

## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METODOLOGY**

### **3.1. Research Method**

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method in this research. According to Sugiyono (2016:8), qualitative research method are often referred to as naturalistic research method because the research is carried out in natural condition or natural setting, also referred as ethnographic method because at first this method was used more for research in cultural anthropology, than referred to as qualitative method because the data and analysis were more qualitative.

Meanwhile, Moleong (2017:6) state that qualitative research is the research that purpose for understanding the phenomenon about thing that experienced by subject of the research such as behaviourism, perception, motivation, action, and other. Qualitative research usually are done holistically and described in the form of words, in a special scientific context and by utilizing various scientific methods.

Based on the two explanations above the researcher has concluded that qualitative research is the research method that naturalistic because done as scientific and utilizing various scientific methods and presented by means of descriptions in the form of words. In this research the researcher used descriptive method. Descriptive method means that the data is in the form or group of words or description. The data of the research contained the description about barriers of speaking English for English foreign language learners at the fourth semester of

English education study program in Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Kotabumi academic year 2018/2019.

### **3.2. Place of the Research**

This research has been conducted at the fourth semester of English education study program in Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Kotabumi. Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Kotabumi is one of the college in North Lampung, it is located in Hasan Kepala Ratu street number 1052 Sindang Sari, Kotabumi, North Lampung.

### **3.3. Data Resource**

Data resource is a subject of where the data can be obtained. In this research the data have been taken from the learners. The researcher has chosen the learners at the fourth semester of English education study program in Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Kotabumi academic year 2018/2019. The researcher chooses the fourth semester because as explained in background of the problem, the fourth semester have passed several subject that related to speaking subject such as English Speaking Basic, English Fluency, Advance Speaking, and Public Speaking as the top level in speaking subject. In the Public Speaking subject are there still barrier in learning English especially in speaking skill.

**TABEL 1**  
**THE NUMBER OF LEARNERS AT THE FOURTH SEMESTER OF**  
**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM**

No.	Class	Time	The number of learners
1.	A	08.00 am	27
2.	B	10.00 am	27

At the fourth semester of English education study program in Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Kotabumi academic year 2018/2019 there are two classes A and B with the total 27 learners from each class. The researcher has considered that both of these classes, class A has been chosen as the subject of the research. Theoretically, class A fresher than class B because Public Speaking subject occurs at the first hour around 08.00 am, the learners still fresh not distracted by anything else so data can be obtained more easily. Sugiyono (2016:274) state that data which collected in the morning when the informant was fresh, not much trouble yet, will give data that more valid and credible.

Meanwhile, the researcher used snowball sampling technique to get the information and data which is needed by the researcher. Snowball sampling is sampling technique for data resource, which was initially small in number and gradually become large, like a snowball that kept rolling until the data obtained was fulfilled (Sugiyono, 2016:219). For starting the research, the researcher would take two learners as the data resource based on the questionnaire result that allotted. The researcher picked the learners who have lot of factors barrier in learning speaking English. If two learners have not fulfilled the information which is needed by the researcher, so the researcher would take two learners more, then total of data resource is four learners. While, if the data which is needed by the

researcher has not enough yet, the researcher would take two learners more, so the data resource would be six and so forth until the data and information have been full and researcher thinks enough because there is no more information from respondent. If the data which has collected at least three times with same information from different data resource, so interview will stop and no more learners as data resource.

### **3.4. Research Instrument**

Arikunto (2010:192) explained that instrument of research is a tool or facility that used by researcher in collecting data. In this research, the research instrument use non-test research. The researcher uses two instruments in this research namely the researcher himself and interview.

#### **1. Researcher**

According to Sugiyono (2016:223), “In the qualitative research the main instrument is the researcher himself”. In addition, Moleong (2017:168) state that the researcher as the main instrument because the researcher as the planner, implementer of the data collection, analyzer, interpreter of the data, and in the end the researcher as the pioneer of his research result. The researcher will collect the data by using some ways and the ability on collecting and organizing data or information will determine the quality of this research.

#### **2. Interview**

In this research the researcher uses semi-structure interview. Sugiyono (2016:233) state that semi-structure interview is kind of in-dept interview. Semi-

structure interview is freer than structure interview, the purpose of this interview to find out the problems as wider. However, semi structure interview is the interview where the researcher prepares about the question only, but not for the answer, then the subject of the research will answer the question based on their knowledge (Setiyadi, 2006:244). For preparing the interview the research has prepared the questions which related to the aspects of the barrier in learning speaking English.

**TABEL 2**  
**THE SPECIFICATION OF QUESTION IN LEARNER'S INTERVIEW**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Subcategory</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Item</b>
Barriers	Internal	1. Motivation	Learner not like English so much	1
		2. Nothing to Say	- Lack vocabulary	11
			- Incorrect pronunciation	10
			- Low in mastering English grammar	9
		3. Shyness	- Fear of mistake	13
			- Nervousness	14
	- Fear of criticism	15		
	4. Mother Tongue	- The target language more difficult to used	3	
		- Not supplied linguistic ability for discussing in English language	16	
	5. Age	Speaking English under the age of puberty	2	
6. Identity and language ego	Learner's attitude of the target language	4		
External	1. Teacher Factors	- Teacher's English strategy focus on speaking demands and interest of the learners	8	
	2. Learners Autonomy	Learners must be ready to the target language both outside and inside classroom	7	

		3. School Factors	- Making a suitable classroom hours - Large Class - School facilities have been fulfilled	12 6 17
		4. Environment Factors	Habit to speak English	5

### 3.5. Data Collecting Technique

Data collecting technique is the most strategy step in the research, because the main of the research is getting the data (Sugiyono, 2016:224). In this research, to collect the data the researcher has been used interview technique. In this research the researcher was interviewed the learners. In the interview the researcher uses a tape recorder for helping the researcher to collect the data. Tape recorder will be used to record all conversation with data sources and to help the researcher to analyze the result of interview and included in the transcript of interview. In conducting of the interview the researcher used a cell phone to record the result of interview. The cell phone that used by researcher is type of OPPO A3s, model CPH1853, version colorOS V5.2.1, version android 8.1.0, processor qualcomm SDM450 Eight core, with capacity Random Access Memory (RAM) 2,00 GB, and total internal memory 16,00 GB, beside that it will be added by external memory type SanDisk Ultra with capacity 16,00 GB serial number 8401DRAL304D.

Meanwhile, the interviewees' answer have been recorded in the cell phone and the recorder hidden in order look more natural than the interviewee feel more comfortable, because usually the learners feel nervous when they look recorder as consequence their answer to be mannered do not natural. The recorder has been

used by the researcher for helping to analyze interview data. The results of the interview recording have been transcribed into interview script.

### **3.6. Testing Validity and Reliability of the Data**

In this research, the researcher used two ways to test validity and reliability of the data. To increase the validity level in qualitative research, the researcher used triangulation and expert judgment.

#### **1. Triangulation**

Triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data that use something else (Moleong, 2017:330). In addition, Sugiyono (2016:273) triangulation in credibility testing is defined as checking data from various source, technique, and times.. The researcher used two methods, those are questionnaire and interview. Firstly the researcher shared questionnaire in class A for getting subjects of the research and then subjects of the research (informant) who gotten by questionnaire will be checked by interview.

#### **2. Expert Judgment**

Expert supported the validity and reliability of the research instrument. They gave suggestion or advice the emphasized the appropriate research instrument to collect the data.

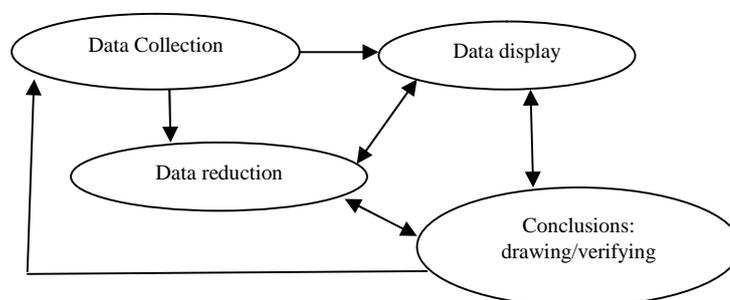
**TABLE 3**  
**VALIDATOR INSTRUMENT**

No.	Validator's Name	Job Position
1.	Dr. Sumarno, M.Pd.	Researcher's first advisor
2.	Elis Susanti, S.Pd.,M.Pd.	Researcher's second advisor

Dr. Sumarno, M.Pd. and Mrs. Elis Susanti, S.Pd.,M.Pd. were chosen as validator because the researcher consider that both of the advisors above as expert who versed in exploring research instrument.

### 3.7.Data Analysis

Emzir (2014:85) state that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling the obtain interview, field note, and other materials that have been collected to increase the understanding about the materials and it is finding can inform others. In this research, to know the barriers of speaking English for English foreign language learners at the fourth semester of English education study program in Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Kotabumi, the researcher have been used method by Miles and Huberman. There are three stages in analyzing of qualitative data, that are:



**Picture 1**  
**Components of data analysis (interactive model)**

### 1. Data reduction

The data that gotten in the field is so much, so it should be noted thoroughly and detail because more long time the researcher in the field, the data will be lot, complex, and complicated. Then, the data should be analyzed through data reduction. Reducing data means summarizing, choose the main things, focus on the important things, and looked for the theme and patterns (Sugiyono, 2016:247). In addition, Emzir (2014:129), states data reduction are refers to process of sorting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transformation. Based on the explanation above then in this activity, the researcher collected all of the data which is gotten in the field, and then the researcher reduced the data with resume, choice and focus on important thing to find theme and pattern of the problems.

### 2. Data display

After reduced the data then the next activity is display of the data. Data have been displayed base on the data reduction result. By displaying data it will make easier to understand what is happening, plan further work based on what has been understood (Sugiyono, 2016:249). According to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono “the most frequents form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text”. Furthermore, in this research after the researcher reduces the data then next the researcher displayed the data in narrative text form. In addition, for displaying the data researcher not mentioned respondent names, the researcher just uses initial names of respondent in order that respondent not shy and the data can be gotten with easily.

### 3. Conclusion drawing/ verification

In this step in analyzing of qualitative data according to Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2016:252) is conclusion drawing and verification. The conclusion in qualitative research may be able to answer the formulation of the problem that formulated early, but maybe not, because as has been stated that problem and formulation of the problem in qualitative research is still tentative and will develop after research in the field. From this explanation, the researcher has applied this technique to describe and analyze data from the result or research about speaking barriers in learners of English as a foreign language at the fourth semester in Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Muhammadiyah Kotabumi academic year 2018/2019.