CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher delivers the procedures used in conducting the research. The topics to be discussed are research design, research subject, research instruments, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

There are several methods that are used to solve different problems in conducting a research. In order to be more systematic in conducting this research, the researcher had to select a certain method to get an accurate result of discussion. According to Ary, research design is the researcher’s plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group of some phenomenon in its context. It is the plan of attack for the problem under investigation. Research can be classified into two types: qualitative and quantitative research (2010:22).

According to Ary, 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. Meanwhile, Qualitative research, in contrast, focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings. It does not begin with formal hypotheses, but it may result in hypotheses as the research unfolds (2010:22).

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative design to obtain information concerning in statement problems by doing direct observation and reporting it descriptively.
3.2 Research Subject

This research was conducted at MTs Muhammadiyah 1 Malang, which was located on Jalan Baiduri sepah Tlogomas, kota Malang. The subject of this research was students on eight grade consists of 28 students (10 males and 18 females). The researcher chose them as the subject of this research because based on the previous interview with teacher, it is known that some students have some problems in learning speaking.

3.3 Research Instruments

In qualitative research, the primary instrument used to collect the data is the researcher him or herself (Ary, 2010:412). However, the researcher still needs the other instruments. In this research, the researcher used questionnaire and observation as the research instruments.

3.3.1 Questionnaire

The first instrument to collect the data was questionnaire. Questionnaire was a number of written questions used to get information from respondents about their experiences individually. Best (1981: 167) said that a questionnaire is used when factual information is desired from participants. In this research, the questionnaire was used to get information about the students’ speaking problems. The researcher used close-ended, It is a kind of questionnaire that provides for marking a yes or no, a short response, or checking an item from a list of suggested responses (Best: 168). In this research, questionnaire was distributed to the students. It was written in Indonesia to make it easier for the students to complete it.
3.3.2 Observation

Ary (2010:431) defines that observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research and is more than just “hanging out.” It means that in observation is the most general method used in the qualitative research.

Ary (2010:432) divided observation into two: participant observation and non-participant observation. In participant observation, the observer actively participates and becomes an insider in the event being observed. In contrast, in non-participant observation, the observer is not directly involved in the situation to observe. In other word, the observer is on the outside looking in and does not intentionally affect the object or subject observation.

In this research the researcher used non-participant observation because the researcher just observed the events of speaking learning process from beginning until the end and did not act actively in observation.

3.4 Data Collection

The procedure to collect the data was the way to get data collection. The researcher had to decide and determined right procedure in order to get correct and accurate data. For the first, the researcher observed class activities to know that there is problem when students had to deliver their idea. Then, the researcher composed a number of questions in form of questionnaire. After that, the researcher distributed questionnaire to all students as respondents. They were not required to write their
names on the questionnaire, so they felt free to answer it. The data were collected by the researcher in classroom observation was checked with the result of questionnaire.

3.5 Data Analysis

The other important step in research activity is analyzing the data. According to Ary (2010:480) data analysis is the process whereby researchers systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable them to present what they learned to others. The purpose of data analysis is to analyze and to interpret the data into meaningful information. Based on the research problems, the procedures of the data analysis were:

1. Identifying the data based on the observation and questionnaire result.
2. Describing the data based on statement problems. The researcher describes the data of observation and questionnaire related to the problems
3. Drawing conclusion based on the result. The researcher concluded the result of observation and questionnaire.