

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the description of research method that includes research design, location of the research, population and sample, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis. Below is the description of research methodology.

A. The Research Design

This research employed a quantitative approach. In the social sciences, this kind of method is used to collect large amounts of data from a population where a sample would be drawn from that population. This study used descriptive statistics since they are easy to interpret for the sample studied. Data are summarized and described by numbers. Also referred to as data, are the results of a survey, an experiment, historical records, etc. The researcher also gained the information from the related literature, such as books and related literature.

The quantitative method of research involves the measurement of amount or quantity. Kathy (2004) suggests that it can be applied to phenomena that can be described in terms of quantity. The objective of the research was to describe and interpret the phenomenon quantitatively. A survey research was designed in order to achieve that objective. Surveys are typically descriptive methods. In descriptive method, "what is" and "what exists" are described and explained (Tuckman, 1999). During the typical descriptive research, survey research describes and explains how people perceive, believe, behave, and think about things of interest to the researcher (Tuckman, 1999; Latief, 2015). Check & Schutt (2012) explain

that a survey research is an information gathering exercise that involves collecting responses to questions from individuals.

B. Location of the Research

As stated in the title, the location of this research was State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Kediri located in Sunan Ampel st. 7, Ngronggo, Kediri. The research took place exactly in the English department of IAIN Kediri in the academic year of 2021/2022.

C. Participants of the Research

In this study, the researcher used purposive random sampling to obtain the sample. According to (Arikunto, 2010) purposive sampling is the processes of selecting sample by taking the subject that is not based on the level or area, but it is taken based on specific purpose. By this model, the researcher can choose the sample that represent the population.

The fifth semester students were the participant of the research. By spreading the instrument through Google form, 30 representatives, 3-5 students each class of the fifth semester students was chosen for the research participants. However, in the data collection process, there were only 24 students filled out the questionnaire.

D. Research Instruments

In conducting the research and gather the data, a researcher needs an instrument. There are some kinds of instruments such as questionnaire, checklist, interview guide, and so on. In this research, the researcher used kind a test to deal with the research instrument.

The present study utilized a modified version of the 'Discourse Completion Task' (DCT) from the Cross-Cultural Speech Act Realization Project (CCSARP) (Blum-Kulka, 1984). The objective was to check the learners' different strategies of how to apologize to people in different contexts by describing five different discourse situations. Therefore, the participants were asked to put themselves in these hypothesized situations, and then to identify themselves as the individuals committing the crimes and to write their responses in English as realistically as possible according to how they would respond in the given circumstances. It was chosen because large numbers of respondents would be reachable, variables could be controlled statically, and data could be analyzed accordingly.

E. Data Collection

A Discourse Completion Task (DCT) was given to students studying English as their foreign language at IAIN Kediri in the fifth semester. They were asked to complete the questionnaires as if they were in the situations and answer like they would normally say in daily conversations, and they then sent the questionnaires back to the researchers. The instructions were provided in English in the Google form and by the researcher, along with a sample

F. Data Analysis

The steps were arranged to make the researcher easier in analysing the data. These data are classified based on Cohen and Olshtain's model in Marzuki and Walter (2013). The data were tabulated, so the researcher can easily classify the apology strategies. The table of data interpretation is shown in table 3.1.

Table 3.1. Situations and Participants' Responses

Subject	Code	Apology Expressions	Type of Apology

For the second purpose of the study, the researcher counted the frequency of each type of apology strategies and converts it into percentage to know the differences between male and female EFL learners in term of the use of apology strategies. After that, the frequency and its percentage were put in a table as shown in table 3.2.

Table 3.2. Distribution of Apology Strategies Used by Male and Female English Department Students

Notes										
M	Males									
F	Females									
Freq : Frequency										
Situation	1		2		3		4		5	
Gender	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Freq										

Frequency was not the main data of this study. Frequency was the entry data to support the answer of second research question. So, it needed the interpretation. Then, the next phase was data description. The data were interpreted deeply to describe the way male and female learners differ in the use of apology strategies when responding to an intimate person, an acquaintance, and a stranger.