

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with the procedures for conducting the study. It covers research design, research subjects, data collection technique and instrument, and data analysis procedure.

A. Research Design

Descriptive research is research which is directed to give symptoms, facts or evens in systematic and accurate, about the nature of a particular population or region²⁸. The writer makes a list of words, phrase, and sentences of the daily English idioms is used by the students. The reason he chooses descriptive research because this study does not tend to seek or explain the relationship and test hypothesis.

B. Research Subject

Based on the title of the research ‘the study of English idiom is used by the tenth grade students in speaking class at SMAN 1 Sooko Mojokerto’, the subject of this research is beginning senior high school students of SMAN 1 Sooko Mojokerto. The researcher observes 1 class from 10 classes of the tenth grade students. The class consists of 33 students. In this case there are 33 students who are the subjects while the researcher obtains data about the daily English idioms is used by the tenth grade students in classroom.

²⁸ Yatim Riyanto, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*, p.170

C. Data and Source of data

In this step, the researcher conducts interview, observation and giving questionnaire to the tenth grade students of SMAN 1 Sooko Mojokerto. These three kinds of data become the answer of what are the daily English Idioms is used by the tenth grade students and the reasons of using daily English Idioms inside classroom. The result of the interview, observation and questionnaire are processed as a data which can explain the research about the daily English idioms are is used by the tenth grade students and the reasons of using daily English Idioms inside classroom at SMAN 1 Sooko Mojokerto.

D. Research Procedure

The researcher gives the description of the questionnaire and interview and presents the procedures is used in the administration process. This research will be conducted on 24th until 26th July 2013 at SMAN 1 Sooko Mojokerto. Before administrating the questionnaire, the researcher asks permission to the lecture to distribute the questionnaire to the English student. In order the researcher can get much information and can control the students easily, when the researcher distributes the questionnaire, the students are informed about the objective and significant of the research. They are also requested to state their true and honest responses. In addition, they are informed to ask whether they have problem or not about the questionnaire. Then the questionnaire is distributed, after finishing answering the questionnaire, they were requested to check their responses for in completeness or missing answer. The next step is conducting the interview; the

students are asked question related to their knowledge about translating daily English Idiom. The interviewees are asked about why they used daily English idiom inside classroom.

E. Data Collection Technique

In this study, the data collection is conducted by employing all instruments through preliminary research (library research or an observation), students' interview and students' answer from questionnaire. The main data comes from students, while another one uses as a supporting data. The data collects after passing the proposal exam. To obtain the valid data, the writer uses kinds of data collection. In collecting data the writer uses some techniques.

1. Observation

In the observation technique the researcher comes to one of the class of 10th grade students then begin to observe the situation and condition when the students speak English using daily English idiom and also in the observation the researcher makes a list about the daily English idioms are used by the students. By using this observation list of the daily English idioms it is very helpful for the researcher when doing the research.

2. Interview

This technique is is used to know students' understanding about daily English idiom. The writer gets some data about the reason why they is used daily English idiom to speak inside the classroom. In the study the researcher

focuses on the whole students. The researcher collects the data through qualitative interviews.

The researcher choses to interview the students because the researcher is interested in understanding their reasons about speaking using daily English idiom. He uses audio record to record the learners' answers, hopefully the samples do not cheat other answers and the samples answer based on their feeling and reason about speaking English using daily English idiom.

The researcher focuses on two specific issues. In the first interview the researcher asked them to agree or disagree with a number of statements about their feelings and reasons about speaking using daily English idiom. The second interview focuses on their knowledge. These two interviews allowed the writer to collect in-depth information from each learner about reason why they is used daily English idiom and what are the daily English idiom are is used by the students. The writer also uses questionnaire to get more data.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is data collection technique given a set questions or written explanation in order to answer with respondent²⁹. The questionnaire consists of 15 questions which is focusing on students' reasons about speaking English using daily English idiom.

²⁹ Prof. Dr. Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kulaitatif dan R & D*, p.142

F. Research Instrument

According to Arikunto, research instrument is tools or facilities that are is used by the researcher in order to collect data. By using this instrument the researcher does the job easier, complete, and systematic³⁰. This study uses instruments:

1. Observation

Observation takes the important role in this study since the researcher wants to know the condition and situation of 10th grade students then begin to observe whether the students or teacher speak English using daily English idiom. The writer writes all the things that happen during the teaching learning process. While observing the class, the writer also uses observation list. The writer observes all things that happened during the observation and also the condition inside the class.

2. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for gathering information from respondents³¹. The writer gives the questionnaire to the students to obtain the data which are analyzed. There are many advantages of questionnaire are:

- a. The researcher is not necessarily present in front of the respondent
- b. It can be shared directly to many respondent

³⁰ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian suatu pendekatan Praktek*, p.149

³¹ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian suatu pendekatan Praktek*, p.188

- c. It can be answered by the respondents as fast as their own and depended on their part time.

In constructing the questionnaire, the writer is used closed questionnaire. It means that the respondents answer the questions by choosing one of answers that are given by the researcher. In this study, the writer is used questionnaire to get additional information about the students' reason speaking using daily English idiom. In this questionnaire writer takes some statements and questions to make the analysis easier.

3. Interview

Beside the questionnaire, interview uses to obtain data to supplement and cross validate the students' response to the questionnaire. Interview is procedure of asking and answering question that involved two or more people which is done by way of face to face seeing and listening each other³². The researcher interviews the students in order to know students' reason about using daily English idiom while speaking in the learning process in the class.

4. Recording

To support the data, the researcher takes the recording of the learning process. The researcher transcribes the recording to record the students' utterances while using daily English idioms in the learning process inside classroom.

³² Muttammimah, *students' motivation in learning English at Mts. Al khoiriyah delegan panceng gresik*, p.54

G. Data Analysis Technique

The data are collected by using observation, interview and giving questionnaire. It is analyzed descriptively since the research design is descriptive-qualitative. The researcher has three steps to analyze data:

1. First, soon after finishing the data from preliminary research and observation and the field research, the researcher orders all of the collected data.
2. The second step is structure the ordered data. In this step, the researcher transcribes and is categorized the data. The researcher does not use all of the research findings which are taken from the data that he gains through observation, interview and questionnaire. He only uses the data which are related to the topic in order to focus on the specific information.
3. Finally, the researcher gives meaning and interpretation to the data.

When all of the data has been analyzed, the researcher starts to describe the findings and all of the data will be presented descriptively. The description made by the researcher is based on the data collected with the review of literature. Then, the researcher analyzes the data in specific but brief and clear description.

The researcher gains the data through observation, interview and questionnaire, and then he analyzes them in some ways. The data from the result of observation, interview and questionnaire are presented in the form of description.