CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the method of research that consists of research design, population and sample, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

According to Fraenkel et al. (2012), research design is the overall plan for collecting data in order to answer the research question. The design of this study was qualitative research. Qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings (Ary, 2010:22). In this study, the current phenomenon is students’ difficulties in learning speaking in EPN subject faced by the second semester students of Nursing Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

3.2 Population and Sample

Fraenkel, et al. (2012) stated that population is the group to which includes all individuals with certain specified characteristics. The population of this study was all the second semester students of Nursing Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang who followed EPN subject. There were 5 classes of EPN: A, B, C, D, E. Each class consisted of 52 students. So, the total numbers of the second year students of EPN as the population were 260 students.
Sample is the group on which information is obtained (Fraenkel, et al. 2012). As Arikunto (1992:134) said, if the total of the population more than 100, we could take 15% or 20-25% from the total of population. In this case, the writer decided to use proportional random sampling for this research. The writer took 20% from each 5 classes. By using lottery, the writer wrote number 1-52 on the piece of paper. Each paper was written a number taken from the students’ number in every class. Then, the paper was rolled. The writer took 10 numbers as the 20% from 52 numbers randomly from each class. The numbers taken were used as the research sample. So, there were 50 students as the respondents.

3.3 Research Instrument

Instrument is any device for systematically collecting data, such as a test, a questionnaire, or an interview schedule (Fraenkel, et al.: 2012). In this study, the writer collected the data by using questionnaire and interview.

a. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a form for written or marked answers to question (Fraenkel, et al.: 2012). Questionnaire was used to get the real data and information from the students in learning English. It refers to a set of question, which is in piece of paper in order to get information and data related to the problem of the study. The set of question would be given to students and then it would be returned back with some answer.
Meanwhile, Ary (2010) stated that there are two types of questionnaire, namely structured or close form and unstructured or open form.

1. A structured questionnaire or close form contains the questions and alternative answer to the respondents. The respondent should choose the chosen answer or multiply choices.

2. An unstructured questionnaire or open form does not include suggested answer. The respondent will be given subjective questions, which the respondents are given an opportunity to answer the question freely according to their opinion.

The questionnaire was given to the Nursing Department students in order to get the information about their difficulties in learning speaking in EPN at University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

To collect the data, the writer used a structured questionnaire. It was done because it did not only make the writer easy in analyzing the data but also made the students easy to answer out, so the students will be more focused to answer the questions. The questionnaire for the students consisted of questions related to some problems in learning speaking; inhibition (e.g. trying to say things), nothing to say (e.g. limited vocabulary), low or uneven participation (e.g. not interesting in topic), and mother tongue use (e.g. addition the word).
b. Interview

Interviews occur when researchers ask one or more participants general, open-ended questions and record their answers (Creswell, 2012). According to Ary (2010) there are two types of interview; they are structured interview and unstructured interview. Structured interview is the interview in which the questions and the alternative answers are given to the subject. The advantages of structured interview are easy to classify and to analyze the data. The disadvantages of structured interview are inflexible and many seem formal. Meanwhile, unstructured interview is more informal, free questioning to the subjects. It is possible to gain the subject’s views, attitudes, belief and other information.

The interview of this thesis is unstructured interview. This instrument was given to the lecturer of EPN at University of Muhammadiyah Malang to gain the data about the difficulties in speaking English.

3.4 Data Collection

In this study the writer used questionnaires to collect the data. The data of this study were collected through the following steps:

1. Interviewing the lecturer of EPN

2. Distributing the questionnaire to the second semester students of Nursing Department by taking 10 students in each class to know the students’ difficulties in learning EPN speaking.
3. Asking the students to filled up of questionnaire

4. Collecting all the result that was gained from questionnaire.

5. Classifying the data.

3.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the next way that should be obtained by writer was analyzing the data. The procedure of analyzing the data is as follows:

1. Classifying the students’ answer sheet into groups based on each item of the questionnaire.

2. Describing the students’ difficulties and alternative solution of the difficulties based on the classification.

3. Making conclusion based on the result of analysis.