

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

Method is one of important factors in research. By using a suitable method, research will get good result. The purpose is to describe the method used by the researcher in the study and the subject being studied. In this part, the writer would like to discuss about research design, subject of the study, research instrument, data collection technique and data analysis technique.

#### **A. Research Design**

Researcher uses descriptive design in this study. Descriptive design is a method used to observe community, an object, a condition, or an event in the classroom. The purpose of descriptive research is to make description, image or illustration systematically, factual, and accurately.<sup>31</sup> This research focuses on analyzing the use of program in improving students' fluency in speaking skill.

This study is conducted in SMA Nurul Jadid Paiton Probolinggo. In this study, The researcher take the data using observation guideline, interview guide, oral test and questionnaire. There are four steps in this study. The first is observation. The aim is to find the role of SMANJA Radio Program in improving students' fluency in speaking skill. The second is interview with some students and teacher. The objective is to get information about the problems faced by the

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<sup>31</sup> Moh. Nazir, Ph. D, *Metodologi Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 2003), 54

student when they use SMANJA Radio Program and the solution to overcome the problems. Beside that, the researcher asks the teacher's reason in using SMANJA radio program. The third is oral test. The researcher do the test to know the students' fluency in speaking skill after hearing SMANJA radio program. The last is questionnaire. It will be used to ask students' responses after listening to SMANJA Radio Program in improving students' fluency in speaking skill.

## **B. Subject of The Study**

The subject of this study are the population of the students of SMA Nurul Jadid Paiton Probolinggo, those are:

- Student of class XI

Researcher used sample random. It means that the researcher took all of the language classes. There were two language classes. Every class was 31 students. For interview, the researcher took two students in each classes for interview. To get valid information, the researcher took from the students who are active in the SMANJA radio program.

## **C. Research Intrument**

In collecting the data, researcher needed some instruments. To gain, gather and determine the intended data. The instruments of this study were from

observation guideline, interview guide, oral test and questionnaire. The researcher explained clearly below:

#### 1. Observation Guideline

According to Patton, the purpose of observation was to describe the setting studied, activities happening, people who are active and join in the event, it means that they will explain by their perspective seen in the place having observed.<sup>32</sup> Observation used to look for the information about the how SMANJA radio program applied to improve students' fluency in speaking skill at SMA Nurul Jadid. The researcher used observation guideline to identify some items relating to the programs directly. The researcher took notes about detailed description of the activities. There were four columns to describe the programs, the first was the time, the second was the programs, the third was the announcer and the last was the description. For more detail, the aspects are measured in observation guide were the time and the activities (See Appendix I).

#### 2. Interview Guide

An interview used to get information from teacher and students. The interview focused on SMANJA radio program and the problems faced by the students when listen to SMANJA radio program. The object was the students of XI grade of SMA Nurul Jadid. Also, the interviews used to get the data on the

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<sup>32</sup> Prof. Dr. H. Affifuddin, M.M., - Drs. Beni Ahmad Saebane, M.Si., *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung:CV. Pustaka Setia, 2009), 125

subjects' opinions and feelings. The interview guide in this research consisted of the students' problem when listening to SMANJA radio program. Also, the researcher interviewed the teacher to know the reason of using SMANJA radio to improve students' fluency in speaking skill (See Appendix II and III).

### 3. Oral Test

The test was conducted to know students' ability especially their fluency in speaking. Reseacher used pairwork as the test since pairwork would be easier to keep them focus on the conversation.<sup>33</sup> Every group consists of two students. The students had to do the interaction in front of the class. For the theme, The researcher choosed daily activity for the students. Then, the researcher took the value from their conversation in each group as the criterion of teachers' value.

### 4. Questionnaire

According to Subyantoro and Suwarto, questionnaire was list of questions distributed to the respondents to be filled and returned to the researcher. Generally, the questionnaires asked about respondents' opinion, attitude or fact which was known by respondents.<sup>34</sup> Researcher spread the questionnaire paper to the XI Bahasa 2 and 3 of SMA Nurul Jadid when using SMANJA radio program. The questionnaire related to the students' responses

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<sup>33</sup> Kathelen M. Bailey, *Practical English Language Teaching*, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2005), 38

<sup>34</sup> Subiyantoro Arief, - FX Suwarto, *Metode dan Tehnik Penelitian Sosial*, (Yogyakarta: CV. Andi Offset, 2007), 128

after listening to SMANJA radio program. There are ten questions in questionnaire; the detail can be seen in appendix IV.

#### **D. Data Collection Technique**

In conducting the research, researcher used three ways of collecting data, namely:

##### **1. Observation**

Nasution said that observation is the basic of science. Researchers worked based on factual data from the observation.<sup>35</sup> Observation is an evaluation to the object directly, accurately and systematically. The researcher collected the data from the observation. For this study, the researcher observed directly to describe real situation and behavior as they occurred naturally. After knowing the role of SMANJA radio program as media to improve students in speaking skill, the data would be described (See Appendix I).

##### **2. Interview**

Interview was some questions for the student to know their problem when using smanja radio program to improve their fluency in speaking skill. Researcher asked about students' opinions and problems using SMANJA radio program, and the researcher also interviewed with teacher. After getting the information, the researcher analyzed the problems faced and overcome the problems found, and the data explained descriptively.

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<sup>35</sup> Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: CV. Alfabeta, 2005), 64

### 3. Oral Test

Students made a conversation or interaction each other based on the theme. They did conversation in group consisted 2 or 3 students. The interaction task was done for 5-10 minutes. Then, researcher took score from the students interaction and the researcher was helped by one of teacher for scoring. The researcher wrote some notes from the students when they were practicing English in group. The result data explained descriptively.

### 4. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is some questions about students' opinions. The students should answer the questions based on what they understand after listening to the SMANJA radio. After getting the data, it was analyzed by separating the most answer chosen by the students. By this way, it helped to get information related to students' problems of the study.

## **E. Data Analysis Technique**

After getting the data, the researcher analyzed the qualitative data that gained from the observation guideline, interview guide, oral test and questionnaire.

All of them would be describe as below:

#### 1. Observation guideline

Researcher observed the activities of SMANJA radio at SMA Nurul Jadid. The researcher used observation guideline. The data from observation guideline analyzed descriptively.

## 2. Interview

Researcher interviewed some students and teacher. The researcher used interview guide. The data from the students was about the students' problems and from the teachers was about the SMANJA radio program and the process of teaching. Then, the researcher analyzed the data in narrative.

## 3. Oral test

Researcher conducted oral test. The researcher gave scores in this testing. The scores were categorized as described:

- a. 0 – 50 : no fluent (less grammar, bad intonation, very slow and no accuracy)
- b. 51 – 64 : fluent enough (less grammar, bad intonation, slowly, no accuracy)
- c. 65 – 80 : fluent (less grammar, enough intonation, fluent, accuracy)
- d. 81 – 95 : very fluent (less grammar, good intonation, fluent, accuracy)
- e. 96 – 100 : perfect (good grammar, good intonation, very fluent and accuracy).

Then, the result of the scoring described in narrative.

## 4. Questionnaire

Researcher distributed the questionnaire for the students. The data was about the percentage of respondents. The researcher used formula as below:

$$\frac{\text{Number of each items}}{\text{Total number of students}} \times 100 \%$$

Example:

Do you ever listen to the SMANJA radio program?

- a. Never      b. Seldom      c. Often      d. Always

In this question, ten students answered A from sixty two students. Then, the researcher used this formula to know how many percents the students answered

A.

Formula:

$$\frac{10}{62} \times 100\% = 16,1 \%$$

So, 16,1 % of the students answered A and so on. The data analyzed descriptively.