CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discussed about research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative design because the researcher wants to identify the problems faced by Thai students at University of Muhammadiyah of Malang in learning speaking.

According to Ary (2010), Qualitative research investigates the quality of relationships, activities, situations, and materials it focuses on understanding the context and attempts to explain the intentionally of behaviors. “Qualitative research as a form of social enquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experience and the world in which they live” (Holloway and Wheeler, 2002: 30). To sum up, qualitative research is related to understanding some aspects of social life and its methods, which generate words rather than numbers, as a data for analysis.

3.2 Research subject

According to Mc.Millan (1993), research subject is an individual who participates in a research study or someone from whom data are collected.
Darlington and Scott (2002: 52) mention that research participant in qualitative research must have “the capacity to provide full and sensitive descriptions of the experience under investigation”.

In this researcher, the researcher took three Thai students of English departments, 2015 Academic Year, at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang as the subject of research.

3.3 Research Instruments

There are two kinds of instruments in qualitative research such as primary instrument and secondary instruments. Based on Ary (2010: 412),” in qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instruments for the gathering and analyzing of data”. In this research, the primary instrument is the researcher herself. In this research, the research used interview.

According to Ary (2010: 438), interviews are used in gathering data from people about opinions, beliefs, and falling about situations in their own words. There are three types of interview; they are structure interview, unstructured interview, and semi structure interview.

a. **Structured interview**

Structure interview is scheduled for specific purposed of getting certain information from the subject. It means that the interviewer make a list of question that will be asked to the interviewee (Ary, 2010).
b. **Unstructured interview**

Unstructured interview is conversation type of interview in which the question arises from the situation. It means that the interviewer gives the questions to the interviewee spontaneously based on the situation (Ary, 2010).

c. **Semi structured interview**

Semi structured interview is the combination of both structured and unstructured types. It used a list of questions like in the structured type and also permits the interviewer to ask additional question to explore the topic more detail (Ary, 2010).

In this research, the researcher used semi structured interview because the researcher used a list question and also the researcher can ask additional question to complete the topic.

### 3.4 Data Collection

The research collected the data about problem faced by Thai student in speaking English. The researcher collected the data though interview. The procedures in collecting data were as follows:

1) Preparing the research instruments before doing the interview.

2) Consulting the research instruments with advisor.

3) Asking Thai students’ permission to conduct a research.
4) Interviewing toward Thai students one by one to get the data.

5) Writing down and making some notes for the Thai students’ answer.

3.5 Data analysis

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data based on research question. The following steps were done to analyze the data collected in speaking:

1. Read and reviewing the data from the result of interview by classification them in two categories. a) To find out the problems faced by Thai students in learning speaking. b) To find the ways how Thai students solve their problem in learning speaking.

2. Confirming all collected data, which are taken from the result of interview with related literature.

3. Finally, drawing the conclusion from the data results.