sociolinguistics.
- 4) After validating with the experts, the researcher made several revisions to complete the questionnaire.
- 5) Furthermore, the researcher conducted research by distributing questionnaires via WhatsApp to several predetermined subjects. While distributing the questionnaire, the researcher also explained the technicalities of filling out the questionnaire to the participants.
- 6) Then, with the results obtained from the questionnaire, the researcher prepared in-depth questions to conduct semi-structured interviews.
- 7) Finally, the researcher would conduct the semi-structured interviews with the subjects online, using social media.

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

The researcher used several techniques to conduct data analysis that the researcher applied in this study. First, the researcher collects the respondents' answers to the questionnaire. Second, the researcher analyzes the respondents' answers to the questionnaire. After that, the

researcher also describes the interview results as additional information in the discussion of the socio-cultural background factors towards Thailand students' speaking skills in English Education at the Muhammadiyah University of Surabaya.

3.6 Triangulation Technique

In the methodological process, a strategy used to validate procedures and results increases the consistency, depth, and scope of research, it is commonly referred to as triangulation. According to Galletta & Cross (2013), triangulation is often defined as measuring the extent to which data can be trusted, which does not necessarily rule out contradictions. In this study, a research validation technique was carried out with triangulation techniques, which used three things: questionnaires, interviews, and speaking value data. There are four forms of triangulation suggested by Denzin in Flick et al. (2004) that may be used, but in this research only one of it used by the researcher, those is triangulation of data.

