Chapter Three

Methodology

This chapter presents the methodology to do the research to answer the research questions. The discussion includes the research design, research setting, population and sample, data collection instrument, data collection procedure, and data analysis.

Research design

In this research, the researcher is quantitative research. It used quantitative descriptive research design because the researcher wanted to describe the trend of the students' difficulties and strategies in presentation. The data of this research is in the form of number and statistical analysis was used. According to Sugiyono (2011), quantitative research is a method of research which uses numeric and statistical analysis. In this research, the researcher used descriptive statistics to describe the difficulty of presentation and their strategies used in classroom presentation.

Research Setting

The researcher conducted this research in the English Education Departement of UMY and this research started in March 2016. The researcher chose EED UMY with some reasons. First, the students at EED UMY are required to perform presentations in learning process. Therefore, the researcher is interested in knowing

the difficulty faced by the student and strategies in preparing their presentation. The second reason is the researcher is a student of EED UMY. Therefore the researcher has more opportunity to get information that she needs.

Population and sample

Population. According to Sugiono (2011), population is the generalization that consists of object or subject that has quality and particular characteristic, determined by a researcher to be studied. In this research, the population is all of the active students of EED UMY batch 2014. In this batch there are 169 active students. So, the total population of this research are 169 students. The researcher chose the students of EED UMY batch 2014 because in the learning process at classroom EED UMY, they have experienced doing presentation for four semesters.

Sample. In this research, the researcher used convenience sampling. The researcher used the nearest individual and were available during the data collection time. The reason why the researcher used convenience sampling was because as Cohen, Manion, & Morrison (2011, p. 155) stated, "convenience sampling is sometimes called accidental or opportunity sampling involves choosing the nearest individuals to serve as respondents and continuing that process until the required sample size has been obtained or those who happen to be available and accessible at the time." The research involved 132 students of EED UMY batch 2014 for sample because based on Cohen, Manion, & Morrison (2011), if the population is 169 with

the confidence level of 95% and confidence interval 5% the total number of sample is 132

Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher used questionnaire as the instrument. Questionnaire is the supportive instrument to gain the information which is related to the perception, expectation or other opinions and resembles things (Creswell, 2012). The researcher developed the questionnaire based on the theory in the literature review. The questionnaire used Indonesian language to minimize the misunderstanding.The total items in the questionaire were 24 questions questionnaire rating scale. The rating scales are *Sangat setuju* (Strongly agree), *Setuju* (Agree), *Tidak setuju* (Disagree), *Sangat tidak setuju* (Strongly disagree). The scales are shown in table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1

Table of score criteria in questionnaire item

Description	Scale
Sangat Setuju (Strongly Agree)	4
Setuju (Agree)	3
Tidak Setuju (Disagree)	2
Sangat Tidak Setuju (StronglyDisagree)	1

Validity of Instrument. To measure the questionnaire's validity, the researcher used two ways. They were expert judgment and items validity test through SPSS program. The expert judgment was from two lecturers of EED UMY. The first expert judgment asked for revision before validating. The researcher used questionnaire based on theory in the literature review. According to the second expert, the questions of questionnaire were valid. After revising the questionnaire, the researcher distributed in to EED of UMY.

After the researcher got the data, the researcher analyzed the item validity of questionnaire in SPSS program version 20.0. The questionnaire items were said to be valid if the *r* value is higher that *r* table because based on Arikunto (2006), the items were said to be valid if *r* value is higher than *r* table. After processing the data, the researcher found that all of questionnaire items were valid because the *r* values of the questionnaire were higher than *r* table. The result of the test validity items is presented in table appendix 1.

Reliability of instrument. In this research, the researcher analyzed the reliability of instrument. All of the questions were tested to prove the reliability. According to Field (2009), an instrument is said to be reliable if the Cronbach's Alpha or reliability coefficient (*a*) is higher than 0.70 or > 0.170. From the calculated data through SPSS program, the researcher found that Cronbach's Alpha 27 question in the questionnaire is 0.823. According to Field (2009) this instrument is reliable

because the Cronbach's Alpha or reliability coefficient (*a*) is higher than 0.70 or > 0.70. The reliability statistic is presented in table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3

Reliability Statistic

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.823	27

After getting the reliability statistic, the researcher checked the Cronbach's Alpha if there were items that should be deleted in question in statistic. The result of the reability test in each item can be seen in appendix 2. The result shows that several items from 27 items should be deleted from the questionaire. The researcher found three questions that have higher than Cronbach's Alpha which is 0.829. The items that should be deleted were number 21, 22, and 27. The final result after deleting those items is shown in table 3.5 below.

Table 3.5

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.829	24

From the table above, the Cronbach's Alpha increased but the N of items decreased became 24 items. Therefore, the total number of items in the instrument used in this research were 24 items and all were realible.

Data Collection Procedure

In collecting the data, the researcher asked the lecturers' permission to distribute the questionaire in their class after their session finished. When the participants were filling the questionnaire, the researcher stayed in the classroom. It eased to give explanation for those who wanted to ask something about the questionnaire. It was also to ensure that the questionnaires were filled by the participants.

Data Analysis

After the researcher got the data from the questionnaire, the researcher analyzed the data using SPSS program version 20.0. Then, the researcher used descriptive statistics to answer the research question. The level categories of difficulties presentation and strategies to prepare the presentation of this research was presented in table 3.6 below.

Table 3.6 The level category of difficulty and starategy to prepare presentation

Score	Level
1-2	Low
2,1-3,1	Moderate
>3,2	High

The interval of level categories above is based on the interval formulation from Suprapno (2000). The formulation is

$$\frac{C=Xn-X_1}{k}$$

Note: C: The range prediction (class width, class size, class legth)

k: The number of class that research wants

X_n: The maximum score of variable

X_1: The minimum score of variable