

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Design

In order to fully understand a phenomenon that occurred in a research subject's behavior, perception, motivation, implementation, evaluation, etc., Moleong (2007, p.6) defined qualitative research as a study that used contextual language processed according to certain research methodologies. According to Creswell (2012, p.58) Qualitative research is additionally defined as an unfolding model that takes place in a natural setting and enables the researcher to generate a level of depth from a high level of involvement in the actual events.

This study used a qualitative descriptive design. The researcher had designed a study on the analysis of student difficulties in speaking skills carried out on sixth semester students of the Muhammadiyah University Kotabumi English Education Study Program for the academic year 2021/2022.

3.2 Place of the Research

The process of choosing a large group of participants for a study, such as how those persons were chosen, is the subject of the research (1991, p.119). The participants in this study had sixth-semester English majors at Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi, specifically after they have gone through the public speaking training process. A class of roughly 32 students had been chosen by the researcher, and the researcher selected six of those students to serve as a

sample. Selected students had observed by researcher, assessing aspects experiences gained during learning, and what results were obtained.

3.3 Research Instruments

The meaning of the instrument is an important thing that must be considered in conducting research. The type of instrument in this study, the researcher will use interviews to collect data. Researchers will use open-ended questions.

- Interview

Researcher held face-to-face meetings with students to be interviewed. The interview technique is semi-structured, and the purpose of this interview is to determine problems and strategies for more open public speaking, where students are asked to give their opinions and ideas regarding public speaking.

The topic of interview can be described as follow:

TABLE 1
SPECIFICATION OF INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Variable	Aspect	Indicators	Item
Students' Difficulties In Speaking Skills	Psychological Problem	Fear of Mistake	1
		Feel anxiety	2
		Shyness	5
		Lack of Motivation	4
	Linguistic Problem	Lack of Confident	7
		Lack of Grammar	3
		Lack of pronunciation	6
		Lack of Vocabulary	8

Source : Adopted (as cited in angraini, 2021, p.31)

3.4 Procedure of Data Collection

The method a researcher used to gather the data required for a research project is sometimes referred to as a data collection technique. (2012), Cresswell (2012, p.297-298) The necessity of gathering data was explained, and information was obtained by observation, a questionnaire, and interviews.

Data collection is crucial to the research process. It's because gathering data is essential to a successful study project. For the purpose of providing more accurate data, the researcher takes pictures. The researcher employed interviews as one of the qualitative data collection approaches in this study.

The data collection procedure is as follows:

1. First, the researcher asked permission from the Department of English, Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi to conduct research on campus.
2. Second, the researcher started looking for students to be interviewed
3. Third, the researcher then selects 6 of the students in the class to be interviewed.
4. Fourth, the researcher then checked the results of the interview.
5. Fifth, the researcher made a group discussion that aims to collect students who will be selected.
6. Sixth, the researcher collects students to start the research.
7. Seventh, the researcher asked several questions related to public speaking which were then given to the students to be answered.
8. Eighth, the researcher got information from the students about their abilities and difficulties in public speaking and important points from the information that the researcher got.

9. The final step is to analyze the of the difficulty experienced by students when speaking in public.

3.5 Plan of Testing Vaidity and Reliability of the Instrument

The findings of any type of research must be validated in order to influence the conclusions and analysis. Triangulation is a method academics use to validate data. Sugiyono (2012, p. 273) describes triangulation as a qualitative cross validation that satisfies the criteria for sufficient data. This strategy aims to improve data collecting and provide more accurate study outcomes. This study used a triangulation strategy. The researcher used open-ended questions in the study's interviews to gather information, which was then compared to support the findings of several interviews with subjects and interviews with the lecturer.

1. Triangulation

According to Wiesma in Sugiyono (2012:273) triangulation is qualitative cross validation which assesses the sufficient data according to the multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures. The function of this method is to enrich the data collected and to help the researcher in making conclusion to be more accurate. Sugiyono (2012:271) defined one kind of triangulation, namely triangulation of source, triangulation of time and triangulation of technique. However, the research used triangulation of technique. Cohen and Manion in Setiyadi (2006:32) stated that triangulation of technique is when the researcher uses two or more different methods to collect

the data. In this research, researcher used two methods; they are lecturer's documents and interviewing the subject of the research.

2. Expert judgment

Experts support the validity and reliability of research instruments. They provide advice or advice emphasizing appropriate research instrument for collecting data. Therefore, researchers use one data collection techniques in public speaking difficulties of sixth semester students educational study programs such as interviews. So, researchers use this technique to collect data on students' difficulties in public speaking in the sixth semester English study program students.

The researcher requested the validity of English language education lecturer who were authorities in their domains to verify that the study's instrument could located research material or data. The researcher requested validation from two lecturers: validator 1 was an advisor and validator 2 was English lecturer.

TABLE 2
VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF THE RESEARCH

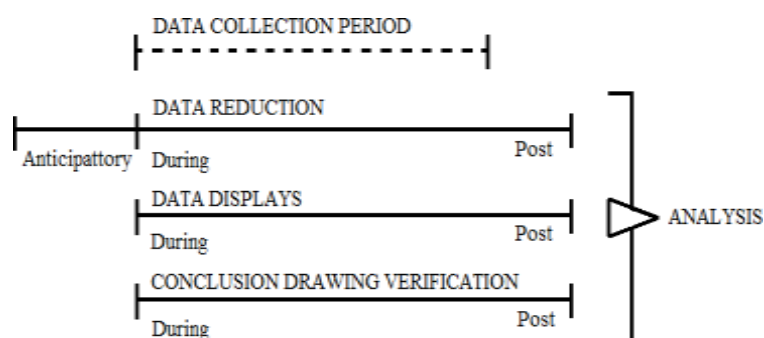
No	Validator	Job Position
1	Elis Susanti, S.Pd., M.Pd.	Advisor (Validator 1)
2	Dewi Sartipa S.Pd., M.Pd., BI.	English Lecturer (Validator 2)

Because Validator 1 and Validator 2 were experts with experience in evaluating research instruments, Mrs Elis Susanti, S.Pd, M.Pd, and Dewi Sartipa S.Pd., M.Pd., BI. were seleted as the validators for this research instrument. After received validation or permissiom from two validators, the instrument was used. An interview with a list of questions that fit the problem

being sought after and could be used as research indicators served as the testing instrument.

3.6 Data Analysis

In qualitative research, data analysis techniques were obtained through various sources. Bogdan (as cited in Sugiyono 2013, p.244) stated that data analysis is the process of systematically compiling data in the form of interviews, field notes, and other materials, so that they can be informed to others and easy to understand. The researcher proceeded to the next step, which was data analysis after the acquisition and collecting the data. So in this research, researcher used data analysis models of Miles and Huberman. Activities in this data analysis used data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing / verification.



1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is data obtained from the results of summarizing the main points, focusing on the important points, then looking for themes and patterns. To simplify research materials, researchers decide whether to emphasize, simplify, or omit information from interviews and transcripts. In this study, the

information obtained through interviews was converted into written transcripts. The transcript is then checked to identify statements that indicate whether or not you have difficulty speaking in public. So, after collecting the data, the researcher reduced the pale English students.

2. Data Display

Display data is data that describes brief relationships, charts, and relationships between categories. Organize and condense data to help draw conclusions. Then the current analysis step is displayed. Researcher discussed and quickly detailing how the data was reduced during this stage. The researcher displays data to identify data from students' speech in the Public Speaking class. Put it in the appropriate category as defined then display it in the form of the results of the interview conducted in a narrative form.

3. Drawing Conclusions/Verification

Drawing conclusions in qualitative research is drawing conclusions and verifying the data obtained. The researcher draws conclusions about students' difficulties when speaking in public using English after analyzing the data. There are three steps in reporting the results of qualitative research. The first data reduction will be summarized by the way the researcher chooses to focus on the things that are the goal of the problem.