

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, subject of the study, location of the research, data collection method, instruments and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study is conducted to get information concerning some problems, which are usually faced by students of advance speaking class. Qualitative studies are those in which the description of observation is not ordinarily expressed in qualitative terms. It is suggested that numerical measure are never used, but that order means of description are emphasized.²⁹ Descriptive qualitative is a study on process that based on theoretical assumptions in understanding human behavior, that descriptive data is what important to collect and analysis.³⁰ Descriptive qualitative is a research non hypothesis, so this research does not need to formulate a hypothesis.³¹

The researcher is using descriptive qualitative because the researcher wants to describe some problems which are usually faced by English Department students especially fifth semester in speaking class.

²⁹John W. Best, *Research in Education*, 4 Ed. (New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, Inc. 1981), p. 156.

³⁰Robert C. Bogdan, *Qualitative Research for Education*, (USA: Sariknopo, 1992), p. 58.

³¹Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1993), p. 243.

B. The Subject of the Study

The subject of this study is the students of English Department of STAIN Kediri who are studying advance speaking course in fifth semester and the lecturer of the advance speaking class. The researcher takes 120 students for questionnaire. To make sure the data from the questionnaires the researcher selects 20 students who have big problems in speaking especially in vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation for interviewing. The subjects are chosen because the researcher wants to get information and data about the problems and data about the problems and their effort to solve the problems.

C. Location of the Research

The researcher chooses STAIN Kediri as the location of the 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 Ushuludin, Tarbiyah, and Syari'ah. The study is conducted in the English Department of Tarbiyah faculty, in this study, the researcher chooses this location because advance speaking is taught at this college, especially at the fifth semester of English Department. The study just focuses on the students who are taking advance speaking course. It is chosen because advance speaking is one of subjects taken by the students of English Department as one of graduate prerequisite.

D. Data Collection Method

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

1. Observasion

In this study, the researcher conductsobservation to know the problems faced by student of advance speaking in fifth semester of STAIN Kediri.

2. Giving questionnaire

In this research the researcher chooses the close ended questionnaire. The questionnaire is given to know their problems when the students solve their speaking ability. The result of questionnaire used to support the data. The researcher used stratified sampling to select the students for getting interview from the repondents. Then the researcher makes an interview to know more about students problems in advance speaking.

3. Giving 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.³²

The researcher will ask students what are their problems and their effort to solve the problems in their advance speaking class. Then the research asks some questions to the teacher, concerning with some problems faced by the students in the students in advance speaking class or other place. Then the researcher will ask the ways on how to anticipate and solve the problem.

4. Document analysis

After doing the observation, giving questionnaire, giving interview, the researcher analyzes the documents that got before.

E. 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 observation, questionnaire, and interview guide.

1. Observation

Observation is the act process of perceiving something, such as a phenomenon, often by means of an instrument, and making a record of the resulting information.³³

2. Questionnaire

³² Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education*, 6 Ed. (USA: Holt Rene Hart and Winston, 2002), p. 434.

³³ www.yourdictionary.com/observation, (11-10-2015)

Questionnaire is a technique to report data-collection by giving a set of question or written question to respondent.³⁴ The researcher uses questionnaire to get information about their 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 questionnaire. There are two kinds of questionnaires used, those are open-ended questionnaires and close-ended questionnaire. In the close-ended question enables participants to respond in their own word. And the close-ended requires participants to choose from a limited number of responses predetermined by the researcher. In this study, the researcher uses close-ended questionnaire form. It is used to get the information about the problems faced by the student in advance speaking class.

3. Interview guide

Interview is data-collection method in which an interviewer asks questions of an interviewee and the interviewer collect the data from the interviewee who provides the data.³⁵ The interviewer can explain the purpose of the investigation, and can explain more just what information they want. This study uses the structured interview and it is conducted using audio tape recorder.

³⁴Johnson, Burke. *Educational Research: Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Approaches* (America: 2004), p 164.

³⁵Ibid, 178.

The researcher uses structured interview, for the student and lecturer. The interview for the students ask about their problems on how they solve their speaking problems in the class or outside class and also how they manager themselves in difficult condition. Then, the interview for the lecturer, asks the analysis of the students problems and solution that he will give.

F. Data Analysis

In analysis data, according Bogdan:

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, fieldnotes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.³⁶

The data analysis of this study is done during and after the data collection phases. After collecting data the researcher continued with data analysis through some stages as follows:

a. Transcribing Data

The first step in the data analysis was transcribing the recorded interviews. Data transcription was intended to be the basis for the next stages of data analysis.

b. Reducing Data

³⁶Ibid., p 88.

Having transcribed the recorded interviews, the researcher reduced the data. Reducing data is a process of selecting and simplifying data in the transcription and notes. First, the researcher selected the data based on their relevance to the research questions.

c. Displaying Data

The next stage is displaying data. The displaying data is a process of organizing the data to make relation between them.

d. Drawing Conclusions

The last stage in analyzing data in this research was drawing and verifying conclusions. Conclusions were drawn by constantly comparing and contrasting data from all the subjects, their answers to the questionnaire, and the notes taken by the researcher during the interviews.