

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research used Mix method by combining qualitative and quantitative research. This method helped the researcher to have deep information to have the answer of the research question. This method were used to analyze the phenomenon by asking the questions directly to the source of information and will be describe and explain by narration or descriptive. Based on the description above, this study aimed to find out the factor causing the high school students speaking difficulties.

B. Location and Time

The researcher conducted this research in SMK Negeri 1 Pare pare. It located in Jl. Bau Massepe No. 34, Lumpue, Kec Bacukiki Barat, Kota Pare pare, Sulawesi Selatan. In this research, the researcher interviewed the sample directly and took for 25 days to collect the data.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The populations of this research were the First grade of SMK Negeri 1 Pare pare majoring Marketing. The total population was 21 students.

2. Sample

In this research this research, the researcher used total sampling technique. The researcher considered in choosing the random sampling because the researcher would to use a class that has low proficiency in learning English. The First grade students took as the sample based on the criteria describe previously.

D. Focus of the Research

This research focused on the affecting factors of students' speaking difficulties of the students at SMKN 1 Parepare in Marketing class and the dominant factor encountered by students. These were the main research question of this research.

E. 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.¹ Rasyid state that 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.² 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 is data obtained directly from the source, observed and recorded for the first time.³ It is 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 analyzing the speaking difficulties factors among the vocational high school 1 students in Pare pare.

¹Joko Subagyo, *Metode Penelitian (Dalam teori praktek)*, (Jakarta, Rineka Cipta: 2006). p. 87.

²Harun Rasyid, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Bidang Ilmu Sosial Agama* (Pontianak: STAIN Pontianak, 200), p. 36

³Marzuki, *Metodologi Riset*, (Yogyakarta: Hanindita Offset, 1983). P. 55

2. Secondary Data

It is data that includes official documents for relevant agencies, books, research results that are in the form of reports, diaries and other.⁴ It is obtained by researchers indirectly or from the other sources in the form of scientific books, journals, newspapers, magazines, and others that can support researcher to analyze the speaking difficulties factors among the vocational high school 1 students in Parepare

F. Research Instrument

1. Interview Guide

The first instrument of this research was interview guide. This instrument used to gain the deep information to find out the aim of this research. In conducting interview, the researcher used semi-structured interview. Bernard stated that semi structure interview is the best used when you won't get more than one chance to interview someone. This research also will be supported by audio recorder. It is used to save the vital information during the interview.

2. Questionnaire

Spreading questionnaire to the students were a great way to get more concrete data students. Questionnaire is one of the ways to know the situation and process in the class so we can get information about students' difficulties. In this instrument, the form of questionnaire related with several aspect that mentions on chapter II such us factor of students difficulties and the alternative answer chosen by the students.

⁴Sujono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: UI Press, 1986). P. 12

G. Technique of Data Analysis

1. Interview Analysis

In general, qualitative research in many data analysis using analytical model proposed by Sugiyono often referred to as interactive data analysis method. He revealed that the activities carried out in the analysis of qualitative data in an interactive and take place continuously until complete, so the data is already saturated. There were three activities in analyzing the qualitative data, such as the stage data reduction, data display, and conclusion or verification. Those activities were shown in the following picture

a. Data reduction

The data obtained in the field probably a lot, so it needs to be noted carefully in detail. As noted earlier, the longer the researcher to the field, the amount of data will be a lot, complex, and complicated. For that, the researcher made the analysis through data reduction. Summarize the data means chose the basic thing, focus to the important one and sough themes and patterns/ this the data that have been reduced, would give a clearer picture and would facilitate the researcher to conduct further data collection. It could be helped with the equipment such as computer, notebook and more.

In reducing the data, the researcher was guided by the objectives to be achieved; the main objective of qualitative research is the finding. Therefore, if the researcher in conducting the study find everything considered unknown yet has pattern, that was precisely what should be the concern of the researcher in performing data reduction because it is the process of thinking that requires sensitive intelligence, flexibility, height and depth of insight. For

the new researcher, he could discuss about performing data reduction with his friends or others who were considered master the problem studied.

b. Data Coding

The large amount of data should be analyzed with deep and analytic. Due to this condition, before conducting the data analysis, data reduction should be in the first place. This mean, summarizing, dividing the main points, focusing on the important information, find the theme and the pattern. The data that has been summarized will be easy to be analyzed with a clear view of the information. This will help the researcher to find out the lack of the data to complete the research. In analyzing data or reducing the data, the researcher will be guided by the aim of the research which is the findings.

c. Data Display

After the data 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 presentations of data use the form of short description chart, among categories, relationship. According to Miles and Huberman, the narrative text is more often to be used to present the data. By the data presentation, it is easier to understand what was happening and plan further work based on what we have understood about it. Furthermore, by Miles and Huberman suggest that in conducting the data display, in addition to narrative text, can be graphics, matrix, network and chart.

d. Conclusion

The First step in analysis of qualitative data is the study by Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusion and verification. Preliminary conclusions

presented were temporary, and were amended if not find the strong evidence to support the next phase of data collection, but if the conclusions set out in the initial stages are supported by evidence and when researcher returned to the field in order to collect the data, the conclusions put a credible conclusion. Conclusion in qualitative research is a new finding that has not previously existed. The findings may be a description or picture of an object that previously dimly light or dark, so that after investigation, it becomes clear so the conclusion of this research can be casual or interactive, or hypothesis or theory.

2. Analysis of Questionnaire

Questionnaire is one of supporting techniques that researcher aims to identify students' feel, opinion, problem, and their situation on process learning English. In this test, the form of questionnaire closed with the alternative answer that chosen by the students. Students chosen only the best answers which were suitable to themselves. Questionnaire needed to be answered honest and correctly by the students. In analyzing the students' response, the writer used formula.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where,

P= Percentage

F= Frequency

N= the Total Number of the Respondents.

The formula of liker scale as follow:

4.1 The skala likert below:

POSITIVE STATEMENT		NEGATIVE STATEMENT	
Category	Score	Category	Score
Always	4	Strongly Never	1
Sometimes	3	Never	2
Never	2	Sometimes	3
Strongly Never (SD)	1	Always	4

The following is rating score of the category:

4.2 Classifying the students response based on the criteria:

NO	Qualification	Interval
1	Very Strong (VS)	81% - 100%
2	Strong(S)	61% – 80%
3	Undedicated(U)	41% – 60%
4	Low (L)	21% – 40%
5	Strongly Low (SL)	0% – 20% ⁵

⁵ Subagyo, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung:Penerbit Alfabeta,2010), p.135.