

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter covers topics related to the methods used by researchers. It consists of six parts, namely research design, research subjects, research instruments, data collection, data analysis, and triangulation.

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive study, where researchers collect data systematically to analyze the problems faced by students in speaking. It described the speaking problems faced by students at MAN 5 Kediri and the causes of the problems. Qualitative research is research that aims to understand certain phenomena that occur in research subjects, namely those related to behavior, perceptions, implementation, evaluation, etc., and are described thoroughly using contextual language (Moleong, 2007).

The data for this research were supplied in the form of written words, and the observation of the subject's behaviour focused more on verbal descriptions than numerical descriptions. The objective of the study was to gather information regarding the state in which the phenomena is now found, and the objective of the research was to ascertain the nature of the circumstance in its present state at the time that the research was being conducted. The goal of this research was to analyse the challenges that students have while speaking, as well as the variables that contribute to such challenges.

B. Research Setting

The research setting is the place or environment where the phenomenon is being studied. The research was conducted at MAN 5 Kediri, located at St. Kandat No.151, Kandat District., Kediri Regency, East Java 64173. In this research, the subjects were class XI students of MAN 5 Kediri (Kandat) for the 2023/2024.

There were seven classes, consisting of 230 students. In order to conduct this study, the researcher focused on only one English classroom and one English instructor. The students in class XI MIPA 2, which had a total of 35 pupils, provided the data for this study. The greatest number of students enrolled in this course is the primary factor considered when deciding whether or not to take it.

Table 3 1. Number of Class XI Students of MAN 5 KEDIRI for Academic Year 2023/ 2024

Class	Total Students
XI-MIPA 1	33
XI-MIPA 2	35
XI-IPS 1	33
XI-IPS 2	33
XI-IPS 3	32
XI-IPS 4	32
XI-RELIGION	32
Total	230 Students

Source: MAN 5 Kediri (Kandat) Academic Year 2023/2024

From the data above it can be seen that XI MIPA 2 has the highest number of students in that class. This is the reason why researchers chose XI MIPA 2 as the subject of this study. The researcher acts as the central instrument, namely, the instrument in naturalistic investigations is humans to obtain valid observational data. The researcher is a human instrument who observes (investigators) and conducts interviews, Ary, et al, (2010)

C. Research Instruments

Instruments are equipment such as pens and paper, questionnaires, etc. that researchers use to collect data. Arikunto (2002) asserts that research instruments are devices used by researchers to collect data accurately, completely, systematically, and easy to analyze. Based on the above understanding, it can be interpreted that the equipment used in research is very important to obtain accurate information. The tools used in this study to find out the problems faced by students in speaking English and the causes of these problems are observation, interviews, and questionnaires. The following are the specifications of the instruments.

Table 3 2. Research Instruments

No.	Instruments	Instrument objective
1.	Observation	Identifying the student's problems in speaking English
2.	Interview	Identifying Speaking Problems and the Causes of the Problems

3.	Questionnaire	Identifying Speaking Problems and the Causes of the Problems
4.	Documentation	To obtain data for this research

1. Observation

Creswell (2012) defines observation as a way of gathering informational data through witnessing people and places in locations at a location that is the subject of the study. One of the kinds of observation that are carried out by researchers is called participatory observation. In this research, the researcher observed directly at the research location at MAN 5 Kediri to observe the English learning process and then interacted with the object to be studied, by taking notes during the teaching and learning process about what the process of learning to speak was like, the researchers were able to identify the problems students faced with their English proficiency.

Table 3 3. Observation Instrument

Observation Description	Notes
<p>Researchers analyzed students' problems in speaking English based on student learning activities in class when learning English took place, namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Linguistic problems 2. Non-linguistic problems 	

2. Interview

In this study, the researcher carried out unstructured interviews. For data collection, the researcher did not use interview guidelines that had been arranged completely and systematically, only in the form of outlines of the problems to be asked. The aim for researchers and respondents is to establish mutual intimacy, so that respondents feel comfortable and will answer spontaneously and will not cover up the actual situation.

Researchers will directly interview English teachers, especially teachers who teach in class XI-MIPA at MAN 5 Kediri using Indonesian to make it easier to understand and to anticipate that there will be no misunderstanding of meaning during interviews. The interviewer's questions are given orally based on a study of the problem, so that the researcher records all their answers, and then analyzes them.

Table 3 4. Teacher Interview Specifications

No.	Aspect	Indicator		No. Item	Total
1.	The problems in speaking faced by the students	Ask Teachers what problems their students have when speaking:		1	1
		Language Problem			
		Vocabulary	Students' lack the necessary vocabulary to speak	2	1
		Pronunciation	Students do not know how to pronounce correctly in	4	1

		English			
		Grammar	Students have difficulty arranging words in a grammatical	6	1
		Non-linguistic problem			
		Fear of mistakes	Students are afraid of accidentally making mistakes	8	1
		Shyness	Students feel embarrassed to speak English in front of their friends and teachers	10	1
		Lack of confidence	Student's disbelief in their self	12	1
		Lack of motivation	students' reluctance to speak English	14	1
2	The causes of speaking problems	Ask the teacher about what are the causes of students' problems in speaking, they are:			
		Linguistic problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vocabulary - Grammar - Pronunciation 	3,5,7	3
		Non-Linguistic problem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fear of mistakes - Shyness - Lack of confidence - Lack of motivation 	9,11,13,15	4

3. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a set of written questions that a researcher poses directly or indirectly to a respondent, also called a list of questions. Its purpose is to gather information from respondents about what researchers want to know. According to Arikunto (2010), a survey is a list of questions you give to other people who are willing to answer your questions, further said that there are three types of surveys: open questionnaires, closed questionnaires and mixed questionnaires. Here is the explanation:

a. Open Questionnaires

Open questionnaires are presented in a format that respondents can fill out according to their preferences and circumstances. Open-ended questionnaires are used when researchers cannot extrapolate or infer possible alternative responses from respondents.

b. Closed Questionnaires

Closed questionnaires are presented in a multiple-choice format, so respondents only need to tick (√) the column or position designated by the researcher.

c. Mixed Questionnaires

A mixed questionnaires are a combination of an open questionnaires and a closed questionnaires. Therefore the respondent has the opportunity to designate a answer, giving the respondent not only the freedom to give any answer, but also the context.

In this study, researchers used mixed questions to help students find answers to language problems and to form their own opinions about the causes of speaking problems they faced. Researchers distributed a questionnaire to all (prospective) students of class XI-IPA 2 MAN 5 Kediri. More simply, the researcher multiplied each student's answer by 100% and the result was divided by the number of students. Describe the problem based on the percentage obtained from the results of the student survey. Then, the causes of the problems faced by students are obtained from the answers to student descriptions

Table 3 5. Students Questionnaire Specifications

No.	Aspect	Indicator	No.	Total Item	
1.	The problems in speaking faced by the students	To know the problems and the causes of speaking faced by the students			
		Linguistic Problem			
		Vocabulary	Students' lack the necessary vocabulary to speak	1	1
		Pronunciation	Students do not know how to pronounce it correctly in English	2	1
		Grammar	Students have difficulty arranging words in a grammatical	2	1
		Non-linguistic problem			
		Fear of mistakes	Students are afraid of accidentally making	4	1

		mistakes		
		Shyness	Students feel embarrassed to speak English in front of their friends and teachers	5 1
		Lack of confidence	Student's disbelief in their self	6 1
		Lack of motivation	students' reluctance to speak English	7 1
2.	The causes of the problems	the causes of: - lack of vocabulary - poor pronunciation - poor grammar - fear of making a mistake - shyness - lack of confidence - lack of motivation		1 1 2 1 3 1 4 1 5 1 6 1 7 1

4. Documentation

Researchers documented the teaching and learning process in MAN 5 Kediri (Kandat). According to (Sugiyono, 2017) Documentation is the technique used to obtain documentary information in the form of a person's writings, images, or monumental works, as a source of supplementary information to be published in an appendix. In addition, documentary information is required to prove its existence by supplementing information obtained from interviews and

observations. Documents can take the form of photographs, notes, or other learning materials. The researchers took pictures with a mobile phone camera.

D. Data Sources

In this study, researchers collect data in the form of primary and secondary source data. Data sources for descriptive qualitative studies included observations, interviews and questionnaires. Sugiyono (2008) noted that data can be divided into primary and secondary data based on source and explained:

1. Primary Data Sources

Primary data sources are data sources that are relevant to the research topic and collected directly from researchers. In this study, the main data sources were obtained from conducting observations and interviews with research subjects, such as English teachers, and distributing questionnaires to students in class XI, especially class XI-IPA 2, determined the effectiveness of English during class and got more detailed information about students' problems when speaking

2. Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data source are a data source obtained indirectly from the subject by the researcher. These data are then also accepted to complete the primary data. In this study, secondary data sources were obtained from various relevant books, journals, literature, field notes, documents, and other relevant sources supporting this study.

E. Data Collection Method

In this study, researchers took several steps to collect data from the beginning to the end of the teaching and learning process. Therefore, in this study, researchers made observations, interviewed English teachers, distributed questionnaires to students, and took documentation to obtain data for this research. The explanation of the steps is as follows:

1. Finding research subjects. The research subjects were students of class XI at MAN 5 Kediri (Kandat) for the 2022/2023 academic year.
2. The researcher came to the research location for permission to conduct research at that place with a research permit
3. The researcher accompanied the instructor into the classroom in order to conduct observations about the teaching and learning process that was currently taking place.
4. When the time for instruction and learning had come to an end, the researcher distributed questionnaires to the students and requested that the students fill out the questionnaires.
5. Conducting an interview with the instructor to elicit his perspective on the challenges that students have while attempting to speak English in order to acquire it
6. Analyze and conclude the results of observation notes, interviews, and questionnaires then make a research report. To count the percentage of students' response in questionnaire, researcher used the formula as follow:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100 \%$$

P = Number of Percentage

f = Obtained Value

n = Total Number of Sample

F. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive analysis technique which emphasized more on descriptions or images that produced data in the form of written words that aimed to describe the results of the research in detail. The qualitative descriptive analysis gives the predicate of the variables studied by the actual conditions.

1. Data Reduction

In this particular investigation, the data collection procedure consisted of the researcher monitoring classroom instruction and student learning, conducting interviews with educators, and collecting questionnaires from participants in the field. The purpose of this research was to identify the challenges that students have while speaking English and to provide solutions to those challenges. According to Sugiono (2019), the process of minimizing the amount of data involves summarizing the information, selecting the most relevant aspects of the data, concentrating on those aspects, and searching for recurring themes and patterns. Each researcher will, in addition to minimizing the amount of data, be led by the aims that are intended to be accomplished.

2. Data Presentation

In research, data is presented as narrative text which serves to unify all the information that the researcher has collected, neatly arranged systematically to facilitate understanding. Sugiono (2016) states that displaying data will make it easier to understand what happened and plan further plans based on what has been obtained and understand how to display the data display, which is in the form of narrative text or it can also be in the form of graphs, matrices, networks, and charts. Some of the activities in analyzing data carried out by researchers in presenting data are:

- a. Observing the teaching and learning process
 - b. Interviewing teachers
 - c. Giving questionnaire
3. Drawing Conclusions

Conclusion is the last activity in analyzing. Here the researcher decided the meaning of something by looking for the meaning of every phenomenon obtained from the field, noting all possible sequences and figures of speech, as well as the causal flow of events. Then, the researcher concluded the data obtained and verifies it to prove whether or not the conclusions are correct or not with reality (Moleong, 2006).

G. Triangulation

According to Wijaya (2018), data triangulation is a technique for examining data from different sources, in different ways, and at different times. Researchers then collected observations and interview results as a basis for data

triangulation. This triangulation is necessary to know the truth of the research.

In this study, researchers used triangulation of method to determine the validity of the data. In triangulation, the researchers collect data through observations that support teacher's interviews and also use student's questionnaires.