CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

According to John W. Creswell, Research is a process of steps used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue.³¹ In this research, the researcher chooses qualitative research to present the result of the research. Qualitative research is one of research procedures that produce the descriptive data, such as; utterance or written texts and people behavior that are observed.³² Qualitative approach is used by the researcher because in sociology, the word survey refers to study of a population through observation of its member; most surveys use a sample of members to measure the population characteristic. That definition is strengthened by statement of Groves et al. on their survey methodology that the survey is a systematic method for gathering information from (a sample of) entities for the purpose of constructing quantitative descriptors of the attribute of the larger population of which the entities are members.³³ According to Gubrium, there are five kinds of qualitative research method.

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³¹ John W. Creswell, Educational Research Fourth Edition, (Pearson: 2011)p.3

³² R. Bogdan, S. Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education*, (Boston: 1992)p.21-22

³³ Robert M.Groves, Floyd J.Fowler, Mick, P.Couper, James M.Singer, Eleanor & Roger Tourangeou "Survey Methodology" Hoboken, NJ: Jon Viley and Sons 2004

They are; Mixed observation, Conversation analysis, Discourse analysis, Content analysis, and Data interpretation.³⁴

- Mixed observation usually involves everyone who researches a study themselves. Observing the kinds of subject that are examined by the researchers.
- Conversation analysis commonly concentrates to the attention in dialogues of an interaction. The researchers who use this method view the analysis of communicative competences that underlying daily social activity.
- 3. Discourse analysis is more interested in language using. The researcher has a big attention in practicing and contextualizing.
- 4. Content analysis, analyzing any kind of documents that related to the study.
- 5. Data interpretation can be called as unstructured method in qualitative research. The researcher focuses on selective experiences of respondents by means of the researcher interaction processing and researched subject by interviewing technique.

In this study, the researcher chooses conversation analysis method and data interpretation method. Conversation analysis method is chosen to facilitate the researcher in analyzing the data from the daily conversation of the subject in the class. The researcher can find the weakness of the subject in

³⁴ Gubrium et.al, *Qualitative Methods (Encyclopedia of Sociology)*, (Newyork: 1992) Vol.3 1577

learning speaking English easily. Data interpretation method is also used by the researcher to accelerate in getting information from individual subject which face problems in speaking by interviewing them directly about what troubles them in learning speaking in the class.

B. Subject of Research

This study takes students of English Teacher Education Department Islamic State University Sunan Ampel Surabaya. It is because there are still problems found by the students of English Education according to the students' experience which have been done by the researcher before doing this research. The researcher uses a purposive sampling to choose the subject of the research. Purposive sampling is a non-representative subset of some larger population, and is constructed to serve a very specific need and purpose.³⁵ Therefore, the researcher researches the first, third and fifth semester students of English Teacher Education Department. The researcher takes those three level semesters because in each semester the students have problems which appropriate with their own level speaking. Every semester that is researched will be taken six students, those six students will be chosen two students who have lower ability in learning speaking, two students have middle ability in learning speaking and two students have higher ability in learning speaking. Those levels have been appropriate with the criteria which the researcher need

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³⁵ Http://Psychology.ucdavis.edu/faculty_sites/sommerb/sommerdemo/sampling/types.html access at 8.40 PM 29th of August 2014

for this study according to purposive sampling. The researcher asks for the score of speaking 2 and speaking 4 class in previous semester from the third and fifth semester students to know their ability in speaking, so that the researcher can select the subjects appropriately. For the first semester, the researcher consults with the lecturer of speaking 1 class to know the students who are lower, middle and higher in learning speaking, then the researcher also selects them to be the subject of the research.

C. Data and Source of Data

Data is everything taken from the observation whether they are facts or numerical sources, according to Suharsimi as quoted by Suhardi's thesis.³⁶ The types of data are qualitative data which are obtained from field notes, questionnaire and interviews. Data obtained through observation and questionnaire will be strengthened by interviewing the samples. The sources of data in this study are the first, third and fifth semester of English Teacher Education Department UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The result of the observation, questionnaire and interview are processed as a data. The data explains and answers the research question about what the problems students faced in learning speaking, with the result that the research can find the cause and how to overcome those problems.

³⁶ Suhardi, The Implementation of teaching Grammar at MAN Sumenep, Unpublished S-1 Thesis, (Surabaya: IAIN Sunan Ampel, 2009), p.34

D. Research Procedure

In this research, the researcher wants the reader to understand the steps from the beginning how to collect the data in general view. Before doing the observation, the researcher asks for the third semester students' score of speaking 2 class in their previous semester. The researcher also does the same way to know the ability of the fifth semester, the researcher takes a look at the fifth semester students' score of speaking 4 class in their previous semester to know who the students who have lower, middle and higher ability in speaking. Different from others, the researcher has to consults to the lecturer of speaking 1 class to know the ability of the member in his/her speaking class. After knowing the ability of the students, the researcher selects six students who have criteria lower, middle and higher speaking ability in the class. So that, in every semester the researcher observes six students only. After selecting the students who will be observed, the researcher asks for permission to the lecturers of all semester which will be research, to join the class minimal three meetings to do the observation. Then the researcher does the observation of each class which uses English conversation full in the classroom to know the problems faced by the selected students.

The next step is to distribute the questionnaire to the selected students whom the researcher observes in the observation. The researcher writes the questions of the questionnaire according to the result of the observation to

strengthen the possibility problems which are faced by the students. After collecting the questionnaire, the researcher analyzes the answers to make sure what the problems which the students face in learning speaking. The last step, the researcher chooses two students of each semester who have answers which make the researcher needs to deepen their answer in interview.

E. Data Collection Technique

To obtain the valid data, the researcher uses three kinds of data collection technique. For conducting the research, in collecting data the researcher uses some techniques.

1. Observation

Observation means monitoring and recording data or information which appears in the object of research systematically.³⁷ The researcher joins speaking class of each semester which are observed after selecting the students who are observed by consulting the lecturers. In the observation, the researcher makes field note on activity and situation in the class.

2. Questionnaire

In this research, questionnaire is used to collect the data about factor which makes students feel difficult in speaking English. The questionnaire is made after the observation. It is because the result of

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³⁷ Subyantoro Arief, and FX Suwarto, *Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sosial*, (Yogyakarta: C.V Andi Offset, 2007), p.74

the observation is evolved to be questions of the questionnaire. After collecting the data from questionnaire, the researcher analyzes the questionnaire by grouping the students' answers on the questionnaire. Then, the researcher calculates the answers into percentage.

3. Interview

Interview is collecting data or information by giving questions to the respondent based on the subject of the study.³⁸ Interview is used in this study to strengthen the data obtained from questionnaire. The interview is done with some students of each semester. The researcher chooses two students of each semester who answers need to explore. Interview is necessary to find out students' point of view about their difficulty in learning speaking and also to strengthen their answers from questionnaire. It is like what Patton's statement that interview responses about people's experiences, perceptions, opinions, feelings and knowledge.³⁹

F. Research Instruments

In this part, the researcher uses the instrument to complete all data which are needed in this study. In this research, the instruments which are used by the researcher are observation field note, questionnaire, and interview guideline.

³⁸ Ibid. p.98

³⁹ Michael Quinn Patton, *Qualitative Research and Evaluation Method*, (London: Sage Publication)2002 p.4

1. Observation Field Note

The researcher uses field notes in doing observation. Field notes refers to notes created by the observer during the act of qualitative fieldwork to remember and record the behaviors, activities, events, and other features of an observation setting. 40 There are two types of observation field notes; those are descriptive and reflective information.⁴¹ In this research, the researcher uses descriptive information to collect data during observation in the class. The researcher can collect factual data using this descriptive information, such as; date, time, settings, actions, behaviors and conversations the researcher observes.

2. Questionnaire

In the research, the researcher uses questionnaire in multiple choice form with four possibility answers that can be chosen one of them. It is used in order to obtain valid responses and to record the students' responses accurately and completely. From this questionnaire, the researcher knows the students opinion about the speaking learning problem.

⁴⁰ http://libguides.usc.edu/content.php?pid=83009&sid=2559286 access at 9.08 AM on Saturday 6th of September 2014

41 Ibid

There are three kinds of questionnaire:⁴²

- a. Opened questionnaire, it gives students an opportunity to answer the questions by their own opinion.
- b. Closed questionnaire, the answers of this questionnaire have been prepared by the researcher, then the students only choose one of the answers. For example 'yes' or 'no' question.
- c. Semi-opened questionnaire, this questionnaire gives students options to choose either prepared answer or the answer based on their opinion.

In this study, the researcher uses a close questionnaire in order to give students optional answers. The students only need to choose one of the possibility answers which appropriate with their difficulty in learning speaking. Questionnaire is distributed to some students of each semester who have been selected.

3. Interview Guide

In this stage, the researcher takes two students of each semester who have filled the questionnaire to interview based on an interview guideline. The interview guideline is made by analyzing the answer of the questionnaire. The result of interview is used to find out the causes

⁴² Masri Singarimbun and Sofia Efendi, *Metode Penelitian Survey*, (Jakarta: LP3ES,1995), cet.ke-

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of students' speaking problem at English Teacher Education

Department.

G. Data Analysis Technique

The researcher acquires the data through observation, questionnaire and interview. Those three techniques are adapted from a book written by Patton. He states that there are three kinds of data collection technique; indepth, open ended interview; direct observation and written documents (questionnaire). 43 In this study, the researcher analyzes the data by using descriptive qualitative. All the data obtained by the researcher are presented in the form of description. The researcher analyzes the data which is earned from the observation, questionnaire and interview. The answers of questionnaire are identified by the researcher in order to answer research question no. 1 about the students' problems in learning speaking. Interviewing the students is the next step in order to acquire the data about how the students minimize the problem. It answers the research question no. 2 about what causes the problems occur when the students speak English. After identifying the data which are obtained from interview and questionnaire, the researcher describes the information concerning with the students' problems in speaking and how

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⁴³ Michael Quinn Patton, *Qualitative Research and Evaluation Method*, (London: Sage Publication)2002 p.4

the students overcome their problems. The data obtained from observation is used to strengthen the information from questionnaire and interview.

To find out the dominant problem of students in speaking, the researcher calculates how many students who get the same problem in speaking. To calculate how many students who face the same problem, the researcher has to get the percentage of each student's answer from questionnaire. To get the percentage of students' answer, the researcher uses the formula from Suharsimi as stated below:

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

P = The percentage of students problems

F =The number of frequency of the respondents answer

N =The number of respondent

This formula is only used to find out the highest percentage in order to know the dominant problem in speaking English of English Teacher Education Department students.

In conclusion, the researcher begins to describe the findings in a chart percentage and present the data obtained descriptively. The description made by the researcher based on the data collection. Then, the researcher analyzed the data in specific but brief and clear description.

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⁴⁴ Suharsimi Arikunto, "Prosedur Penelitian (Suatu Pendekatan Praktik)", (Jakarta: Rineke Cipta, 2006, P.152