

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The research used a qualitative approach to measure the students' self-confidence in learning Speaking. This research design is descriptive qualitative, it would be applied to answer the research questions. This research consists of two variables namely student's self-confidence the first variable and learning speaking as the second variable.

B. Location and Time of the Research

The location of this research at IAIN Parepare the research was used for 45 days for collecting data.

C. Subject of the research

The population of this research was the third semester of English program in IAIN parepare of academic year of 2020/2021. Total of the number by the population is 94, male 11 and then female 83.

While, as the sample researcher took some of the population by using snowball sampling in order to get perfect data Snowball sampling means that was a technique that initially requires a small amount of sampling. Then, ask this sample to choose her or his friend as the sample, and so on. Therefore, the sample size is getting larger and larger. It's like a snowball, getting bigger and bigger.¹ The researcher took 10 students as a sample in this research.

²⁴Anwar Hidayat, "*Teknik Sampling dalam Penelitian*," Statistikian, <http://www.statiskian.com/2017/06/teknik-sampling-dalam-penelitian.html>, June 2, 2017, (accessed on December 22, 2020)

D. Types and Data Source

Data sources are all information obtained from the respondent as well as those from documents either in the form of statistics or in other forms for the purposes of the study.² The data interpreted as facts or information obtained from what was heard, observed, felt and thought by the researcher of the activity and place that was examined.³ So, the data source is all data obtained directly from everything related to research. In the study, there are usually two types of data analyzed, namely primary data and secondary data. Data sources that will be used in this study are:

1. Primary Data

Primary data was data obtained directly from the source, observed and recorded for the first time.⁴ It was data obtained directly from the object of the research, without being mediated by other parties. In this research, the primary data was obtained directly from the field either in the form of observations or from the results of interviews about the students' self-confidence in learning English.

2. Secondary Data

It was data that includes official documents for relevant agencies, books, research results that are in the form of reports, diaries and other.⁵ It was obtained by researchers indirectly or from the other sources in the form of scientific books, journals, newspapers, magazines, and others that

²Joko Subagyo, *Metode Penelitian (Dalam teori praktek)*, (Jakarta, Rineka Cipta: 2006). p.87.

³Harun Rasyid, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Bidang Ilmu Sosial Agama* (Pontianak: STAIN Pontianak, 200), p. 36

⁴Marzuki, *Metodologi Riset*, (Yogyakarta: Hanindita Offset, 1983). P. 55

⁵Sujono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: UI Press, 1986). P. 12

can support researcher to analyze students' self-confidence in learning English.

E. Research Instrument

1. Interview

Interview is a data collecting technique which uses open form questions and it can be used to get more information about the cause and effect for each aspect in research.⁶ Interviewing is also one of the techniques in collecting data for qualitative research. The researcher used an interview either to the student and also to the teacher to refers to the sample of the research. The students and the teacher would answer the questions with their own words and there was no alternative answer from the researcher.

2. Audio Recorder

Researcher used an audio recorder to record the data during the interview. It stated that audio recorders provide us denser linguistic information than the field note taking did.⁷ The researcher used a smartphone to record the audio and take the pictures as evidence in conducting the research.

F. Data Collection Technique

1. Interview

Moelong stated that an interview is a conversation with a certain purpose. Interview is aimed to construct about someone, event, organization, feeling, motivation, etc.; to reconstruct someone"

⁶Setiyadi, Ag, B, *Metode Penelitian untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing; Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006).

⁷Setiyadi, Ag, B, *Metode Penelitian untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing; Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006).

experiences in the past; to project the future expectations; to verify, to change, to expand information obtained from others (triangulation); to verify, to change, and to expand the construction which is developed by the researcher as member checking.⁸

In this research, the interview questions were taken from journals that were related with this research. The interview guideline can be seen in the appendix. In conducting the interview, both Bahasa Indonesia and English are used based on what the interviewee want. There are some interviewees that were taken in this part of this research voluntary.

G. Technique of Data Analysis

1. The Analysis of Interview

Researcher used interview the students by follow these rule below to avoid spreading corona virus:

The researcher used interviews by phone, whatsapp or Via Zoom and the researcher interviewed the different students of the third semester of English department IAIN parepare, and then the researcher transcribed the data from the interview to understand easily.

There are three activities in analyzing the qualitative data, such as the stage data reduction, data display, and conclusion or verification.⁹ The researcher presented the data after all interviews conducted and followed this step below:

a. Data reduction

⁸ Moleong, Lexy J. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 2017

⁹ Setiyadi, Ag, B, *Metode Penelitian untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing; Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006).

The researcher made the analysis through data reduction. Summarize the data means choose the basic thing, focus on the important one and search for themes and patterns/ this data that have been reduced.

In reducing data, researchers focus on the goals to be achieved; The main objective of qualitative research is the finding (chapter 4). Therefore, if the researcher in conducting research finds anything that is considered unknown but has a pattern, that is precisely what the researcher should pay attention to in reducing data, because the thinking process requires sensitive intelligence, flexibility, height and depth of insight.

b. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is presenting the data. In Quantitative research, the presentation data will use the table, graphs, pictograms, and so on. However, in qualitative research, the presentation of data uses the form of a short description chart, among categories, relationship. The narrative text is more often to be used to present the data.

The data presentation, it is easier to understand what was happening and plan further work based on what we have understood about the variable.

c. Conclusion or Verification

The third step in qualitative data analysis was drawing conclusions and verification. The conclusions made at an early stage

are supported by evidence. When researchers return to the field to collect data, these conclusions provide credible conclusions.¹⁰



¹⁰Setiyadi, Ag, B, *Metode Penelitian untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing; Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006).