CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the description and discussion about the research methodology will be employed in this study. The discussion includes the research design, population, population, research instrument, validity, data collecting method, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is the set of methods and procedures used in collecting and analyzing the research. In this research, the researcher uses descriptive quantitative with descriptive survey approach. According to Cohen and Nomion (1982) survey gathers data at a particular point in time with the intention of describing the nature of existing conditions, identifying standards against which existing condition can be compared, and determining the relationships that exist between specific events. This research uses descriptive survey because to describe the nature of existing conditions. In this research is to describe the conditions about the students problem on speaking skill.

Quantification is defined as a numerical method of describing information or a result of a study and it deals with a mathematical calculation to analyze the data and to search out for the results" (Creswell, 2013:18). As a quantitative approach, this research described numbers of percentages of the students' speaking problems at SMP Islam Darussalam Dongko. The numbers

are describe in the form of table and description to simplify the description. The quantitative description also describe about the validity of the students' speaking problem from the teacher and the description about the teacher do to solve the problem.

B. Population

Population is the general area consist of object and subject with a certain quantity and characteristic which is determined by the researcher to study and conclude. Population can be people, the quantity of object or subject that will be learnt, and the characteristics of the subject or object. In this research, the researcher used people as a population. The population in this research is all of students at SMP Islam Darussalam Dongko and 3 English teachers to get more information about the students condition in speaking problem and the problem solving. The total populations are 9 class 217 students. See the following table:

Table 3.1

No.	Class	Total Students
1.	VII A	20
2.	VII B	20
3.	VII C	19
4.	VIII A	20
5.	VIII B	23
6.	VIII C	21
7.	IX A	32
8.	IX B	28
9.	IX C	34
TOTAL STUDENTS		**217**

C. Research Instrument

The instrument that used in this research are questionnaire and interview. The first instrument is questionnaire. Questionnaire was distributed to all students at SMP Islam Darussalam Dongko. Questionnaire that used is checklist questionnaire. The students only give check to the column that provided. The questionnaire consist of 17 questions about speaking problems. For inhibitions there are 6 questions, nothing to say there are 5 questions, low or uneven participation there are 2 questions, and 4 questions for mother tongue use. There are three choices that must be chose by students, never, sometimes, or often.

The second research instrument is interview. Interview is a flexible tool for data collection, enabling multi-sensory channels to be used; verbal, non-verbal, spoken and heard (Cohen et al:2007). There are three kinds of interview; free or unguided interview, guided interview, and free guided interview. In this research, the researcher used guided interview, it's mean that the interviewer prepare the set of questions before conduct the interview. The aim of interview is to get more valid data from the questionnaire and to get the information about what the teacher do to solve the students' speaking problems. This interview is conducted to the English teacher at SMP Islam Darussalam Dongko. There are three English Teachers at SMP Islam Darussalam Dongko and all of teachers were interviewed.

D. Validity Instrument

Validity in this research used content validity, because the aims of this research is to investigate the students' speaking problem and to investigate what the teacher do to solve the students' problems.

This instrument departed from Blue Print, where the Blue Print is what will make up the formation of an instrument. First, determine the construct validity, namely by mentioning definition of students' speaking problem. The second is the dimension that is the kind of speaking problems by Penny Ur that as a focused of the research. The third was sub-dimension contents more detailed explanation about the kinds of speaking problems. Then, make questions for the questionnaire and interview that suitable with dimension and sub dimension.

Test the validity of the questionnaire by viewing the material criterion of validity, the right to use words and language. Questions used in accordance with the theories and the questions is not confusing. This test instrument validated by the expert judgment from lecturers before the questionnaire is tested to class. The Expert judgment validated what to be revised and added until the questionnaire ready to distribute to the students.

E. Data Collecting Method

The researcher collected the data by distributing the questionnaire about speaking problems to all students at SMP Islam Darussalam Dongko on Saturday, 8 April 2017. The researcher entered to 9 classes and explained to

the students how to fulfill the questionnaire. After all questionnaire collected, the researcher accounting how many percent students that answered never, sometimes, and often for each questions.

After getting the data from questionnaire, the researcher conducted interview to get the information about the speaking problems is really happened on the class that the teacher teach or not and to get the information about what the teacher do to solve the students' speaking problem. The questions for interview is based on the percentage data that got from questionnaire.

F. Data Analysis

In applying descriptive quantitative technique, the researcher analyzed the ordinal data to find out about the percentage of the students' speaking problem at SMP Islam Darussalam Dongko.

In order to analyze the data, the researcher used computer software for statistical analysis, which was Microsoft Excel to calculate the result in the form of percentage and chart.

Percentage Data:

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

Notes:

F = number of students voters

N = total students

For the analyzing the data from the interview, the researcher make a summary of the data from three informants. After all the data from questionnaire and interview are collected, the researcher make a conclusion that related to the theory.