CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

According to Ary (2010: 426), research design is the researcher’s plan of how to process to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context. According to Creswell (2009), research design is plans and procedures for the researcher that spans the decisions from broad assumptions to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. It is an important part that the researcher used in conducting the research and collecting the data.

According to Ary (2010: 23), qualitative research design is seeing social reality as a unique thing. The researcher can only understand human behavior by focusing on the meaning that events have for the people involved. Creswell (2009:4) mentioned that qualitative research design is a mean for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups to a social or human problems. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant’s setting, data analysis inductively built from particulars to general themes, and the researcher makes interpretations of the meaning of the data.

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative design because he wanted to identify the problems faced by Thai students in learning listening and to
describe the problems faced by Thai students in learning listening in English Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang and the way they solve their problems in learning listening.

3.2 Research Subject

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

In this research, the researcher conducted the research on Thai students in English Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang. The subjects of this research were seven Thai students who studied in English Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang, academic year 2016, 2017 and 2018. The reason why the researcher took them as the subjects of this research was because they had problems in learning listening. They could not catch the words and meaning when they heard some messages from the speaker. Furthermore, they were still confused with pronunciation and they do not really understand how to solve it.

3.3 Research Instrument

In this study, the data collection is done by interviewing the problems faced by Thai students in English Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang in learning listening.

According to Alshenqeet (2014), there are three types of interview. They are structured interview and unstructured interview and semi-structured interview.
Structure interview is an interview where the researcher has already made the list of the questions for or gaining certain data from the subject, and it is for specific purposes as well. Unstructured interview is an interview where the researcher asks the questions to the interviewee based on the situation and activity. This type of interview provides freedom for both interviewer and interviewee in term of planning, implementation and organization the interview question and content. Semi-structured interview is the combination of both structured and unstructured types. It used a list of questions like in the structured type and permits the interviewer to ask additional question to explore the topic more detail (Ary, 2010).

In this study, the researcher used semi-structured interview to collect all data because it was more flexible, especially the interviewer could provide the chance for interviewee to investigate and expand the interviewee’s answer. It would help covering all relevant research questions and various problems (Alshenqeet, 2014). Besides, the interview guide was used in this research as the instrument to collect the data based on the theory included in the relevant literature review section. The interview was done to gain all the details of the required data.

3.4 Data Collection

In this study, the data were the problems faced by Thai students in English Department at University of Muhammadiyah Malang in learning listening. The data were gathered from seven Thai students who were studying academic year 2016, 2017 and 2018.

The steps of gathering the data of this research are as follow:
1. Interviewing the Thai students related the problems faced by Thai students in learning listening and the solution of the problems.

2. Collecting the data from the result of the interview and interview guide related to the problems faced by Thai students in learning listening and the solution of the problems.

3.5 Data Analysis

After all the information or data had been gathered, they were analyzed as follow:

1. Identifying the problems faced by Thai students and the ways they solved the problems in learning listening.

2. Classifying the students’ problems in learning listening and the ways to solve the problems in learning listening.

3. Describing the students’ problems in learning listening and the ways to solve the problems in learning listening.

4. Drawing conclusion.