CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Creswell (2012) defines research design is a pattern followed by the researcher for collecting, analyzing, and interpreting the data. Based on the statement, research design is the procedural data collection and interpretation chosen by the researcher to conduct the data. There are three types of research design: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed research design (qualitative and quantitative).

In this case, the researcher used descriptive qualitative as a method to collect the data. Ary (2010) says qualitative research deals with the data which are in the form of word or picture rather than numerical and statistic. Furthermore, in this research, the researcher did not need the statistic to collect the data, but the researcher just described the problem. The researcher intended to get information or data and to describe about a problem faced by Electrical Engineering Department student at University of Muhammadiyah Malang in learning ESP speaking.
3.2 Research Subject

In this study, the subjects of this study were Electrical Engineering Department students who have been studying ESP speaking at University of Muhammadiyah Malang. There are 21 students in C class at Electrical Engineering Department. The researcher focused on the students because she would interview 21 students in order to get all the information about the problem faced and the ways to cope the problem.

3.3 Data Collection

To collect the data about the problem faced by Electrical Engineering at University of Muhammadiyah Malang in ESP speaking, the researcher used some techniques and instruments. Those of all would be explained below:

3.3.1 Technique and Instrument

Technique is the ways to collect data from the subject. There are some techniques that can be used in collecting data, which are observation, interview, questionnaire, and test. In this study, the researcher used interview as the technique. The researcher also used some instruments to complete the technique, which are interview script.

3.3.1.1 Interview

Ary (2010) mentions that interview is used to gather the data from informants about their opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. Interview may provide information that cannot be obtained through
observation. According to Ary (2010), there are three types of interviews; they are structured interview, unstructured interview, and semi-structured interview.

A structured interview is an interview that contains specific questions in a fixed order, to ask all respondents. In this type, the researcher had determined the question and the answer given to the subject, the data from this technique could be easily classified and analyzed. Unstructured interview is the interview that the interviewer does not prepare the question. Semi-structured interview is less structured and the questions can be re-ordered during the interview. This interview is more conversational and the interviewer can develop the question when the interview occurs.

In this study, the researcher used semi-structured interview because the researcher could give additional questions depending on the situation. Therefore, the interview would be conducted face to face in a meeting between the researcher and the subject. In this case, the interview used to obtain the information from the subject about problem faced by the students when speaking in class and how to overcome with those problems. In this interview, the researcher used interview guide and audio recorder to support the process. There are some questions based on the interview guide (See Appendix 8)

3.3.2 Procedure in Collection Data

In order to get the data, the researcher used some procedures based on the techniques and instruments. There are some procedures in collecting the data:
1. repairing the interview guide concerning with the statement of the problem;

2. Seeing the students to make an interview;

3. Recording interview with the participants.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of transforming data into information. After collecting the data from interview, data analysis should be done to get the result. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), there are three data reductions, data display, drawing and verifying conclusion.

1. Data reduction

The researcher summarized the data that had been collected from the result of interview. After the data were summarized, the next step is to reduce the data that is not important.

2. Data display

The researcher compressed the obtained information from the result of data reduction. Then, it is displayed in descriptive to give a relevant data of the research problem.

3. Drawing and verifying conclusion

The last is drawing conclusions based on the result of the data that have been analyzed from the previous step.