**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARH METHOD**

In this chapter contains the research design, the population, sampling and sample, validity and reliability testing, data collecting method and instrument, and the last is data analysis.

1. **Research Design**

The research design used in this research is descriptive quantitative research, and Hadi (1994: 3) stated that in here just describing the situation or condition the object/phenomenon without a view to take some conclusions generally. Prasetyo and Jannah (2008: 42) stated that descriptive research do to give detail image about phenomenon. Suryabrata (2008:75) stated the aim of descriptive research is to make systematical description, factual, and accurate about fact and the characteristic of population.

Based on the definition and descriptions above the researcher conducted descriptive research to know the phenomenon and fact of the students’ difficulties in learning English skill with collect and accumulate the basic data in description way. It means to make description about the difficulties of learning English skill at junior high school so this research is emphasize on trying to find out the students’ difficulties in learning English skill.

1. **Population, Sampling and Sample**
2. **Population**

Population stated by Prasetyo and Jannah (2008: 118) is all of phenomenon that would like to research. Supranto (2007:8) stated that population is a complete collection from a kind of elements but could be differences because their characteristics. Sugiyono (2012: 80) stated that population is the generalization of region that consists of: object./subject that have quality and characteristics those set by the researcher to study and then make it in conclusion. So in this research, the population is the eight grade junior high school in Sumbergempol district in Tulungagung. They are SMP 1 Sumbergempol and SMP 2 Sumbergempol.

Table 3.1. The population the eight’ grader junior high school in Tulungagung district

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Total of Students** |
| SMP 1 Sumbergempol | 350 |
| SMP 2 Sumbergempol | 224 |
| **Total** | **574** |

1. **Sampling**

Sampling stated by Arikunto (2000: 128) is the way used to take sample. In this research the researcher uses probability sampling. Sugiyono (2012: 82) stated that probability sampling is technique to take sample that give a same opportunity for every element (member) of population to chose. There are kinds of probability sampling that are simple random sampling, proportionate stratified random sampling, disproportionate stratified random sampling, cluster sampling (area sampling).

In this research the researcher used proportionate stratified random sampling. The reason of uses this technique because the population is all of eight’ grader in SMP 1 Sumbergempol and SMP 2 Sumbergempol, and each schools have different amount of class. So in order that the sample becomes representative take form each class with same proportion. The procedure taken the sample is using lottery. The reason take this way is simple enough and fair.

1. **Sample**

The amount population of all VIII class both schools is 574 students. In SMP 1 Sumbergempol has 12 class and in SMP 2 Sumbergempol has 10 class. To take the sample according to Arikunto (2010: 112) if the subject is less than 100 peoples suggested to take all of subject. But if the subject more than 100 peoples can take 10-15%, and 20-25% or more. From those population take 20% from the population, so the amount of the sample is 20% x 574 students = 115 students. Because at the eight’ grader in each school has different amount of student, from 115 students will divide on different amount. In SMP 1 Sumbergempol the sample is 350 x 20% = 70 students. In SMP 2 Sumbergempol the sample is 224 x 20% = 45 students. The reason of researcher use 20% is: 1) 574 students impossible to take become sample, 2) in order that each class representative to be sample.

Table 3.2. List of sample in SMP 1 Sumbergempol

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Class** | **Amount** | **Percentage** | **Sample** |
| 1 | VIII A | 21 | 20% | 4 |
| 2 | VIII B | 31 | 20% | 6 |
| 3 | VIII C | 30 | 20% | 6 |
| 4 | VIII D | 30 | 20% | 6 |
| 5 | VIII E | 28 | 20% | 6 |
| 6 | VIII F | 30 | 20% | 6 |
| 7 | VIII G | 30 | 20% | 6 |
| 8 | VIII H | 30 | 20% | 6 |
| 9 | VIII I | 30 | 20% | 6 |
| 10 | VIII J | 30 | 20% | 6 |
| 11 | VIII K | 30 | 20% | 6 |
| 12 | VIII L | 30 | 20% | 6 |
|  | **Total** | **350** |  | **70** |

Table3.3. List of sample in SMP 2 Sumbergempol

| **No** | **Class** | **Amount** | **Percentage** | **Sample** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | VIII A | 23 | 20% | 5 |
| 2 | VIII B | 23 | 20% | 5 |
| 3 | VIII C | 22 | 20% | 4 |
| 4 | VIII D | 22 | 20% | 4 |
| 5 | VIII E | 23 | 20% | 5 |
| 6 | VIII F | 23 | 20% | 5 |
| 7 | VIII G | 23 | 20% | 5 |
| 8 | VIII H | 22 | 20% | 4 |
| 9 | VIII I | 22 | 20% | 4 |
| 10 | VIII J | 22 | 20% | 4 |
|  | Total | 224 |  | 45 |

1. **Validity and Reliability Testing**

For the validation, the researcher tested the questionnaire to the students in same level and uses SPSS to know the questionnaire valid or not. The reliability and validity of this questionnaire used SPSS and the result as follow:

|  |
| --- |
| **3.4 Case Processing Summary** |
|  | N | % |
| Cases | Valid | 36 | 100.0 |
| Excludeda | 0 | .0 |
| Total | 36 | 100.0 |
| a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure. |
| **3.5 Reliability Statistics** |
| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
| .956 | 26 |

In here, the validity and reliability tested together with SPSS. And the procedure used pearson correlation and the researcher looked in Triton PB book about SPSS Terapan Riset Parametrik (2006: 257). The interpretation is:

1. Reliability
	1. In **Case Processing Summary** section looked that the respondent from the population in tryed out this questionnaire are 36 person (N=36) and all of data there is not exclude or deleted from analysis.
	2. In **Reliability** Statistics section looked that the value Cronbach’ Alpha are 0.956 with 26 questions or item. The value of r table to test two tails in level trusty 95% or significance 5% (p=0.05) can be search based on the amount of respondent or N. Because of N=36, so the free degree is N - 2 = 36 – 2 = 34. The r table is 0,339.
	3. Summary: because of the Cronbach’s Alpha = 0,956 and actually bigger than the r table = 0,339, so the questionnaire which try out proved reliable.
2. Validity

**In Item Total Statistics**. The t table score for two tails at degree 95% or significance 5% (p = 0.05) can be search based on the total of respondent or N. because of N=20, so the free degree is N – 2 = 36 – 2 = 34. In distribution table, the score of r table in 34 = 0,339. In **Corrected Item-Total Correlation,** actually all of items have score bigger than r table. Because of the researcher used content validity and based on the explanation with statistic above all of items got valid.

1. **Data Collecting Method and Instrument**

Data collection method stated by Suharsimi and Arikunto (2002: 213) is way that used by researcher to collect the research data. In this research the researcher uses Survey research. In this case the researcher make a same systematic question for many people (in this research the peoples are students as respondent), then the all of answers have got would like to record, processing, and analyzing. The questions are about the student difficulties in English skills.

The tool to get the data is instrument. The basic definition of instrument according to Bungin (2005:94) are; firstly, research instrument placed important position in how and what have to do for getting data in field. Secondly, research instrument is the difficulties section from all of research process. Thirdly, in quantitative research instrument has two functions that are as substitution and supplement. As a substitution instrument take a role as substitute and exactly in questionnaire, and as a supplement instrument just as a complement. In this research the researcher used questionnaire and interview.

Then in this research uses questionnaire method. The question summarized in a questionnaire. Neuman in Prasetyo and Jannah (2008: 143) stated that “Questionnaire is an instrument…that he/she uses to measure variables”. Whereas Sekaran stated “Questionnaire as formulated written set of question to which respondent record their answer, usually within rather closely alternatives”. In this research the researcher make 26 questions in questionnaire. The questions divide to 4 point. First point is in learning reading skill consist of 8 questions, second is in learning speaking skill consist of 8 questions, thirdly in learning writing skill consist of 3 questions, and fourthly in learning listening skill consist of 7 questions. The grille of the questionnaire as follow:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Skill | Indicator | Number |
| Reading | 1. Sensory aspect
2. Perceptual aspect
3. Sequential aspect
4. Experiential aspect
5. Associational aspect
6. Constructive aspect
7. Vocabulary
8. Pronunciation
 | 12345678 |
| Speaking | 1. Fluency
2. Make a sentence
3. Understand the meaning
4. Imitate people
5. Memorize basic sentence
6. Vocabulary and learning aspect
7. Grammar
8. pronunciation
 | 12345678 |
| Writing | 1. vocabulary
2. grammar
3. organize and sequence ideas
 | 123 |
| Listening | 1. volume
2. speed
3. pronunciation
4. vocabulary
5. grammar
 | 1,23,4567 |

The researcher distributed some questionnaire to the students in some school in Sumbergempol district. The students still at the eight’ grade in junior high school. In this research the questionnaire uses close question. Prasetyo and Jannah (2008: 144) stated that ”close question have a some quality, they are easy to answer by respondent, result of answer easy to compare and analyzing between one respondent and other respondent, can use to a sensitive question, and easy to understand”. The types of question are multiple choices.

1. **Data Analysis**

After data were collected, than researcher analyze the data. In this research the researcher uses quantitative data analysis. According to Hadi (1978:57) quantitative data analyze is involves data in form of numerals. Than to analyze the researcher used statistic method. Than the procedure of data analyze statistically are:

1. Editing

Use to control of data that have been collected from student answer of questionnaire.

1. Scoring

Based on the student score, the researcher consider descriptive qualification there is grading of multiple choice questions as follows.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a=4 (always) | c=2 (often) |
| b=3 (Sometimes) | d=1 (never) |

1. Analyzing

In order to be able to present the valid question for measuring the English skill, the writer gives multiple choice questions for the students. Than to analyze according to Amirudin (2001) the percentage of difficulties researcher uses:

P = $\frac{F}{N}$ x 100

Note:

P: The percentage of difficulties in learning English skill

F: Frequency score occurs of difficulties in learning English skill

N: Total of sample