

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Method

The research was categorized as qualitative research. Creswell (2012, p.32) said that qualitative research is handled for explore and understand the meaning individual or group for social humans problems. It can be written or spoken data that is got from observation a person or behavior categories and patterns of research. Also Sugiyono (2016, p.13) defines that qualitative research method is a method of the research that is more emphasis in meaning, inductive, conducted on natural object condition and used word and sentences to present the source of data. In addition Moleong (2017, p.6) states that qualitative research that intends to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subject such has behavior, perception, motivation, action, and also holistically, and by means of description in the form words and language, on a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods.

Sugiyono (2016, p.215) explained that in qualitative research analyzing from three factors they are place, actors, and activity, and it is called social situation. Based on this research the place of social situation was in Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi Lampung, students as a actors and their activities to find out what were the strategies when their talking between student and other students.

3.2. Data Source

Arikunto (2010, p. 172) said that research data sources are the subjects where the data are collected. In this research the data was taken from the students. The data sources in this study was be taken from the third semester students of the English education at Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University, North Lampung. The number of students interviewed is six students, consisting of the two students with the lowest scores,two students with medium score and two students with the highest scores at listening comprehension at the third semester. The reason for selecting students with the highest,medium and low was due to time constraints, actually, the highest score was more than two, the average score was more than two and the lowest score was more than two, but due to time constraints, each of the highest, medium and low scores was taken as two each, and the researcher concluded that the student qualify for interview. They have a lowest and highest ability which was in listening subjects and have the ability to speak above the average of other students

3.3. Research Instrument

Research instrument is a tool used by the researcher to measure the variable. Arikunto (2010, p.203) said that research instrument is a tool to collected the data in order to make the work easier and get a good result. The instrument that was applied in this research were interview and documentation.

Types of Qualitative Research Instruments

According to Arikunto, research instruments are the tools and facilities used by researchers in the data collection process to make the work easier and the results to be better, more accurate, complete and consistent so that the research carried out is easier to process. In qualitative research there are several research instruments that are unique in nature, some of which are not found in research using other methods. For example, in quantitative research.

In general, there are around 6 (six) types of instruments in qualitative research and the following is an explanation:

1. Researcher

The first and main research instrument in qualitative research is the researcher. Without researchers, research will not run because there is no party who determines the topic, main focus, and collects data. Researchers are tasked with determining the main focus or research topic based on their subjective thoughts. Then the task is to collect research data and then analyze it and draw conclusions as a result of the research.

2. Interview Guide

The second instrument is an interview guide, which is a piece of writing that contains details of the interview activities that the researcher will carry out to obtain data. This guide contains information on resource data and a list of questions asked. The interview guide is the researcher's guide in carrying out the research and is not given to the interviewee. Because the resource person simply answers the questions asked by the researcher to maintain the truth or validity of what is conveyed.

3. Questionnaire

Qualitative research instruments can also be in the form of research questionnaires or questionnaires. The questionnaire itself can be said to be the most commonly used instrument for collecting research data. Because it's easy, simple and practical. Through questionnaires, researchers can obtain data without having to meet face to face with sources. Because it can be shared online. The questionnaire itself is prepared in the form of a list of questions complete with answers. Questionnaires are usually used for questions that contain personal assessments from sources. For example, level of satisfaction, assessment of the quality of a product or program, and the like.

4. Stationery

The next research instrument is writing tools, including books or paper and pens or pencils. Its function is to be a medium for researchers to record important things or data while making observations.

Even though we are now in the digital era, not all locations where data is collected support researchers carrying electronic devices. Apart from that, taking notes manually sometimes feels easier to do.

5. Record Tool

The next qualitative research instrument is a recording tool, as the name suggests, this tool is used to record events and interview results. Usually in the form of voice recordings, you can use the recording feature on your smartphone.

The most practical is voice recording, because the device can be placed anywhere without needing to make settings. However, recording devices can also be in video form.

6. Documents

Lastly are documents which can also be called literature. So, in qualitative research there is a data collection process by means of literature study. This means that researchers read a number of documents to obtain data related to the research object. Literature studies are usually carried out to deepen what is being researched so that you can explain it in detail in a research report. Apart from that, it can be used as a comparison, does the data in the field match the data in a document.

Research instruments are tools used to collect data to make work easier and obtain good results, and from the types of instruments above. The instruments used in this research were interviews and documentation.

TABLE 1
SPECIFICATION OF STUDENTS DIFFICULTIES LEARNING
LISTENING COMPREHENSION INTERVIEW

Categories	Aspect	Indicator	Item Number
Students	Pronunciation	Condition where students have problem unclear pronunciation	1
	Speed rapidity	Condition where students have problem of the speed, and also because of the sound factor from outside	2
	Insuficent Vocabulary	Condition where students have problem of their lack of vocabulary or unfamiliar word	3
	Speakers" accent	Condition where students have prbolem of listening a British accent, Australian accent. So far, the accent that they are familiar with is American accent	4

Categories	Aspect	Indicator	Item Number
Difficulties In Learning Listening Comprehension	Lack of concentration	Condition where students have problem above, loss of concentration when falling behind while listening caused by a language that is not understood	5
	Anxiety	Condition where students have probolem above,the negative feeling of learning second language	6
	Bad quality of recording	Condition where students have probolem above, bad recording will produce unclear sounds and the listeners cannot get clear meaning	7

3.4. Data Collecting Technique

In this research, the researcher used structure interview and documents as the collected technique is source of qualitative data.

1. Interview

Structure interview is one of common ways use to collect the data in qualitative research. To support the semi structure interview data, the researcher applied audio video recorder. Recorder is one audiovisual instruments in qualitative research. Creswell (2012, p.224) audiovisual material is imaged or sounds that help researcher to understand the phenomena under the research. The researcher used recorder to help analyzes semi structured interview data into interview script.

Sugeng (2004, p.77) divides learning strategies into two major parts : direct and indirect. Direct strategies are further broken down into three : memory, cognitive and compensation. Indirect are divided into three : metacognitive, affective, and social. The researcher will use semi structure interview with open

ended question. To support the semi structure interview data and make easier in analyzing, the researcher use voice record by using mobile-phone type Vivo Y12, android version with the capacity Random Access Memory (RAM) 3GB. Voice record as audiovisual instruments for students interviewed and the recorder is hidden in order to look more natural then interview feel comfortable. The step of collecting data is by interviewed the question given by the researcher, then students answer the question given about learning speaking strategies when learning English. Interview is conducted one by one.

2. Documents

The documentation will go to get the data dealing with the kind of difficulties in listening comprehension at the third semester students of English education. Artini (2010, P.43) said that documentation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research and the purpose is to find out what are the dominant of difficulties faced by the students in listening comprehension.

In this research, this research used documentation, the researcher sat down in the front seat during the lecturer give the material listening comprehension. The methods to collect the data during take the documentation is by taking the results of at mid semester scores at third semester students academic year 2022/2023. Thus, by conducting the documentation the researcher got the data accurately since the researcher could seen the true phenomenon that happened in the classroom.

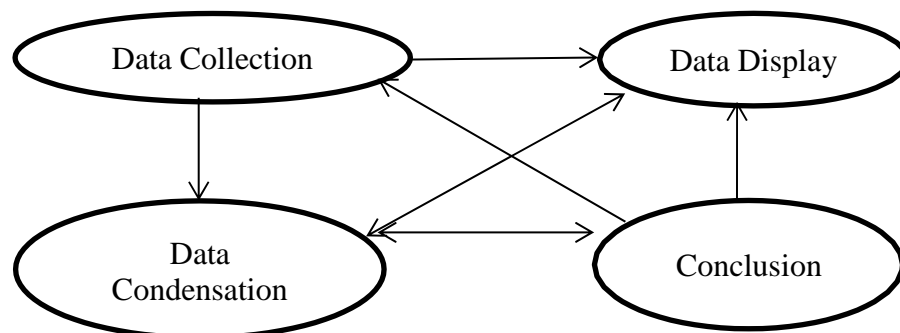
3.5. Plan of Testing Validity and Reliability of the Data

Validating the result of this study is important in all type of research to influence findings and analysis. The researcher used triangulation to validate of

the data. Sugiyono (2012, p.273) said that triangulation is qualitative cross validation that satisfies sufficient data. The function of this method is to enrich the data to collected and assist research making conclusion to be more accurate. In this research applied triangulation techniques. In this study, researcher used two method; they were questionnaire and semi structure interview research subject. The first method was interview, the researcher used open ended question to interview the students. The second method was questionnaire, the researcher used open ended question to get the data from the students. Both of the data gotten from interview and questionnaire was be compared to strengthen the findings one and others.

3.6. Data Analysis

Sugiyono (2012, p.244) said that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes and other materials and that you can accumulate to increase your own understanding and to enable to present what you have discovered to others. In this research, the unit of the research was the sentences. The researcher used Miles, Huberman, Saldana (2014) theory who stated that qualitative data consist of three concurrent flows of the activity; they are data condensation, data display and conclusion.



Components of data analysis by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana.

The following description related to the picture (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana : (2014) above Data Condensation occurs continually throughout the analysis. It is not something separate from the analysis. The process of the selecting are:

1. Focusing, sampling, abstracting, and also transforming the raw of data. Data condensation occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. So, after data are collected, the researcher reduced the unimportant data from the English students.
2. Data display, display is applied at all of phase. Data will be organized and summarizes to help draw conclusion. Then show what stage the analysis has reached.
3. Drawing and verifying conclusion, after condensation and display, the data would be drawn from the beginning of data collection, the qualitative analyst is beginning to decide what the things mean, is nothing regularities, patterns, explanation, possible, configuration, casual flows, and also propositions. Final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over. After the researcher identifies and classifies the data, the researcher place the type of communication by the students strategies in the public speaking course at Muhammadiyah University of Kotabumi, North Lampung.