CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

The purpose of this research is to found the students’ perception of ICE as extracurricular activities towards their speaking performance at Jambi University. This chapter discusses some elements of the research plans: research design and approach of the study, research setting, population and sample, research instrument, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design and Approach of the Study

In conducting the research, the researcher used combination quantitative and qualitative research. A mixed methods research design is a procedure for collecting, analyzing, and “mixing” both quantitative and qualitative methods in a single study or a series of studies to understand a research problem (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2011 in Creswell, 2012). The study used an explanatory research for this mixed methods research. An explanatory design consisted of first collecting quantitative data and then collecting qualitative data explain or elaborate on the quantitative results. It explained that the researcher has collected the quantitative data first and followed up with qualitative data to build stronger results.

The quantitative data were percentage of students’ responses toward the questionnaire which have given. Furthermore, the researcher concluded the research by using percentage. Besides, interview was done in order to verify, recheck, and clarify the data from the questionnaire. In this case, the researcher
intended to identify about students’ perception toward ICE and their speaking performance at campus.

3.2 Research Setting

This research had conducted at Jambi University. The reasons of why did the researcher carried out at University of Jambi were to considered access and condition which simplify to do research. Besides, there was English club as a place to improve English ability outside classroom activity.

3.3 Population and Sample

3.3.1 Population

The larger group to which one hopes to apply the results is called the population. The population, in other words, is the group of interest to the researcher, the group to whom the researcher would like to generalize the results of the study (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2009).

The population of this research involved all of the fifth semester of English education study program students at Jambi University in the academic year 2017/2018. The total of number was 95 students. The selection of English students in fifth semesters was because they have known process involvement ICE, activities, and what influence for them. Here is the detail of the population.
Table 3.1 The population of the research

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Siakad.unja.ac.id)

3.3.2. Sample

A sample in a research study is the group on which information is obtained (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2009). In this research, the sample was the students who have joined independent community of English. The researcher used purposive sampling technique because the students who have joined ICE spread. The researcher was helped by using this technique easily and simplify. According to Arikunto (2010) stated that purposive sampling was done with some purposes and considerations. So, the sample of the student was 32 students who have joined in ICE at Jambi University.

3.4 Instrument of the Research

The researcher used the combination questionnaire and interview as the research instrument. For quantitative research, questionnaire was used as the instrument whereas the qualitative research, interview was used as the instrument. Thereby, the consideration of choosing the combination between questionnaire
and interview as the tools for gathering data was those two instruments fit to the purposes of the research.

### 3.4.1 Questionnaire

In this study, the questionnaire is one of data collection. Creswell (2012, p.382) stated, “Questionnaire is a form used in a survey design which having content questions to participants to complete and it will be returned to the researcher”. Sample of this study consist of 32 students. This questionnaire was designed by using closed-ended question. Close-ended questionnaire provided the sample with the answer. This was the reason why the sample was asked to choose the most suitable answer that fit on them.

The questionnaire was designed in the form of statements which has scale for each statement to measure the frequency of agreement. The researcher used *Likert scale*. It is commonly used attitude scale in educational research (Fraenkel & Walen, 2009: 124).

#### Table 3.2

**Specification of the Questionnaire Sheet**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Items</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICE</td>
<td>About ICE</td>
<td>1,2,3,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Students Activities in ICE</td>
<td>5,6,7,8,9,10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose</td>
<td>Students’ purpose join ICE</td>
<td>12,13,14,15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effect</td>
<td>Students’ Performance after join ICE</td>
<td>11,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.4.2 Interview

The researcher also chose interview as the instrument to gather the data. It was obvious that interview helped the researcher to gather information relating to the research objectives. By doing the interview, it provides additional information when that is missed to describe detailed personal information (Creswell, 2012).

The researcher chose five students from English department to be the participants in the interview. There were seven items of the interview list.

3.4.3 Documentation

According to Creswell (2012) stated, factual information or personal documents consist of numeric, individual data available in public records. The second instrument in this research was documentation like the information about ICE.

3.5 Validity and Reliability

The validity and reliability of instrument used in this research had been measured previously before distributing to the respondent.

3.5.1 Validity

According to Nunan (1992:14) validity refers to the extent which a researcher actually investigates what the researcher purpose to investigate. The validity of the questionnaire has been determined through logical validity by arranging the variable, sub variables, indicators, and descriptor based on the literature review.
3.5.2 Reliability

Reliability refers to the consistency of scores or answers from one administration of an instrument to another, and from one set of items to another (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2008). Instrument of research would be said as reliable if it has same reliability or more than 0.600. When reliability less than 0.600 so the instrument is not reliable.

3.6 Technique of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher used questionnaire to collect data; those were fifth semester students of English department in academic year 2017/2018 who have joined in ICE as the respondent. Then, the researcher gave the information about the purposes of the research to the sample. Next, the researcher distributed the questionnaire to the respondents and collected the questionnaire. Then, the researcher conducted the interview to the students after they answer the questionnaire. The last, researcher analyzed the data.

3.7 Technique of the Data Analysis

There were two kinds of data. The first data was from the filled questionnaire which presented in tables and diagram. Secondly, interview which its result was presented in descriptive forms. They were data entry and storage, segmenting, coding, and developing category system, identifying relationship and constructing diagrams, tables, matrices, and graphs (Christensen & Johnson in Harisiswana 2017). The steps in analyzing the data were gathering the questionnaires that were
given to the students, totaling the score of each item questionnaire. Then, it was to find out the students’ perception of ICE toward their speaking performance in the questionnaire. Next, the researcher analyzed the students’ perception by using percentage formula as follows:

\[
P = \frac{F \times 100}{N}
\]

Where:

P : Percentage
F : Frequency of students’ questionnaire
N : Total Respondents (Arikunto, 2010)

The score criteria of as follows:

- 0% - 20% = Very bad
- 21% - 40% = Bad
- 41% - 60% = Adequate
- 61% - 80% = Good
- 81% - 100% = Very Good

Sumber: Riduwan (2010)

Criteria of interpretation score above is used as reference the assessment of students’ perceptions towards ICE as extracurricular activities in improving their
speaking performance and to know the extent of ICE’s contribution in learning English especially in speaking skill at fifth semesters of English students at Jambi University. Then, the researched analyzed the data provided from the interview. It was summarized in paragraph and contrasted as well as compared then the researcher made the conclusion based on the data obtained.