

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer presents discussion about research design, population and sample, research variable, data sources, technique of data collection, and research instruments.

A. Research Design

According to the background and formulation in the previous chapter, this study was conducted using a quantitative approach. Aliaga and Gunderson (2002), describes quantitative research methods as the explaining of an issue or phenomenon through gathering data in numerical form and analyzing with the aid of mathematical methods in particular statistics. The design used in this research was classified as a survey research. According to Sukamolson (2007) encompasses the use of scientific sampling method with a designed questionnaire to measure a given population's characteristics through the utilization of statistical methods. Creswell (2012) explained the procedures of a survey research which was began by collecting quantitative numbered data using questionnaires or interviews, and then analyzing it to describe trends about responses to questions and to test research questions or hypotheses. The aim of this study was to get the information about the use of oral presentation method in learning English.

Meanwhile, the major focus of this research was classified as a survey research. In this research, a researcher use quantitative research approach to analyze the data. The researcher use survey research and questionnaire as a research instrument. The main focus of the research was

on the students' perception about using oral presentation in learning English at MAN 1 Trenggalek.

B. Population and Sample

Singh (2006) states "Population or universe means, the entire mass of observations, which is the parent group which a sample is to be formed." It can be concluded that population is group of people who become concern of the writer in conducting the study. The population of this study is the second grade students of MAN 1 Trenggalek in the academic year of 2019/2020 who enrolled English subject in the cross interest program. There were thirteen classes in the second grade of MAN 1 Trenggalek.

In this study, the researcher took two classes to be observed by using cluster random sampling. According to McMillan (1996), Cluster sampling involves the random selection of naturally occurring groups or areas and then the selection of individual elements from the chosen groups or areas. Thus, the researcher chose a classroom randomly and that classroom was served as the sample of this research. The sample is from two classes of the second grade of MAN 1 Trenggalek. They are XI IIS-1 class consists of 30 students and XI IIS-3 class consists of 36 students. Therefore, total of the sample is around 66 students.

C. Research Instrument

According to Sugiyono (2015) that research was a process for doing measurement, which needed a good measuring instrument. In research, measuring instruments were generally called as research

instrument. On the other hand, Creswell (2014) said that the research instrument was a tool to collect data that must be valid and reliable, so that the instrument would be a good one to use in the research. In this study, the researcher used questionnaire as the instrument of the research. It based on the statement of Lodico et al (2006) “a survey or questionnaire is the main tool or instrument used to collect data in a descriptive-survey research study”. The use of questionnaire aimed to answer the research questions of this research that were about the students’ perception about the use of oral presentation method and the students’ challenge on it.

The researcher applied one kind of questionnaire; close-ended questionnaire. Creswell (2013) stated that close-ended questionnaire was practical because the researcher did not only create questions, but also provide preset response options to be chosen by the participant. Generally, this questionnaire type used a Likert scale with 5-point scale; strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, and strongly agree. The researcher developed the contents of the questions by adopting and modifying those from journal and theory. In this research, the questionnaire distribution was categorized as an internet-based survey. Cohen et al (2007) was informed that internet-based survey was a type of survey distribution by utilizing the internet platform such as, e-mail or website. In this study, questionnaire would be distributed via Google form.

D. Data Collection Technique

Technique of collecting data was an important step to do in research. According to Nugrahaeni (2018) technique of collecting data was

the technique for collecting the information in order for gathering the research data. Sugiyono (2015) said that data collection was divided into three types; setting, source and technique. Based on the technique, data collection could be conducted by doing an interview, questionnaire, observation or combination of those. In this research, the data was collected from questionnaire distribution. There were several procedures performed by the researcher during this research.

E. Data Analysis Technique

Sugiyono (2015) stated that in quantitative research, data analysis was the activity of data grouping based on the variables and respondents types, processing data for each variable studied and performing calculation for answering the research questions. Technique used for doing the quantitative data analysis was statistics. The researcher used descriptive statistical analysis by searching the data averages (mean) by using SPSS. According to Al-Nouh et al (2015), in Likert scale, close-ended questions data was divided into three levels; low mean rank (1.00 to 2.33), medium mean rank (2.34 to 3.66) and high mean rank (3.67 to 5.00).