CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents some information related to the procedures used in this study. It covers research design, population and sample, data source, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis. Each section will be presented as follows:

3.1 Research Design

As stated by Ary, et.al. (2010: 426) research design is the strategy used by the researcher which aims to achieve an understanding on some phenomenon or group that is truly based on its context. The design is begun from how to analyze and collect data of general statement research to solve the problem.

The design used in this study was descriptive research. According to Addle and Clark (2003:13), descriptive research is designed to describe group, activities, or event with focus on structure, attitude, or behavior. One of the characteristics is not control of treatment as it is around the experiment research. Ary, et.al. (2010) says that descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information in concerning the current status of phenomena.

The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative study design. Ary, et.al. (2010:419) explain, there are two kind of research methodologies in an education research such as qualitative and quantitative researches. Quantitative research uses objective measurement to gather numeric data that are used to answer questions or
test predetermined hypotheses. It generally requires a well-controlled setting, whereas qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in a natural setting. It does not begin with formal hypotheses, but it may result in hypotheses as the study unfolds.

The researcher used qualitative because he described an analysis of the problems faced by students in learning speaking at the tenth grade of SMA Islam Batu. Besides, the researcher also used quantitative research in order to count percentage of the problems faced by students in learning speaking and the strategies do the students use in overcoming their problems in learning speaking. In other word, The design which is used in this study is descriptive qualitative and quantitative research.

3.2 Population and Sample

Population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic (Creswell 2012: 142). In this study, the target population was the students at the tenth grade of SMA Islam Batu who were divided into two classes namely X 1 and X 2 class. Thus, the total number of population was 49 students.

According to Ary, et.al. (2002: 163) sample is a small group that is observed. Beside, Creswell (2012: 142) says that sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population.

Arikunto (2002: 112) argues if the population of the study are less than 100 in number, the researcher had better taken all of them. If the population are more
than 100 number, the researcher can taken around 10 \%-15\% or 20\%-25\% or 50
\% of them. It means that if the total population is more than 100, the researcher is
not available to analysis all the data. Thus, the researcher used total sampling to
collect the data sample. According to (Sugiyono, 2007: 124), the total sampling is
a technique to collect the data which is the total number sample is similar with the
total population since the total of students at tenth grade of SMA Islam Batu were
49 students and it was less than 100 in number, the researcher selected all the
population became the sample of this study. Thus, the total of population became
the representative students and filled the questionnaires.

The researcher used a simple random sampling technique in taking the sample
interviews. In this study, the researcher took the sample by using simple random
sampling because each member of the population had an equal chance of being
selected. The function of simple random sampling is to choose individuals became
sample who will be representative of the population. Creswell (2012: 142)
explains that a slight variation of the simple random sampling procedure is to use
systematic sampling. In this study, the researcher used simple random samples to
take 2 students became subject of interviews from each class, so the total of
interviews were 4 students randomly. Thus, it made the data simple and balance.
As a result, the researcher understood the most various problem that are faced by
the students.

3.3 Data Source
The data of this research were taken from an analysis of the problems faced by students in learning speaking at the tenth grade of SMA Islam Batu. The researcher selected open and close questionnaire and semi- or partially structured interview because he used descriptive qualitative and quantitative research.

3.4 Research Instruments

Research instrument is the device for answering the research questions that enable the researcher in constructing steps to collect the data. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2009:111), the researcher should consider some variables such as its validity, reliability, objectivity, and usability when he wants to design a good research instrument. As a result, the point of the research instrument is a way of researcher to get the important information effectively from the data collection. In collecting the data, the researcher used questionnaire and interview and as the research instruments. Those instruments were intended to know the problems faced by students in learning speaking at the tenth grade of SMA Islam Batu.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is one of the instruments that focused on the specific information from the respondents. According to Arikunto (2006: 151), questionnaire is questions which are written in the paper in order to get information and response. As a result, questionnaire is a tool of research that arranged of some questions and it purposed to help the researcher to get the data from respondents.
According to Dowason (2002:30), there are 3 types questionnaire namely; closed ended, open-ended and combination of both, they are as follows:

The first, close-ended questionnaires is the general type of questionnaire. Most researchers have experience of lengthy consumer surveys which ask about consumers’ shopping habits and promise entry into a prize draw. This type of questionnaire is used to generate statistic in quantitative research. As these questionnaires follow a set format and as most can be scanned straight into a computer for ease of analysis, greater numbers can be produced.

The second, open–ended question is one of the type questionnaires that are used in qualitative research, although some research will quantify the answer during the analysis stage. The questionnaire does not contain boxes to tick, but instead leaves a blank section for the respondent to write in an answer.

The Last, combination of both, many researchers tend to use a combination of both open and closed questions. That way, it finds out how many people use a service and what they are thinking about that service on the same form. Many questionnaires begin with a series of closed question with boxes to tick or scales to rank and then finish with a section of open question for more detailed response.

In this study, the researcher used a combination of both open and closed questionnaire because the questions given to the students in certain respond and their own answer. Therefore, the researcher gave the students some questionnaires that were written in Bahasa Indonesia. As a result, the researcher got the subject response from the students toward their speaking ability accurately. Thus, the researcher used questionnaire to collate the data from the students and how the
strategies to overcome their problems of speaking especially the problems faced by students in learning speaking at the tenth grade of SMA Islam Batu. The questionnaires were provided in appendix I.

3.4.2 Interview

Interview is one of the instruments to collect the data. Interviews were used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words (Ary, et.al, 2010: 438).

According to Ary, et.al (2010: 438), there are 3 kinds of interview. Each of them is explained below:

1. **Unstructured Interview**

Unstructured interview is a conversational type of interview in which the questions arise from the situation. The researcher will continue the question based on the last answer that researcher listens. Using who, what, when, where, why, and how categories is generally enough guidance for the researcher to follow in asking questions.

2. **Structured Interview**

Structured interview is scheduled for the specific purpose of getting certain information from the subjects. Each respondent is asked the same set of questions, but with some latitude in the sequence. In other words, the researcher provided the similar and structured questions which would be answered and most of question could not be answered with yes or no and limited word respond.
3. **Semi- or Partially Structured Interview**

   It is similar with structured interview but semi- or partially structured interview the questions can be modified during interview process. The questions are designed to reveal what is important to understand about the phenomenon under study. The questions also cannot be answered with yes or no and limited word respond.

   In this research, the researcher used *semi- or partially Structured Interview* because the researcher used the list of question to provide an interview guideline. However, the researcher selected or even modified the interview questions based on the interviewee’s response. The researcher used the detail of informal, flexible, and polite interview to gather the data because the researcher gave the students some interviews that were written in Bahasa Indonesia. Furthermore, the researcher conducted in-depth interview that involved conducting a series of interviews spaced apart by days or weeks. Thus, he got deeper answers. The researcher asked some questions related to an analysis of the problems faced by students in learning speaking at the tenth grade of SMA Islam Batu. The researcher prepared interview guideline before conducting interview section. (Appendix II).

### 3.5 Data Collection

   The data of this study were taken from questionnaire and interview. According to Spaulding and Voegtle (2010: 180), data collection and analysis in qualitative research are inductive processes. After the researcher got the small
piece of data from his data sources, he combined the data gradually and made simple steps with general descriptions and conclusions.

The data of this study were collected based on the following steps:

1. The researcher asked permission to the principle SMA Islam Batu and he brought a research permit from English Language Education Department to do the research.
2. The researcher met with English teacher in the school and arranged the time to do research.
3. The researcher prepared the questionnaires and interviews list concerning with the statement of problems related to the research.
4. The researcher constructed the interview and questionnaire list in Bahasa Indonesia in order to make the students answer them easily.
5. The researcher distributed the questionnaires to the students and asked them to answer it correctly and honestly.
6. The researcher interviewed some students to know the problems of learning speaking in their class.
7. The researcher collected the data from questionnaires and interviews.
8. The researcher processed the data sources from his research by using general descriptions and conclusions.

3.6 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the last step in collecting the data of research. As stated by Ary, et.al. (2010: 481), data analysis refer to process and interpret the data which involves several stages such as organizing, familiarizing, coding, reducing,
interpreting, and representing. After conducting data collection, the researcher did the data analysis in his next research stage. The researcher used likert scale to analyze the data. Likert scale is one of the scale that purposed to get answer the research from the respondents such as strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree. As the result from liker scale, the researcher used quantitative research in order to count percentage of the problems faced by students in learning speaking and the strategies do the students use in overcoming their problems in learning speaking. As a result, the researcher could decide the conclusions of his research. However, in this study, the researcher modified some steps that fitted with the research problems and research design.

Concerning with the data of this study which was qualitative and quantitative, the following steps were done as below:

1. Selecting and identifying the result of questionnaires and interviews based on the statement of problems in this research.
2. Classifying each answer based on item of the questionnaires and interviews
3. Arrange the data from the questionnaire in to the form of table.
4. The researcher classified the students’ answer sheet of the questionnaires’ list into some groups that have the same answers by interpreting and verifying the data. According to Winarsunu (2006) the formula was below:

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p = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%
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- \( P \) = the percentage of the students
- \( F \) = the number of frequency of the respondents’ answer
- \( N \) = total number of the respondents

5. The researcher clarified the data related to the students’ problems and ways to solve the problem.
6. Presenting and describing the result from the data by using own words.

7. The researcher drew a conclusion according to the data and the research problems.