CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter consists of research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and also data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the researcher’s plans about how to conduct the research to increase and also improve an understanding of several groups or phenomenon in its context. It is one of the important parts in conducting the research, in using the method when analyzing and also in collecting the data. Research design refers to the subjects’ information when collecting the data (Ary, 2010:426).

According to Creswell (2009:4), qualitative means to explore and understand the individuals or groups’ meaning to a social or a human problems. In the process of collecting the data includes emerging question and procedure through the setting of participants. The data analysis is gained from the particulars theme to the general and the researcher also interprets the meaning of the data.

Descriptive qualitative design was used by the researcher in doing this research, because the researcher wants to know and identify the problems faced by Thai students in speaking English skill.
3.2 Research subject

Research subject is an individual that associates in a research or someone who are being researched as a data collection (Mc.Millan, 1993).

Researcher who associates in qualitative research should have “the capacity to provide full and sensitive descriptions of the experience under investigation” said by Darlington and Scott (2002: 52).

This research, the researcher took six Thai students of English departments, 2014 Academic Year, at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang as the research subject.

The researcher choses Thai students in academic year 2014 at University of Muhammadiyah Malang as the subject research. It is expected to get data interview about the problem faced by Thai students in speaking English skill. In this 2014 academic year of Thai students there are 11 students, 9 students who study in English major, 1 of student who study international relationship and the last one is who study in syariah major. I chose 6 students from 9 students of English major to be comes my research subject, 2 of them who are speaking in English fluency speaker because they are got high score from speaking class and I chose 6 students of English department because they have same situations and same problems. They are not really understanding in English well and also they can not to speak English fluency speaker because they are not really speak in English they always speak in Thai and mixed with Melayu language.
3.3 Research Instruments

According to Ary (2010: 431), there are some instruments commonly used to guide and help the researcher in generating the data for instance observations, interviews, and document analysis.

Based on Ary (2010: 412), in qualitative research there are two types of instruments that are primary instruments and secondary instruments. In qualitative research, when the data is collecting and analyzing by the researcher or human investigator, it is called primary instruments. The primary instrument used in this research was the researcher itself. Therefore, the researcher used interviews guide line.

Based on Ary (2010: 438), in collecting the data about people’s opinions, beliefs, and feeling about the situations in their own words is using in the interview. Some kinds of interviews are; structured interviews, unstructured interviews, and also semi structured interviews.

a. Structured interviews

Structure interview is a schedule for a specific purpose in collecting some information from the subjects. Each respondents are asked the same questions, but still with some latitude in the sequence. The interviewer have to makes some list of questions that will be asked to the subject (Ary, 2010).

Structured interview was used in this research, because the researcher already have list of questions to be asked. In this case, the researcher used Thai language for interviewing research subject, the researcher took six (6) Thai
students of English department, 2014 Academic Year, at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

3.4 Data Collection

The data collection is a process of collecting the information or the data done by the researcher to find out the answers of research problems.

The data collected were about the problems faced by Thai students in speaking English skill. The data were collected through interviews, and also observation. In collecting the data there are some procedures such as:

1) The researcher prepares the research instruments
2) Do a consultation about the research instruments
3) Ask permission from the subject which is Thai students to conduct a research
4) Identify every problem made by Thai students during observation.
5) Write down their activity in every observation through field notes.
6) Interview each of Thai students to get the data of the research.
7) Write down the answer and making some notes in the interviews guide line.

3.5 Data analysis

Data analysis is all the data that need to be organized, then sorted the data so it can be managed, after that search and find patterns, next find what
the important are and what is being learned, and finally decided what can be
told to others (Bogdan and Biklen as cited in Moleong, 2014: 248).

To analyze the data based on research guide line, the researcher used
some procedures those are:

1. Reading the data and reviewing the data that including the table of
   the data classifications, interviews guide line, the result of
   interviews then classifying the data into two (2), a) to find out the
   problems faced by Thai students in speaking English skill. b) To
   find out how Thai students solve the problems in speaking English
   skill.

2. Confirming the data that collected from the result of interviews
   guide line with the literatures.

3. Last, drawing the conclusion of result of the data.