

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter present the research methodology used in this study. It comprises research design, population, sampling and sample, research instrument, technique of collecting data, technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

To get fact of research, the researcher designs their research. Here, research design was used to arrange the setting of the research to get the valid data. According to Ary (2010:43), “Selecting and formulate a problem is one of the most important aspects of doing research in any field. There is no way to do research until a problem is recognized”.

To know the correlation between students’ habit in English conversation and their speech ability at tenth grade of MA Darul Hikmah Tulungagung the researcher used “Correlative Research Analysis” with quantitative approach. Fraenkel and wallen (1996:309), Correlation research describes an existing relationship between variables. Correlation is a bivariate analysis that measures the strength of association between two variables (pearson,kendall,spearman).

The researcher wanted to describe the significant correlation between students’ habit in English conversation and their speech ability at tenth graders of MA Darul Hikmah Tulungagung, the researcher used correlation research in order to get data.

B. Population, Sampling, and Sample

1. Population

Population is defined as all elements, individuals, or units that meet the selection criteria for a group to be studied. According to Suharmini Arikunto (2007), he said that population as the all object or subject that becomes the area of the research. In this research, the researcher took the population of tenth graders students' at MA Darul Hikmah Tulungagung. The populations of tenth grade students of MA Darul Hikmah Tulungagung are 150 students, consist of 4 classes.

2. Sampling

Sampling is the process that used to selecting the sample. Fraenkel, et al (2012: 91) said that sampling was the selection of the sample of individuals who will participate (be observed or questioned). It purposes to get information about a population. Sampling is very important way to obtain a group of a subject who will be representative of the large population or will give specific information needed.

According to Sugiono (2014: 119), technique of sampling was divided into two group, they are *Probability Sampling and Non-Probability Sampling*. Both of them each were still elaborated into some other kinds of sampling. Probability Sampling involves simple random sampling, stratified random sampling and cluster sampling.

Non-Probability sampling involves systematic sampling, quota sampling, and indicated sampling, purposive sampling, saturated sampling, and snowball sampling.

In this research would be use *Cluster Random Sampling* which belonged to probability sampling. It means the researcher choose a group that exists in the population at random. The populations of tenth grade students of MA Darul Hikmah Tulungagung are 150 students, consist of 4 classes and researcher decides 1 class as sample. The researcher gives number 1 until 4 in the papers suitable a total of classes and cluster random sampling is done by lottery. The researcher used the cluster random sampling because the group in the population had the homogenous characteristic.

3. Sample

Selected of the sample is very important step in conducting a research study. Sample is part of a population. Sample was a small portion of population. According to Lodico, et al (2006: 143), “A sample is a smaller group selected from a large population (in this case, a realistic population) that is representative of the large population”. It means that sample was a representative part of population that taken to represent the research.

The aimed of doing sample is to give illustrate about population which inspected. Sugiyono (2008) give explanation that

sample is a part of amount or characteristic which having by population. The number of sample for this research would automatically be less than the population. The researcher investigated the tenth students only. The researcher chooses 35 students from X A IPA class picked as the sample who were widely spread from the 4 classes of tenth grade students.

C. Variable

Every research question must have a clear variable in order to give a data sketch and what kind of information needed. The variable in this study are students' habit in English conversation and their speech ability. Both of them are independent variables because those are connected indirectly or it can be called them as systematical associative correlation.

D. Data and Data Source

1. Data

Data is important factor in a research. It is needed by researcher to solve problem in his/her investigation. Data is some information about the research object that is gotten in research field (Bingis, 2008:119). It means that data is all information needed by researcher to find the answer of the research problems. Data come from the habit in English conversation related from questionnaire and speech ability score.

In short, to support needed data, in this study researcher needed to get data deal with the frequency of habit in English conversation of MA Darul Hikmah Tulungagung and about their speech ability.

2. Data Source

Data source is the subject of research from where the data can be obtained. Arikunto, (2010:172) say that the data source can be classified into three source which are person, place, and paper. Bungin (2008:122) state that the primary data is data which are collected directly from the first data source in the field or research object.

In this research, the quantities data are taken from the result of the test. It means that data source of this research were the tenth graders of students MA Darul Hikmah Tulungagung.

E. Research Instrument

In this research, instrument very important in order to measure the involved variable. According to Sugiyono (2014: 148), research instrument was defined as tool (s) to measure the nature or social phenomena being observe. Research instrument had purpose for getting the data to prove the theory.

In this case, the researcher uses questionnaires and documentation score. While the instrument were questionnaires sheet and the documentation score list of value students' speech ability from the teacher.

1. Questionnaires

In this research, the researcher use the questionnaires to the students aimed to know their conversation habit score. Questionnaire is a list of questions that is given to the subject of a research that usually forms in written. According to Arikunto (2010:195) said that there are two kind of questionnaire based on the way in answering that are opened questionnaire and closed questionnaire in which opened questionnaire gives opportunities to the respondents to answer the questions using their own words, but closed questionnaire serves the answer, thus the respondent just need to choose one of the available option. Researcher used closed questionnaire in which the questions in the questionnaire were written in Bahasa Indonesia. It is make students easier to answer the questions. Each questions consist of 4 (four) options of the answer: selalu, sering, kadang-kadang, tidak pernah. In this research, there are 20 questionnaires in the form of multiple choices. All questions would present their habit in English conversation.

The questionnaire using Likert Scale. Likert's scale is used four item to measure attitude, opinion, perception based on the certain object or phenomena. The indicators of the questionnaire as follows:

- a. Score 5 for item A = Always (Selalu)
- b. Score 4 for item B = Often (Sering)

- c. Score 3 for item C = Sometimes (Kadang-kadang)
- d. Score 2 for item D = Never (Tidak pernah)

Based on the standard above, the highest score is 100 and lowest score is 40. The students were given a questionnaire on January, 19th 2017, in which the researcher came to class to give the questionnaire.

2. Documentation of value test

Besides the questionnaire in getting the data of students' conversation habit, the researcher also used documentation of value test, but the test is taken from speech test by the teacher. The documentation of value test here was used to get the data of students' speech ability. A test is a set of stimuli presented to an individual in order to elicit despondences on basic of which a numerical score can be assigned (Ary, 2002: 216). While Arikunto (2006: 150) states that test is a series of question, exercise or other means which is to measure the skills, intelligent of knowledge, ability or talent of an individual or a group of people.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded that test is a method of data collection to measure their ability in speech order to be analyzed. Here, the researcher used score test of speech practice as a data of students speech ability. In order words, it is used to measure someone ability in mastering certain knowledge after having learning course.

F. Technique of Data Collecting

The purpose of this research is to measure the correlation between conversation habit in English and speech ability. In this case, the researcher used statistic method. Therefore, in this research used correlative research to analyze the data. Statistical techniques for determining relationship between pairs of score known as correlative procedures (Ary, 2002:143).

In this research, all data are gained from the result of the questionnaire and documentation score are in the form of number. The techniques used in collecting data include non test the form of conversation habit questionnaires and speech documentation that used to measure speech ability score of the students' of tenth graders of MA Darul Hikmah Tulungagung..

G. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher used statistical method as a technique to analyze the data, because this research has purpose to measure the correlation between students' habit in English conversation and their speech ability. Data analysis was useful activity and need accurately. Data analysis was technique to analyze the data. All data were gain from the result of documentation and questionnaires in the form of number. In this research, researcher applied Bivariate Correlation Analysis by using Spearman Rank SPSS. The reason is the data obtained from the two variables (questionnaire of English conversation habit and speech

documentation) were expressed in term of quantitative scores and the data belong to non parametric.

The tabulating the questionnaire and the ability from score of each variable can classification into some level:

- a. 90-100 = Very Good
- b. 80-89 = Good
- c. 70-79 = Fair
- d. 50-69 = Low
- e. 0-49 = Very low

In this case, the researcher used SPSS to get the data of correlation coefficient value (r) of the two variables. The researcher would give simple interpretation of the index correlation number. The correlation tested at the interpretation below:

Interpretation Table of the Value r according Arikunto (2010:319)

| The value of " r " | Interpretation |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Between 0,80 up to 1,0 | High |
| Between 0,60 up to 0,79 | Fair |
| Between 0,40 up to 0,59 | A bit low |
| Between 0,20 up to 0,39 | Low |
| Between 0,000 up to 0,19 | Very low (there is no correlation) |

