

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter deals with approach and research design, subject of the research, research instrument, and data analysis technique.

#### A. Approach and Research Design

This research employed descriptive qualitative research has specific purpose to solve actual problems that happen now and collect data or information for formed, explained, and analyzed.<sup>1</sup>

This research also employed mix design (quantitative and qualitative). According to Creswell that mix design is procedure to collect data, analyze, and mixing.<sup>2</sup>

According to Donald Ary and friends, mixed methods are Mixed methods research combines quantitative and qualitative research methods in different ways, with each approach adding something to the understanding of the phenomenon.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> S. Margono, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, 2nd ed. (Jakarta: PT. Asdi Mahasatya, 2000), 8.

<sup>2</sup> Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design Choosing among Five Traditional* (Sage Publication, 1998), 552.

<sup>3</sup> Donald Ary, Lucy Cheser Jacobs, and Chris Sorensen, *Introduction to Research in Education*, Eight. (Wadsworth: Cengage Learning, 2010), 559.

According to Arikunto, a descriptive study is a kind of non-hypothesis research and do not need to formulate the hypothesis in steps of the research. In this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative study.<sup>4</sup>

The qualitative data are describing the words or sentences that are separated based on the categories to get the conclusion. The data is summed up, compare with the expected result and obtained the percentage. This technique is usually called “descriptive qualitative”.

According to Arikunto, descriptive qualitative research is a non-hypothesis research. As result, in the step of its research, the descriptive research does not need to make the formula of hypothesis.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, the writer does not use the hypothesis but he uses explanation in his analysis in the descriptive one using qualitative data analysis.

Fatimah says that qualitative method becomes the starting point of qualitative research that emphasizes the quality (originally data) according to descriptive understanding and originally itself.<sup>6</sup> This method presents the reality of relationship between the writer and respondent directly. From the explanation above, it is conclude that qualitative research methods are developed in social sciences to enable researchers to study social and cultural phenomena and events. Qualitative data sources include

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<sup>4</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (jakarta: PT.Rineka Cipta, 1998), 245.

<sup>5</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (jakarta: PT.Rineka Cipta, 2002), 22.

<sup>6</sup> Fatimah.T. Djasudarma and W. Nadeak, *Metode Linguistik: Rancangan Metode Penelitian Dan Kajian* (Jakarta: Eresco, 1993), 13.

observation, interviews and questionnaires, documents and text, and the researchers' impressions and reactions.

The collected data are not numbers, it can be words or something description. Description is the accurately explanation of data which is suitable with its own natural characteristic. The collected data are sentences. Therefore, the writer used descriptive qualitative research.

## **B. Subject of the Study**

According to Arikunto, the large group about which generalization is made is called population, and the small group that is observed is called sample.<sup>7</sup>

In this research, the population is MA Burhanul Hidayah, there are three classes: X, XI, and XII, each class has same time in English program. The writer take 15 respondent, 5 students represent each class (X, XI, XII) to be sample. The researcher is using quota sampling.

## **C. Data and Source of the Data**

### **1. Type of Data**

#### **a. Primary data**

Primary data is the main data that the researcher from the subject of the study. The primary data was collected by doing some questionnaire and interview. The researcher will ask the students to

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<sup>7</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek* (jakarta: PT.Rineka Cipta, 2006), 108–109.

answer the questionnaire. In addition, the researcher does the interview to the students.

b. Secondary data

The secondary data is the supporting data obtained from sources, such as book, and document related to *English program*.

## 2. Source of Data

The sources of both primary and secondary data are from students, and the book, and document as the supporting data at MA Plus Burhanul Hidayah. The primary data was taken from questionnaire and interview to students. On the other hand, the secondary data was obtained by the copies of documents that related to *English program*.

## D. Data Collection Technique

In this research, the researcher used questionnaires and interview in order the answer well organized and systematically to get the data based on the research problems.

1. Questionnaire

According to brown. A and Dowling. P, questionnaires hold a number of attractions for the researcher who wishes to collect informations from a large number of people but has limited time and

resources.<sup>8</sup> Arikunto says that a questionnaire is a number of written questions which are used to gain information from respondents about themselves or their knowledge, belief etc.<sup>9</sup>

From the statement above, the writer has reason for choosing questionnaires as his instrument. The reason were as follows: the use of the questionnaire in this study aims to find out the description of the students MA Plus Burhanul Hidayah as the subject of the study who join the English program. Hornby states that questionnaire is written or printed list of question to be answer by a number of people especially as part of survey.<sup>10</sup>

Arikunto defines that questionnaire is a number of within questions, which are used to gain information from respondents about the respondents themselves or their knowledge, belief etc.<sup>11</sup>

Arikunto also states that questionnaire based on the way to answer the question, there are two types of questions:

- a. Opened questionnaire, the respondents can answer the questions using their own sentences.
- b. Closed questionnaire, the respondents can directly choose the appropriate answer.

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<sup>8</sup> A. Brown and P. Dowling, *Doing Research / Reading Research: A Mode of Interrogation for Education* (London: Falmer, 1998), 66–69.

<sup>9</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, 128.

<sup>10</sup> A.S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Dictionary Lerner's of Current English* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995), 140.

<sup>11</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, 140.

The writer used this method to know what the impact of English program on students' speaking confidence.

## 2. Interview

Interview to support the data from the questionnaire, the researcher also conducted an interview as another instrument. As stated by Arikunto, the interview aims to cross check the data from the questionnaire and describe the data that is not answered yet by the questionnaire.<sup>12</sup>

The interview conducted tried to find out the Contribution of English program in details. The details in considered, such as the strategies conducted by the program in order to improve the students' confidence to speak English.

According Best, interview is in a sense, oral questionnaire.<sup>13</sup> Instead of writing the response, the subject or interviewer gives the needed information verbally in face to face relationship. The interview is also particularly appropriate when dealing with young children, illiterates, those with language difficulties, and those of limited intelligence.

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<sup>12</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, 166.

<sup>13</sup> J.W. Best, *Research in Education* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1981), 164.

Arikunto point out that an interview is a dialogue between interviewer and the respondents about certain topic with the purpose to obtain more information.<sup>14</sup>

There are some kinds of interview that can be used in collecting data. In using a kind of interview, the writer consider the most suitable way with the situation. From the way of its administration, Arikunto classified interview into three types, they are;<sup>15</sup>

a. Un-guided interview

In this type, the interviewer is free to ask everything to the respondents, but still focus on the data that would be gathered.

b. Guided interview

In performing the interview, the interviewer informs a special topics that is preparing questions before conducting a conversation.

c. Free-guided interview

In conducting this type of interview, the interviewer give the respondents the chance to express their idea freely, but the conversation does not deviate from the topic. The free-guided is the combination between guided and un-guided interview.

In this study, the writer used free-guided interview to get some information that helps to get comprehensive data by asking the questions

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<sup>14</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, 132.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 145–146.

related to the topic. The writer used this interview method because he wanted to get more detailed data which were impossible to obtain. The writer this method to measure the students' ability in speaking English, and also ask the students to give some suggestions and criticism about English program in their school.

#### **E. Research Instrument**

In order to collect the data, the researcher use some instruments. Such as questionnaire sheet and interview guidelines to analyze it.

##### **1. Questionnaire Sheet**

The researcher will give questionnaire to students. The questionnaire sheet is needed to know the impact of *English program*. In the questionnaire sheet, the reseracher use yes/no question. So that the result of the data become quantttative data. (See Appendix 1)

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

Having the interview, also one of the techniques that will be used to collect the data. To do the interview, the researcher needs the interview guidelines consist of some question and informant identity. (See Appendix 2)



## F. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis from the questionnaire involve some steps, they are follow:

1. Identifying the problems faced by the students in learning speaking.
2. Finding the way how the students minimize the problems in learning English.
3. Analyzing the data after being identified. To get the percentage of each item questionnaire , the researcher used the formula from Suharsimi as stated below:<sup>16</sup>

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

P= The percentage of students problem

F= The number of frequency of the respondents answer

N= The number of respondent

4. Describing students' way to minimize the problems.
5. Drawing the conclusion

In conclusion, the researcher begins to describe the findings in a chart percentage and present the data obtained descriptively. The

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<sup>16</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, 152.

description made by the researcher based on the data collection. Then, the researcher analyzed the data in specific but brief and clear description

### **G. Checking Validity of Findings**

To make sure the validity of the study, the researcher ask students each class to answer the questionnaire sheet. The researcher is using quota sampling because the students' ability are not balance.

In doing the interview the researcher also ask some sample students of every class to do the interview and record the interview process so that the researcher be able to replay it many times to analyze the result of interview.

