CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology that is used to conduct the research. In this part explain about research design, research subject, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a plan or procedure in conduct the research that will span the broad assumptions to the detailed methods of collecting data and the analysis (Cresswell, 2009). In addition, a research design is a plan or strategies that shapes the researcher’s ways to approach the problems, collect and evaluate the data (Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen, 2010). Every research or study, the researcher should have their research design to assist them in the steps of their research start from what the research object or subject is, the instrument to the research, data collection and data analysis.

There are three types of research design, those are qualitative, quantitative, and mixed method (Cresswell, 2009). Moreover, Ary et.al. (2010) supported that notion and stated that qualitative is a research design, which aimed to reveal a phenomenon by describe the phenomenon itself as them occur and gain the deep understanding of a situation. The result of qualitative research is in the form of narrative report, where the information so rich and comprehensive.

According to Kothari, C.R (2004) Qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior, the
function of researcher’s insights and impressions is such a research situation. Based on the explanation above, this study uses qualitative approach because researcher concerned with subjective of opinions from University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM) buddies as research subject from this research. Moreover, this study employed narrative descriptive qualitative research because the data will be described in produce perspectives from University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM) buddies in a detail description of speaking problems and how they encounter in learning express programs. In the end, the result of qualitative research gets several categories and relationships between one and other categories, according to (Yin Robert, et. all. 2015).

3.2 Research Subject

Research subject is an important person used by the researcher and the information is related to the study, according to (Ary et al., 2010). It means research subject is a person or population used in order to collect the information and the subject in a study requires getting the information needed.

The research subjects in this study were University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM) buddies that joining in Learning Express program 2017. This study are 4 participants of the Learning Express program already join in Learning Express program in 2017. The researcher takes four subjects because when the researcher contacted the UMM Buddy in Learning Express at 2017, only 4 of 15 participants are willing as interviewed with pleasure. They are FV, VC, MT, WN, these UMM buddies define as persons that able to give response and serves research data (Arikunto, 2006). It implies that in qualitative research
the researcher chooses the subject depend on interviewees experience and they have great ability to answer the researcher question.

3.3 Data Collection

This section explained about data collection, where this section mention data collection from (Ary: 2010) is observation, interviewing, and document or artifact analysis.

3.3.1. Research Technique and Instrument

Research technique is the crucial thing and most important step in research cited (Sugiyono, 2012). It means, researcher to get the main goal the information and collect the data collection needs some technique.

This research uses interview techniques to collect the data. The researcher found out speaking problems faced by UMM buddies in Learning Express program and how they encounter the problems. Based on (Sugiyono, 2012) state that interview used as the technique of data collection if the researcher wants to conduct preliminary study to know the problem that should be investigated and also if the researcher wants to know others information in detail and there are few of respondent. Besides Kothari, C.R, (2004) the techniques of focus projective techniques, group interviews, and depth interviews are used. Therefore, the techniques of focus on depth interview and all these are explained at chapter IV.

Finally, the result of the research presented in a narrative description.

Research instrument is a tool or facility used by the researcher to collect the data. Related to Gay and Airasian (2000) expressed that instrument is an apparatus that is utilized in gathering information. While, Arikunto (2006)
explains that research instrument is a kind of tool that is used by the researcher to collect or to get the data. Therefore, research instrument helps the researcher to gain better, complete, accurate, and systematic data.

There are several instruments that can be used by the researcher to collect the data such as tape recorder, camera, observation field-note, observation checklist, interview guide, and questionnaire. In this study, the researcher uses interview guide line. The interview guide line is made based on the possibility described in Chapter II focused of relating about the speaking problems faced by University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM) buddies, how the problems happen and how the University of Muhammadiyah Malang (UMM) buddies encounter the problems.

This research validate by pioneer Learning Express program that is Mr. Soeparto. He is one of the people who play a role in the Learning Express Program. At that time, as the assistant chancellor who was responsible for relations and cooperation between countries.

3.3.1.1 Interview

Interview is an activity purposeful interaction between two or more people focused on trying to get the information (Airasianas cited in Rachamawati, 2011). Interview in general falls into three categorizations; structured, semi structured, or unstructured interviews (Arikunto, 2006).

a. **Structured Interview**

Structured interview is an interview pre-established question with arranged, precise, and fixed the questions. This interview rigid as the interviewer
reads from a script and deviates from it as little as possible. Interviewer will use the ‘check-list’ and will tick down the list at the end of the interview. All interviewees are asked the same questions in the same order to elicit brief answers or answers from a list. (Qu and Dumay, 2017).

b. **Semi Structure Interview**

Semi-structured interview is the most common of all qualitative research methods (Alvesson and Deetz, 2000). Semi-structured interview is a combination between structured and unstructured interview, which uses both of them to fixed questions which are formulated and open-ended questions, where interviewer may modify the format of the question during the interview section, which allows the researcher to get additional information based on what the writer need.

c. **Unstructured Interview**

Unstructured interview proceeds from the assumption that the interviewers do not know in advance all the necessary questions. Interviewer does not use any interview guide Thus, the interviewer breaks down the sensitivities of the interviewees, depends on researchers’ ability to collect information from respondents. Continued time is necessary to allow the interviewee to get closer to the truth (Alvesson and Deetz, 2000).

This research used a semi structured interview with total of 21 questions. A semi structured interview was aimed to understand respondents” perspective about specific subject. This study used open-ended questions in order that the respondents could answer by using their own words. Despite of guiding
questions made, new questions were allowed to be asked during interview to get more information from the respondents. The respondents were interviewed in mix language which is English and Bahasa to avoid misunderstanding in interpreting their meanings. The interview session was tape recorded. Each interview lasted about 10-15 minutes. Therefore, interview guide was used as a research instrument. The interview guide of this study covered several questions to investigate students’ perception speaking problems faced by UMM buddies in Learning Express program. For details, the interview guide can be seen in appendix.

3.4 Research Procedure

The researcher use interview method in conducting this research. There are several steps in collecting the data as follows:

1. Collecting the list of Learning Express program who were joining the Learning Express program at UMM in 2017 from IRO Office
2. Deciding the respondents for this research
3. Contacting the respondents to confirm the data, who were available to joining the interview
4. Making the appointment with the respondents to conducted the interview
5. Conducting the question face to face
6. Recording and taking some notes during the interview
7. Collecting data
3.5 Data Analysis

This section explains about data analysis, where this section is the most important steps while conducting a research. According to (Merriam, 2009), that data analysis is the process in doing a research and utilized to reveal the research question of the study. Data that were taken from semi-structured interview method and using interview guide line as instruments of this research. Moreover, would describe what kinds of speaking problems faced by UMM buddies in Learning Express program and how to encounter their problems.

In analyzing the data, the writer described the steps as follows:

1. Managing all of the data that were gained and analyzing from interview technique.
2. The recording of interview sessions was transcribed
3. Checking the data with through rereading notes and listening to the interview result repeatedly.
4. Analyzing the interview data into categorizing. Choose and filter data according to information needed about the problems, how the problems happened and how to solve the problems faced UMM buddies, of research to develop a theoretical concept.
5. Making final data report by visualizing the analyzed data and explaining using narrative description and interpretation.