

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the detail of the research method employed in this research. The major components included are research design, location of the research, and subjects of the study, data collection method, instrument, and data analysis.

#### 3.1. Research Design

A research design is a strategy to arrange the setting of the research in order to get valid data that are suitable to all variable characteristic and the objectives of the research. There many kinds of research design. It depends on the purposes of research and approach used, place and so on.

Suryagrata states, "in research, people can use many kinds of research, property of problem that consider and also the alternative possibility used."<sup>49</sup>

Research design of this study is descriptive study, which is intended to describe the learning styles of English Department of STAIN Kediri. Based on the title and the purpose of the study, the researcher wants to explain her research. So the researcher uses descriptive explanation of the research with the specification is descriptive qualitative.

The research design of this study is descriptive qualitative because there is no administration or control of a treatment as it is found in experimental research. The descriptive study in designed to obtain the

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<sup>49</sup> Sutrisno Hadi. *Methodology Research* (Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, 1995), 4.

current status of phenomena and directed toward determining the nature of situation as it exists at the time of the study. Descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomenon.<sup>50</sup>

In this research, the researcher wants to find out and describe how the students' learning styles are. The researcher wants to obtain information, concerning with the learning styles of English Department Students of STAIN Kediri. It is conducted to investigate the differentiation and the similarity learning styles among the English Department Students of STAIN Kediri. This research is presented by describing those problems and it is not expressed in quantitative term. Thus, this study is called as qualitative research.

### **3.2. Location of the Research**

Location of the research is the place where is the research is conducted. Based on the title, The State College For Islamic Studies (STAIN) Kediri is the place. The research location is determined to get the data.

The State College for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Kediri is located at Jalan Sunan Ampegi Number 7 Kediri 64127, telephone number or facsimile (0354) 689282 and e-mail [stainkediri@yahoo.com](mailto:stainkediri@yahoo.com). The reason of taking this

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<sup>50</sup> Donald Ary, *An Introduction To Research In Education* (London: Longman Group, 1979), 295.

place because this school is the only state college at Kediri that is developing and the researcher is studying at STAIN Kediri.

### 3.3. Subject of the Study

Subject of research covers the informant who gives the researcher the information concerning with their ability and another factor, which supports the data. Subject of research is the same as sample,

According to Husaini Usman states, "Sample is a part of population that is taken by any technique that is called by sampling technique."<sup>51</sup>

In this research the subjects of the research used to support the data is the students who are joining in the sixth semester of English Department Students of STAIN Kediri. The writer takes the sixth semester class because of the learners who find out their learning styles in teaching learning process. Many of the students who are joining in the sixth semester class come from out of Kediri. According to Barbara Prashnig, everyone can learn anything if they do it by their preferred learning style and thinking styles.<sup>52</sup>

### 3.4. Data Collection Method

Data collection method used in this research is to get the research finding. In this research, the data of the study is obtained from informants. To collect the data of this study, the researcher uses procedure of collecting is giving questionnaire.

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<sup>51</sup> Husaini, Usman. *Pengantar Statistika* (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 1997), 181.

<sup>52</sup> Barbara Prashnig. *The Power of Learning Styles* (Bandung: Mizan, 2007), 29.

In collecting the data, the researcher uses questionnaire because it is simple and more accurate to get or analyze data. Questionnaire consists of a list of questions that are asked of all students in a survey.

### 3.5. Instrument

The characteristic of qualitative research is direct observatory or participatory action. Researcher gets involved in the whole research process; the researcher becomes planner, data collector, analyzer, interpreter, and finally the researcher becomes a reporter of her research findings. Before conducting the research, the researcher should decide what instruments will be used to get data.

The instruments the researcher uses in this study are learning styles inventory and questionnaire.

#### 1. Learning styles inventory

Learning styles inventory provides you with a guide to your own personal learning styles. By asking a series of questions, and then scoring the results, it indicates which you are dominant and secondary styles are.<sup>53</sup>

#### 2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is main instrument to get the data in this research. The Questionnaire is objective test. The questionnaire is given to the informants and the research's informants; they are who are joining in the sixth semester, in English Department of STAIN Kediri. The test consists

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<sup>53</sup> Robbi DePorter, Mark Reardon, & Sarah Nourie. *Quantum Teaching* (Bandung: Mizan, 1999).165.



of questions, which must be answered by the learners. It is considered to be able to know what the students' learning style is and what the best learning style for every student is.

In this research, the questionnaire is written in "Bahasa Indonesia" to avoid misunderstanding and to get more detail data. In pre-test, every question has different score. And every question in questionnaire has different degree from each other.

According to Maleong, questionnaire is provided to make a yes or no, a short response or checking an item from a list of suggested responses.<sup>54</sup>

### 3.6. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of searching out and arranging systematically the interview transcript and other material.<sup>55</sup>

Before being analyzed, the data obtained were selected and classified on the topic from the research design. It is done to make the researcher easier to understand and write the research report. Then, in analyzing the data obtained by giving the description and the explanation in this case the researcher uses the qualitative analyzing data.

This technique emphasizes on the explanation about the research result, and it does not use number. This analysis can be drawn from method used by the writer, which is inductive method. Inductive method is the way

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<sup>54</sup> Lexy, J. Maleong. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2002), 121.

<sup>55</sup> Donald Ary Et Al. *Introduction to Research in Education Second* (London: Ed holt Rinehart and Wiston inc. 1975), 339.

of thinking from specific fact than to generalization in common.<sup>56</sup> The writer uses this method by seeking some specific data and analyze them become a general conclusion.

#### 3.6.1. The scoring of learning styles inventory

The scoring of learning styles inventory that consists three kinds of learning styles, they are visual, auditory, and kinesthetic style. Every style consists of twelve questions and including three options there. They are FREQUENT (Multiply 3), FAIR (Multiply 2), and RARE (Multiply 0).

Each option will be counted as sub total. Next, every learning style will be counted to be final total.<sup>57</sup>

#### 3.6.2. The scoring of questionnaire

The questionnaire consists of two objects, including thinking styles that will influence learning style and its learning style.

##### a. The scoring of thinking styles that influence the learning styles

From the scoring, the score will be presented in the quadrant system below. This quadrant explains how the students as learners process the information and their thinking styles will influence their learning styles.

The questionnaire, the data are presented in the form of totally system to find out the percentages, as Azwar said that most analyzing data in descriptive method based on percentage

<sup>56</sup> Donald Ary Et Al. *Introduction To Research In Education Second*, 42.

<sup>57</sup> Robbi DePorter, Mark Reardon, & Sarah Nourie. *Quantum Teaching* (Bandung: Mizan, 1999), 164.

analysis.<sup>58</sup> It is also stated at Sudjana's book and the formula used is called a simple percentage.<sup>59</sup> The formula is:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

F= the frequency (the number of students)

N= the total number of students

P= Percentages

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<sup>58</sup> Saifuddin Azwar. *Metode Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 1998), 6.

<sup>59</sup> Anas Sudjana. *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 1987), 40.