

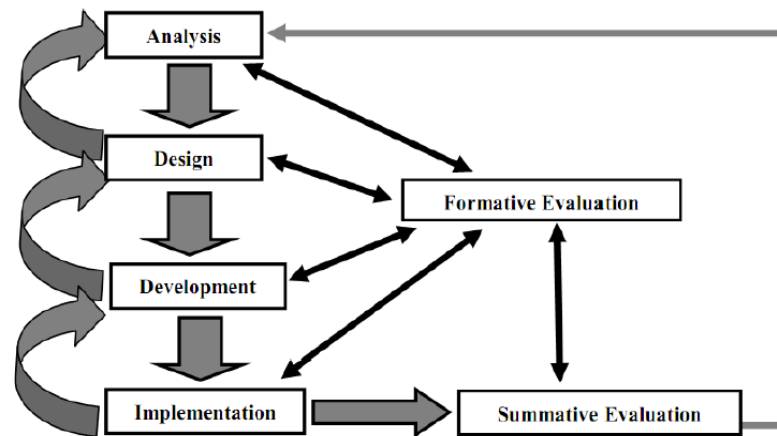
## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

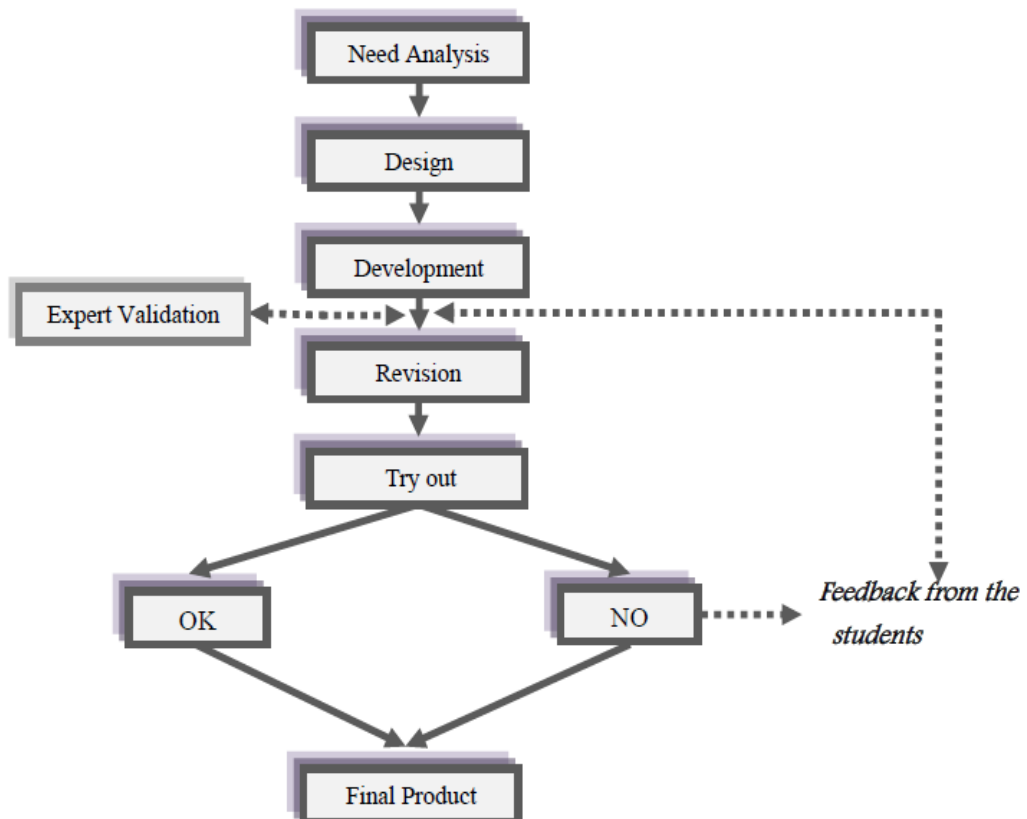
The research design of this study is research and development study. This research design was chosen by researcher because she wants to develop a conversation partner module for students of University of Muhammadiyah Gresik. According to Nana (2007 : 164) research and development is developing new product or repair the existing product by following process and steps for justified. Beside that, Borg and Gall (1979) referred that research and development is developing and validating products for educational purpose.

In developing products or materials, researcher must exceeding some steps or process to make good result. The researcher attempted to use ADDIE which is adapted from Steven J McGriff(2000). ADDIE model is an instructional design which is the result of formative evaluation of every phase can be the first instructional designer back to the phase before ( Steven J McGriff). In ADDIE model, there are several steps to develop material such as analysis, design, development, implementation and evaluation.



Adapted from Steven McGriff (2000)

Based on the steps of ADDIE model, evaluation is important to validate and recorrect some errors or mistakes in the product which has been conducted by researcher. So, the final product will be developed well for implementing the program and ready to use by students. At least the researcher uses the modified ADDIE which is conducted by Asmara (2012) model in the diagram below :



Adapted from Asmara's ADDIE Model (2012)

### **3.2 The Instruments of The Study**

There are several instruments which are used to develop conversation partner module which explained below :

1. Interview : The researcher conducts an interview to the lecturer which involves in conversation partner program for English Department in University of Muhammadiyah Gresik students. The interview is to know some information about target and learning needs and other elements which are related to the program. The researcher also conducts interview to ten chosen participants to analyze their needs regarding to conversation partner program. The result of interview can be functional in developing the product.
2. Questionnaire : Researcher gives questionnaire to ten chosen participants of conversation partner program at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik students. The questionnaire given by researcher after try out the module to know their feedback about conversation partner program module. The questionnaire result can be helpful knowing whether the module is satisfying or not.

### **3.3 The Procedure of Developing Conversation Partner Module for University of Muhammadiyah Gresik Students**

Based on modified diagram of ADDIE model above, there are several steps which are explained for developing material as follow :

### **3.3.1 Need Analysis**

Need analysis is the first step to develop material. In this stage, researcher should done some identifications and evaluations to know the needs or problems of students in a case. From need analysis researcher will get some information and ideas for developing product. According to Iwai et al (1999) need analysis is process of collecting information that will show the needs of students in development. Brindley (1989) and Berwijk (1989) referred that need analysis contains various problems and limitation in making a concept also contains ways which are useful to comprehend what it wants. Hutchinson and Waters (1987) stated that need analysis divided into two parts. Such as target needs and learning needs. To analyze the needs of target and their learning needs, researcher conducts interview to ten choosen participants of conversation partner program.

#### **3.3.1.1 Target Needs**

Target needs is what learner to do according to the requirement. Hutchinson and Waters (1987) referred that there are three important things that must be focused to find target needs such as necessities, wants, and lacks.

##### **1. Necessities**

The term necessities means learners have to know the necessities and something what they need to know to so that it will be functional to the target. According Hutchinson and Waters (1987) necessitites decided on what learner demands. So, what learner know must be identified. In this

research the necessities of learners is guidelines to lead them during the implementation of conversation partner program.

## **2. Wants**

Wants is what learner wants to know. Brindley (1989) defined wants or desires refers to what like learners would like to learn based on their necessities. From knowing what learner wants, teacher obliged to develop or design teaching strategies or activities which suitable for learners. So, the aim of teaching and learning process can be achieved well. The learner's wants in this research are the guidance which can guide and give them clear understanding about conversation partner program.

## **3. Lacks**

Lacks defined as what things which already known by learners. Term lacks in target need would be useful for knowing what learner wants and necessities. Lacks of learner can be comparison between students necessities and what they already know. Allwright (1986, quoted in West, 1994) need analysis which has been developed being purposeful to consider learner needs and wants which is known as lacks analysis. Things which are already known by learner is the implementation about conversation partner program. But, in talking with their partner they can not fully improve their competence yet. That is why they need guidance to maximize their skills.

### **3.3.1.2 Learning Needs**

Learning needs refers to objective of learner in learning. The objective concerns about learning styles, learner needs or necessities, abilities and prohibition in learning to accomplish learning aims (Hutshinson and Waters : 1987). According to Jordan (1997 : 26) quotes Bower (1980) learning needs is important to know what are the target needs and wants in learning to achieve the goal and process of teaching and learning process. In analyzing learning needs, there are frameworks which has been developed by Hutchinson and Waters (1987) such as reasons of learning, learning styles, learning source, personal characteristics of learners.

Based on those explanation we know that need analysis is important. Therefore, researcher did a need analysis of participants who join conversation partner program in University of Muhammadiyah Gresik during a half year to know their needs and wants in implementing the program. The reseacher conducts interview to students. The students referred to who comes from seventh semester students of English Department and volunteers from any faculties in University of Muhammadiyah Gresik and active in this program.

In addition, researcher chooses participants to try out the module by using population and sample which is explained as follow :

#### **3.3.1.2.1 Population**

Sukmadinata (2011 : 118) defined population as big group or area which is being as focus of research. Supporting this statement Margono (2010 : 118)

Population is all of data which concerns us in scope and time that we set. Beside that, Arikunto (2002 : 108) stated that population is all of research subject.

In this case, the subject of research or population in this research is conversation partner participants at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik which are consist of 76 participants. The participants not only come from English Department but also other faculty at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik who are poised to join conversation partner program. Because there are amount of participants, this population refers to restricted population. This kind of population has quantitative limitation that clear enough because it has confined characteristics. In another word, restricted population is countable.

### **3.3.1.2.2 Sample**

The researcher chooses sample for conducting interview and provides questionnaire. According to Margono (2010 : 215) sample is part of population. In line with him, Sudjana (2005 : 6) defined sample as a portion which is taken from population. In deciding appropriate sample technique, Sugiono (2010 : 217) referred that there are two kinds of sampling technique such as probability sampling and non probability sampling. Probability sampling is sampling technique which provides sample opportunity to participants to be chosen as sampling member. In contrast, non probability sampling is sampling technique which gives no chances for participants to be chosen as sampling member.

As stated before that there are 76 participants of conversation partner program, researcher attempts to use non probability sampling. It is because

researcher provides a criteria of compatible participants sampling. The chosen participants already met their partner minimally 4 times. It is because of they already know the implementation and impacts and how conversation partner program is. Thus, research knows some information regarding needs of students and volunteers of conversation partner program at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik. Researcher also uses probability sampling to choose the participants randomly. Based on the statement above researcher plans to use purposive sampling which is combined with random sampling. Sugiyono (2010) explained that purposive sampling is sampling technique based on certain purpose. He also stated that simple random sampling is technique to get sample which is conducted to sample unit.

According to those statements, researcher chooses 10 members who are fulfill the requirements enough on the basis of the reasons above randomly. After that, researcher conducts interview to those ten chosen participants to find some information related to their target needs and learning needs in conversation partner program. Before interview the participants, researcher interviews the lecturer who proposes and hadle the conversation partner program. It is aim to get some information about need analysis of the participants.

In addition, documents study will done by researcher for need analysis. The documents which are guidelines or some books about conversation partner program. Thus, module which would be made will cover all of substances which are needed by participants of conversation partner program at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik.



In analyzing the result of the interview in need analysis, researcher use descriptive analysis. It is aim to find their main feedback and needs based on the interview which has been conducted and explained descriptively.

### **3.3.2 Design**

The first thing that researcher do in designing conversation partner module is makes syllabus based on need analysis which is done before. As stated by Steven J McGriff (2000) in design phase, the result of need analysis used to plan strategy for developing instruction. After that, she goes on to make draft of module which is going to be created. In the conversation partner module, there are some materials which they need such as introduction, user guidelines, content and exercises. The researcher makes a draft of module which contains of eight units. The first unit is “An introduction of conversation partner”, the second unit is “How to talk to your partner”, the third unit is “Getting to Know You”, the fourth unit is “Hobby”, the fifth unit is “Profession”, the sixth unit is “Holiday and Travel”, the seventh unit is “Art and Entertainment”and the last unit is “Customs”

In the first unit called “An introduction of conversation partner” contains some introduction and some information about conversation partner program. It also contains rules in implementing the program. The second unit entitled “How to talk to your partner” contains deeper information about conversation partner program. Tips and references for having conversation also provided in this unit to guide them to talk to their partner. In unit three, “Getting to Know You” there are

three topics such as introducing self, family and daily activities. In each topic, the writer provides exercise to make participants able to practice speaking.

The fourth unit, "Hobby" contains many topics such as sports, cooking and shopping. As same as unit one, every topic completed by exercise. In the fifth unit, "Profession" there are three topics akin job, education and communication which are furnished by exercise. The unit six, "Holiday and Travel" provides exercises and holiday&travel, place and transportation topics. "Art and Entertainment" as seventh unit contains three topics such as music, movie and song. It also supplied with exercises in the end of unit. In the last unit, "Customs" there are custom, numeric system and issue topics. In line with previous units, this unit also completed by exercise.

In each unit, researcher gives explanation and exercises based on the unit. Exercises which are provided aims to evaluate and know the users understanding of the materials in module and they also able to practice speaking. So, user can learn about conversation partner program through this module by themselves without lecturer.

### **3.3.3 Development of Conversation Partner Module**

After create design of the conversation partner module, reseacher is going to continue to next step by developing the module based on the draft which has been made before. As explained in the design, the module of conversation partner contains eight units akin "An Introduction of Conversation Partner Program" which provides general information of the program and "How to talk to your

partner” which provides deeper information and guideline to talk to participants partner in conversation partner program. The third until eight units provides topics and exercises which are packaged in a theme such as “Hobby”, “Profession”, “Holiday&Travel, “Art&Entertainment” and the last unit it “Customs”

The conversation partner module provides users with user guide, preface of the module, the objectives of each unit, content, conclusion, exercise and reference. So, it will make user easier to learn about conversation partner personally without lecturer who is handle the program.

#### **3.3.4 Expert Validation**

Continuing the development stage, after developing the module of conversation partner, researcher gives the module to expert to be evaluated and validated. The expert validation being purposeful to check all of the components in module whether it is ready to use and appropriate with the needs.

Through the module validation, researcher chooses one expert. She is lecturer in English department who became the instigator of conversation partner in University of Muhammadiyah Gresik. She also handles and control the implementation of the program. The expert will check the materials, content and some aspects in the conversation partner module.

The expert was graduated from English Department at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik. She was continued her study at University of Islamic Malang. Now, she has been teaching college students in English department at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik for any subjects.

After the expert validate the conversation partner module which has been developed, researcher gives a questionnaire to know their feedback about the module as scores, comments and suggestions of the conversation partner module. This, aimed to revise the error and improve the product so that ready to use.

### **3.3.5 Try out**

The following stage is try out the module after the expert validation and revision based on the expert feedback. The researcher tries the module out to ten choosen participants of conversation partner program at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik. She tries to match those participants and arrange the schedule based on their available time and skills.

The try out of the module undertaken twice based on participants schedule. During the try out, participants reads and comprehend the first unit and second unit. After that, they continue to read the following unit and finish the exercise. Then, participants do small conversation with their partner and share each other.

After the practice end, researcher gives questionnaire to those ten participants to know about their feedback and respond whether the module is gratifying or not. From their feedback and respond in questionnaire result, researcher rectifies the module so that the final product will fulfill participants needs.

### **3.3.6 Revision**

After try out the module, researcher revises it whether there are some deficiencies based on expert and participants feedback in questionnaire result which are given by researcher before. So, conversation partner module will fulfill their needs and suitable to use.

The researcher thinks that part which is might be revised in the module is the content. Perhaps, conversation partner module does not fulfill their needs based on the three target needs (necessities, lacks and wants) of participants at University of Muhammadiyah Gresik.

However, if there is no part which is need to be revised, this revision stage is passed over and researcher continue directly to the next stage in developing conversation partner module which is final product.

### **3.3.7 Final product**

The last stage of developing conversation partner module is final product after researcher revises the module in previous stage. In the module of conversation partner, there are some materials which are related to the topic.

This module began by cover of the conversation partner module, continued by user guide. Followed by introduction and table of content. Then, it starts the content to the first unit “An Introduction of Conversation Partner Program”. This unit contains the purpose of learning the module to give deeper information in objective of first unit “An introduction of Conversation Partner”. As its’ name, the

first unit contains general information about conversation partner program. After that, continued by conclusion toward the unit.

Then, in the second unit “How to talk to your partner” there are some information which are guide students to talk to their partner and this unit started by objective of study. As same as first unit, the second unit ended by conclusion.

Moreover, the third unit, “Getting to Know You” contains topics such as introducing self, family and daily activitiy. This unit completed by exercise in the end of unit. Afterward, in the fourth unit, “Hobby” contains sport, cooking and shopping which are completed by exercise. The fifth unit, “Profession” began with job, education and communication topics. Those three topics supplied by exercise for users.

In the sixth unit, “Holiday&Travel” there are topics about holiday&travel, places and transportation. In every topic, the writer puts exercises to make them able to practice speaking. The seventh unit, “Art and Entertainment contains topics about music, movie and song. Those three topics furnished by exercise in it. The last unit, “Customs” provides user with custom, numeric systems and issue. In the last of module the writer puts reference.