

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

There were two kinds of method of data collection and analysis, qualitative, and quantitative methods. Quantitative research as Creswell (1994) explained is an approach for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. It tends to emphasize relatively large-scale and representative sets of data, presented or perceived as being about to gathering of facts. Qualitative research is exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. In addition, mixed method research is an approach to inquiry involving collecting both quantitative and qualitative data, integrating the two forms of data, and using distinct designs that may involve philosophical assumptions and theoretical frameworks (Cresswell, 1994).

In this research used mixed method. Mixed method is a methodology for conducted research that involved collecting, analysing and integrating quantitative and qualitative research. This approach to research is used when this integration provides a better understanding of the research problem than either of each alone.

3.1. Instruments

Questionnaires were a number of written questions, which are used to gather information from respondents. Questionnaires were one of the most

widely used social research techniques. (Creswell, 1994). The target participants could also express their own opinion and they can give independent responses to the questionnaire which the writer gives. To collect the data the writer adopted the questionnaires from (Budiyana, 2017).

The writer used questionnaires and interview as the instruments to collect the data from participants. There are two kinds of questionnaires, open and close-ended types of questionnaire. Close questions would be useful to generate frequencies of responses amenable to statistical treatment and analysis. Close-ended questionnaire is a questionnaire that used a choice of answers from strongly agree to strongly disagree as widely known as Likert Scale.

The writer would use close-ended questions as part of quantitative data collection. As generally known, quantitative method may use questionnaires as a means of the data collection. According to the first consideration, the use of questionnaires as a research technique might be seen as a quantitative strategy. This research collects the quantitative data by using questionnaires. That's why this research used quantitative method relevant to what Creswell (1994) suggested.

Another method of data collection involves four basic types: observations, interviews, documents, and visual images. The qualitative researcher may use multiple data collection, but the writer only used interview as data collection in mixed method research. In this research use structured interviews. Structured interviews are interviews conducted in a planned manner based on a list of questions that have been prepared previously.

In this research, questionnaires and interview were used as instruments for collecting the data. Closed-ended questions on the questionnaire use Likert scale, as follows: 5 (strongly agree), 4 (agree), 3 (neutral), 2 (disagree), 1 (strongly disagree). Questionnaires have an important role in the researcher's successes because questionnaires are one of the instruments to generate research data.

3.2. Participants

The participants of this research are 40 people that consist of 20 students in Soegijapranata Catholic University Semarang and 20 parents' that fluently used the *Teochew* language, 10 males and 10 females. 12 participants were selected for the interview. They consist of 6 students and 6 parents, 3 males and 3 females. The reason is to compare between male and female, students and parents.

3.3. Procedures

The writer followed the procedure below to gather the data:

1. Designing questionnaires

The writer adopted Budiyan's (2017) questionnaires which were distributed to students' and their parents' at Soegijapranata Catholic University in Semarang who can speak *Teochew* language.

2. Designing the question for the interview

The writer designed the question for interview the students and their parents at Soegijapranata Catholic University in Semarang who can speak *Teochew* language.

3. Determining the respondents

The writer determined the respondents for the questionnaires and the interview. The way respondents collected the data was to search for community on social media and contact one member who joined in it.

4. Distributing the questionnaire

The writer distributed the questionnaires to the respondents via email. The email address was obtained from one of the groups in the social media where *Teochew* language was used by the users' group. The questionnaires is in a close-ended type (Likert scale) Analyzing the data of questionnaires The writer analyzed the data from the questionnaires using SPSS 22.0 program.

5. Analyzing the data of interview

The writer analyzed the interview data by interviewing the students and their parents.

6. Making a report

The writer reported the findings based on questionnaires and interview.

3.4. Validity and Reliability

Validity is an important issue in both qualitative and quantitative research. The writer could get a certainty that the question is valid or not. It is based on the test of validity. The validity in this research used the types of validity-supporting evidence (Popham, 2008). The writer tested the validity of each questionnaire based on the result of the respondents' answers. According to Ghozali (2013) the test of validity is used to measure how valid a questionnaire is. A questionnaire can be said valid if the questions can reveal something which is supposed to be measured. He also stated that the test of validity can be counted from correlated coefficients of each item with total score of variable.

Reliability is also an important issue in both qualitative and quantitative research. The writer got a certainty that the questions were reliable or not, it is based on the reliability testing. Ghozali (2013) said that the questions are reliable if the respondents' answers were consistent from time to time. Based on the theory, the respondents' answers can be said reliable if each question is answered consistently. Thus, the validity testing is an important thing to do. Ghozali (2013) says that reliability is an index which shows how far a measurer used to count the same things twice. In this research, the writer used Cronbach Alpha. According to Ghozali (2013) Cronbach Alpha is one of the ways to measure reliability. If a construct or variable has a value of $\alpha > 0.6$, it can be said that these variables construct is reliable.

3.5. Method of Data Analysis

The writer gathered data from questionnaire and interview. Source of data is from the Students Soegijapranata Catholic University Semarang that consists of 20 Students and 20 parents from Chinese *Teochew*. They are 10 male and 10 female. The participants were asked about their perception or response about the Chinese *Teochew* language and also their ways to maintenance Chinese *Teochew* language. The writer also interviewed 6 Students, 3 male and 3 female students, and 6 parents, 3 male and 3 female parents.

