

English, it could help the students to solve their speaking problems and become successful in their future job. In this research, the researcher chooses 4 students for the interview and 25% from 65 total students in fifth semester to fill up the questionnaire. All participants are students and lecturer of IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

### **C. Research Instruments**

Instrument is methodological research tool used in research to collect the data. The researcher needs some instruments. The instrument which is used in this research is interview guide and questionnaire.

#### **a. Interview guide**

The researcher uses interview guide to get information about students' problems in speaking English. Interview refers to a dialog which has been done by the interviewer (researcher) to get the information from the interviewee (respondent).<sup>48</sup>

In this research, the researcher interviews the in speaking class to get the information about students' problems in speaking English, and why the problems occur.

#### **b. Questionnaire**

In this research, the researcher uses questionnaire because by using questionnaire, the answer will be well organized. In this case, questionnaire is used to answer what is students' problems in practicing speaking English at fifth semester of English education department at

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<sup>48</sup>Ibid, p.155

IAIN SunanAmpel Surabaya, and why do the problem faced by English at fifth semester of English education department at IAIN SunanAmpel Surabaya occur.

According to Nasution, questionnaire is a research tool in a form of questions list to gather information from the respondents.<sup>49</sup>

In addition, there are three kinds of questionnaire:

- a. From the style to answer
  1. Opened-questionnaire, which gives respondents the opportunity to answer by their own words.
  2. Closed-questionnaire, which the answer has been prepared by the researcher, and the respondents just choose it.
- b. From the given answer
  1. Direct questionnaire means the respondents answer about their own selves.
  2. Indirect questionnaire means the respondents answer about the others.
- c. From the form of questionnaire
  1. Multiple choice questionnaires mean closed-questionnaire.
  2. Essay questionnaire means opened-questionnaire.
  3. Check list, a list, which the respondents give the check mark ( ) on available column.

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<sup>49</sup>Nasution, *Metode Research*, (Bandung: Jemmars,1987),cet.ke-2 p.165

4. Rating scale is a statement followed by columns which show the rating. For example, start very agree until very disagree.<sup>50</sup>

In this research, the researcher uses closed-direct questionnaire. The researcher uses questionnaire for collecting information about their behavior or their problems in speaking English and why the problems occur.

The researcher distributes questionnaire to the students. Then, the researcher counts, analyzes the questionnaire and percentages.

#### **D. Data Analysis Technique**

The data analysis from this research is following:

1. Doing interview to the students and teacher about students' problems in speaking English.
2. Describing the result of the interview
3. Distributing questionnaire to 25% from the total students to answer the questionnaire
4. Identifying the result of the questionnaire
5. Analyzing the data after being identified to the percentage. Percentage is rate of something expressed as if it is part of a total which is 100. In this research the percentage used to calculate how many students get problems in speaking English. To get the percentage of each item questionnaire, the researcher used the formula as stated below:<sup>51</sup>

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<sup>50</sup>SuharsimiA`rikunto, *Prosedur*.... p.152

<sup>51</sup> Ibid, p.54

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P = the percentage of students' problems

F = the number of frequency of the respondent answer

N = the number of respondent

This formula is only used to know the percentage, but overall this study uses qualitative approach.