

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer presents research design, population, place and time of research, instrument of research, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study is conducted to get information concerning some problems, which are usually faced by English students, especially the students' problems in improving their speaking ability. Qualitative studies are those in which the description of observations is not ordinarily expressed in qualitative terms. It is suggested that numerical measure are never used, but that other means of description are emphasized.²⁵ Descriptive qualitative is a study on process that based on theoretical assumptions in understanding human behavior, that descriptive data are what important to collect and analyses.²⁶ Descriptive qualitative is a research non hypothesis, so this research does not need to formulate a hypothesis.²⁷

The researcher is using descriptive qualitative because the researcher wants to describe some problems which are usually faced by English students and their efforts to improve their speaking ability,

²⁵ John W. Best. *Research in Education*, 4th Ed. (New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1981), 156.

²⁶ Robert C. Bogdan, "Qualitative Research for Education" (USA: SariKnopp, 1992), p 58.

²⁷ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian* (Jakarta : Rineka Cipta, 1993), p 243.

especially the students' problems and effort in improving speaking skill in second semester.

B. The Subject of the Study

The subject of this research is the students of English Department of STAIN KEDIRI who are studying speaking lesson in second semester and the lecturer of the speaking class. the researcher took 100 students for questionnaire and 20 students for interview. The subjects are chosen because the researcher wants to get information about the problems and solutions in improving their speaking ability.

C. Location of the research

The researcher chooses STAIN Kediri as the location of research. It is located at Jl. Sunan Ampel No.7 Ngronggo-Kediri. STAIN Kediri is one of state college in Kediri. STAIN Kediri has three faculties; they are Ushuluddin, Tarbiyah, and Syari'ah. The research is conducted in the English Department of Tarbiyah faculty. In this research, the researcher choose this location because English speaking 1 is taught at this college, especially at the second semester of English Department. The researcher still found that they have many problems in improving speaking English. This research just focuses on the students who are taking speaking class. It is chosen because speaking is one of subjects taken by the students of English department as one of graduate prerequisite.

D. Instruments

The use of instruments is depending on the data source and statement of the problem. There are three instruments in this study; they are Questionnaire, and Interview guide.

The first is questionnaire. Questionnaire is a technique to report data-collection by giving a set of question or written question to respondent²⁸. The researcher uses questionnaire to get information about the thoughts, feelings, attitudes, beliefs, values, perceptions, personality, and behavioral intentions of research participants. In other words researcher attempts to measure many different kinds of characteristics using questionnaire²⁹. There are two kind of questionnaires used, those are an open-ended questionnaires and close-ended questionnaire. An open-ended question enables participants to respond in their own word. And the closed-ended requires participants to choose from a limited number of respondents predetermined by the researcher.³⁰ The researcher mixed both questionnaires, open and close- ended form. It is used to get the information in detail. The questionnaire is written in Indonesian to avoid misconception and misunderstanding.

The second instrument is interview. Interview is data-collection method in which an interviewer asks questions of an interviewee and the

²⁸ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung, Alfabeta:2007), p199.

²⁹ Johnson, Burke *Educational Research: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Approaches* (America:2004), p 164.

³⁰ Ibid. P 168

interviewer collect the data from the interviewee who provides the data³¹. The interviewer can explain the purpose of the investigation, and can explain more just what information they want³². This study uses the structured interview and it is conducted using audio tape recorder.

The researcher used structured interview, for the student and lecturer. The interview for the students asks about their problems and efforts in improving speaking ability. Then ask the main problems on how they improve their speaking ability in the class or out side the class and also how they manage themselves in a difficult condition. Then, the interview for the lecturer, asked the analysis of the students' problem and solution that he will give.

E. Data collection method

The next step is to choose the data collection methods that will be used. The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research is questionnaire, observation (participant and non participant), and interview and document analysis. The researcher may use one or more of these method in a study.

1. Questionnaire

In this research the researcher chooses the close ended and open ended questionnaire. The questionnaire is given to know their difficulties or problems when the students improve their speaking

³¹ Johnson, burke, *EducationalResearch: Quantitative, Qualitative, and MixedApproaches*(America:Pearson Education, Inc, 2004), p 178.

³²John.W.Best, *Research in Education*,p164.

ability. The result of questionnaire used to support the data. The researcher used stratified sampling to select the students for getting interviews that is 20% from the respondent. Then the researcher makes an interview to know more about the problems in improving speaking ability.

2. Interview

Interview provides information that cannot be obtained through observation, or they can be used to verify the observation. The most efficient way to collect arranged interview data is to use a tape recorder.³³ The researcher will ask the students what are their difficulties to explore their speaking in speaking class or out side the class. Then the researcher ask some questions to the teacher, concerning with some problems faced by the students in speaking class or other place. Then I will ask the ways on how to anticipate and solve the problem.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of searching out and arranging systematically interview, transcripts document study, recording transcripts and other material or collected data.³⁴ The data analysis of this study is done during and after the data collection phases.

³³ Donald Ary. *Introduction to Research in Education. Sixth Edition.* (USA : Holt Rene Hart and Winston, 2002) P434.

³⁴ Suharsismi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Kualitatif Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1993), p 134.

The data are analyzed using the following procedures.³⁵

1. Reducing the data which have been gotten in the research location, explained in a complete explanation. The researcher chooses the main case based on the data collection.
2. Displaying data can be done with a simple sentence, draft etc. So it makes easy to understand what happen and the researcher can plan the next job building on the data that has been understood.
3. Conclusion, the researcher concludes the result of the data and offer the solutions based on the data obtained.

³⁵ Sugiono, *Metode penelitian pendidikan, Pendekatan kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2007), p333-345.