

## CHAPTER 3

### METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

In this research, the researcher focused on students' attitudes towards the use of English jokes in lectures. In order to get the data, the researcher distributed questionnaires and conduct an interview. Mixed methods were used to examine the data. Mixed methods research involves the use of qualitative and quantitative data in a single research project. It represents an alternative methodological approach, combining qualitative and quantitative research approaches, which enables researchers to explore complex phenomena in detail.

According to Babbie (2009), a quantitative method is a method that uses numerical representations and manipulation of observation to describe and explain the phenomena those observations reflect. A quantitative method focuses on collecting numerical data and generalizing them across a group of people to explain a particular phenomenon. The qualitative approach includes the systematic collection, interpretation, and observation (Malterud, 2001). It is explained then that the nature of data is deep and detailed; it is done through careful descriptions. Malterud (2011) continues that the approach analyzes non-numerical data. The raw data (which are from the empirical world) can be in the form of documents, interviews, or recordings.

#### 3.1 Data Collection

The writer collected the data from a number of participants:

### **3.1.1 Population**

The population for this study consists of active students at the Faculty of Language and Arts in Soegijapranata Catholic University batches 2017-2018. Based on the sampling technique with a confidence level of 90 percent and sampling error of 10 percent which is proposed by Cohen et al. (2020), this study is going to take 50 respondents as a sample. The writer also conducted a pilot study before administering the questionnaire.

### **3.1.2 Instrument**

To achieve the objectives of this research, the writer used a questionnaire as an instrument to collect the data.

#### **a. Questionnaire**

The writer distributed the questionnaire to 50 students of the Faculty of Language and Arts batches 2017 and 2018. The questionnaire is related to their views upon English Jokes used in lectures. The writer adopted the questionnaire form Pham (2014). There were 2 types of questionnaire, i.e. open-ended and closed-ended. For the closed-ended questions, the writer provided 4 answers that can be chosen by the participants, those are:

- Strongly Agree
- Agree
- Disagree
- Strongly Disagree

In the open-ended questions, the participants are expected to answer the questions with short and long answers.

## b. Interview

Five out of 50 participants were interviewed with the questions related to their views of English jokes used in lectures. The questions for the interview was adopted from Pham (2014). The goal of the interview is to cross-check the results of the participants' answers in the questionnaire and to complete the data.

### 3.1.3 Procedure

The writer had a pilot study before administering the questionnaire to 50 students of Faculty of Language and Arts. The purpose is to find the weaknesses in the questionnaire so that it can be revised. The writer took ten people to complete the questionnaire in order to check the validity of the questionnaire. The statement in the questionnaire was valid when the value of significance is higher than the value in R-table. The formula for checking the validity check is  $df = n - 2$ . N is the total participants of the pilot study. Thus the df is 8 with a significance level of 5%. The item is considered reliable if the value is more than 0.60 as seen in the table below.

Table 3. 1

*R-value of the data*

Item	R Value	R Table	Information
Q1	.792	0.60	VALID
Q2	.633	0.60	VALID
Q3	.606	0.60	VALID
Q4	.644	0.60	VALID
Q5	.806	0.60	VALID

Q6	.707	0.60	VALID
Q7	.863	0.60	VALID
Q8	.853	0.60	VALID
Q9	.710	0.60	VALID
Q10	.786	0.60	VALID
Q11	.728	0.60	VALID
Q12	.861	0.60	VALID
Q13	.614	0.60	VALID
Q14	.638	0.60	VALID
Q15	.765	0.60	VALID
Q16	.801	0.60	VALID

The result showed that all the statements are valid because the R value is bigger than the R table. Therefore the writer used all the statements and spread the questionnaire to 50 respondents.

The reliability is also needed to make sure the consistency of the results. It can be said that the respondents understand and could give the answer correctly. In this research, the writer used Cronbach Alpha to measure reliability. The result can be seen in table 3.2.

Table 3. 2

*Reliability Statistics*

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.707	16

Cronbach's alpha	Internal consistency
$\alpha \geq 0.9$	Excellent
$0.9 > \alpha \geq 0.8$	Good
$0.8 > \alpha \geq 0.7$	Acceptable
$0.7 > \alpha \geq 0.6$	Questionable
$0.6 > \alpha \geq 0.5$	Poor
$0.5 > \alpha$	Unacceptable

The writer analysed the validity and reliability of the instrument by using R table to check the validity level of the questions and Cronbach's Alpha to check the reliability. The Cronbach's Alpha of 10 respondents is 0.707 and according to the Internal Consistency of the Cronbach's Alpha, it is considered as acceptable, Thus the questionnaire is reliable.

Then the writer administered the questionnaire to 50 students of Faculty of Language and Arts batches 2017 and 2018.

After that the writer randomly interviewed 5 out of 50 students that participated in filling out the questionnaires. The purpose is to check and to add more data.

### 3.2 Method of Data Analysis

The data from the closed-ended questions were analyzed using descriptive statistics of the SPSS20. The writer measures the results based on the central tendency, and dispersion measurement of the Descriptive Statistics. Descriptive Statistics analysis process consists of three steps, i.e. doing the numerical computations, making tables for the final results, and finally

discussing the interpretation. The results of the open-ended questions were grouped based on the frequency of the answers and interpreted. The interview results are also interpreted whether the outcome is positive or negative.

