

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Type

The research type of this study is case study. case study is a single instance of some bound system, which can range from one individual to a class, a school, or an entire community. The researcher selects which type of data to gather based on the theoretical orientation that informs the investigation. For example, if a researcher assumes that the success of a particular group of young children in acquiring English depends largely on peer and parental interaction, as well as classroom instruction, then the researcher included data that document the influence of these factors on learning English. Researchers generally select a case study methodology if they believe that contextual conditions are highly relevant to their research focus.⁵⁴ Case study research is a qualitative examination of a single individual, group, event, or institution.⁵⁵

B. Research Design

In this study, This research is conducted as a qualitative study. The research design was qualitative design because this study concerned with process. According to Ary et.al stated that “Qualitative research is a generic term for a variety of research approaches that study phenomena in their natural setting, without predetermined hypotheses”.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Sandra Lee McKay. *Research Second Language Classroom*, London: LEA Publishers, Mahwah, New Jersey, 2006, p.71

⁵⁵ Donal Ary, and friends, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, © Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010, p.637

⁵⁶ *Ibid* . p.648.

Based on the statement above, the researcher concluded that qualitative research was natural research or there was no manipulation in the field setting. The researcher described all of phenomena based on the facts in the field. In this case the researcher used Qualitative research because the researcher described, identified and explained the influence of mother tongue in speaking English of the third semester students of English education study program of STAIN Palangka Raya.

C. Role of the Research in the Study

The role of the research in this study is the researcher gave questionnaires and interview to subject in this study. They are the third semester students of English education study program at STAIN Palangka Raya, armed 2013. Researcher chose class A for speaking class as subjects in this study, there are 25 students and researcher gave questionnaire for them. After that, researcher selected six students to interview based on the result of questionnaire, there were two students from banjar, dayak, and javanese, to interview. The researcher chose the subjects based on purposive sampling criteria which students who always use their mother tongue every day in their daily life and in their environment to communicate. The object of the study is students' perception toward the influence of mother tongue in speaking English of the third semester students of English education study program of STAIN Palangka Raya.

D. Research Site

The researcher conducted the research at STAIN Palangka Raya, it is located in Jl. G.obos central Islamic center Palangka Raya, borneo center. In this study, the researcher chose this college because STAIN Palangka raya has English education which is has speaking course and it is concern with the title in this study. The data needed to take from this site make this study reasonable and acceptable.

E. Source of the Data

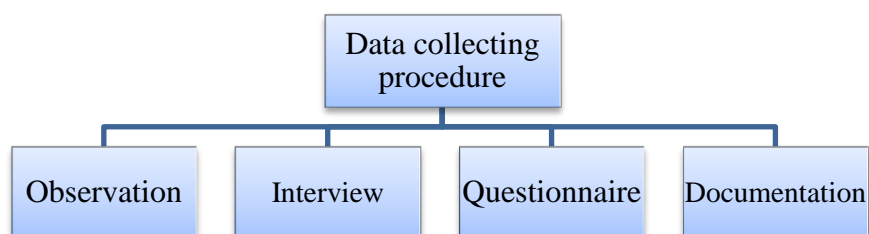
Source of data is the students of speaking class. In this study the researcher took the data from the third semester students of English education study program of STAIN Palangka Raya and the Lecturer as the second informant of the data.

F. Data Collection Procedures

Data collecting procedure is one of the main duties in this study to answer the problems of the study. The data collected in natural setting without any manipulation of the setting. Data collecting procedure used in this study, namely: observation, questioner, interview, and documentation. It can be draw as follows:

Figure 3.1

Data Collection Procedure



Instruments of the study are needed in the research. It is because the instruments are tools to get the data of study. In which the data are the important things to help the researcher in answering the problem of study. In collecting the data for this research, the researcher used observation, interview and questionnaires to obtain the data in order to answer the problem. For more explanation about these procedures were discussed as follow.

1.Observation

Observation is a way of collecting data with records held on the activities and developments carried out by teachers and students during the learning process. Observation is a spoken or written remark or comment based on something one has seen, heard, etc.⁵⁷ It means that the researcher observed what people do, listen to what they say, and participant in their activities by doing observation and data recording systematically.

At this stage the researchers make observations related to the preliminary study. Researcher observations some students who chose to interview, this observation took on Thursday March, 21st 2014. Researcher found one English student to interview after observation the student first. She is NA (see on page 3), researcher made conversation with the student in English and also ask the student more about the influence of mother tongue in speaking. This data needed for preliminary study.

Systematically, the researcher had some steps in the observation. First, conducted the descriptive observation, all of the data were collected without any

⁵⁷ A.S Hornby,. *OXFORD...*, p. 798.

rule based on what the researcher looked, listened, felt and described the data generally. Second, focused observation was conducted in this step. The researcher analyze in componential analysis.

2. Questionnaires

Questionnaire is an instrument in which respondents provide written responses to questions or mark items that indicate their responses.⁵⁸ In this study, the researcher focused on the students' perception toward the influence of mother tongue in speaking English on their oral performance. The students answered the questions truly based on the fact, their feeling and their perception about the influence of mother tongue in speaking English. The researcher took the questionnaire on Monday, September 15th 2014 in STAIN palangkaraya. The researcher gave some questions to the students in class A third semester, related to the topic discussion by the researcher in this research. The questionnaires consist of some items to support the data in this research.

Data collection techniques of this section of the collection in the form of some questioner. There are 30 questions and some specification of item of questionnaire. There are background information, language in your life, speaking practice and reason studying English and studying in speaking class. Researcher gave close ended question which in this case related to the learning process.

Close-ended questions require the respondent to choose one of several specified answers and can also take a variety of forms. One possibility is an

⁵⁸ Donal Ary, and friends, "*Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*", © Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010, p.648

alternative-answer question in which students have to select from one of several options such as yes or no, or true or false.⁵⁹

3. Interview

Donal Ary stated that interview is oral questioning of a subject.⁶⁰ Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. They use to help understand the experiences people have and the meaning they make of them rather than to test hypotheses.⁶¹ Interview is described as some sort of face-to-face interaction, although exactly what distinguishes this type of interaction from others is often left to the imagination.⁶²

Researcher did the interviewed on September 18th – September 30th 2014 in campus STAIN Palangkaraya. The six students chose to interview, they are MF, YI, HW, IW, RW and SF. Interview was consisted of some questions that related with the topic of this research. It conducted after the researcher observing the teaching learning process. This technique is intended to direct knowledge of students' difficulties in speaking, the reason students in experiencing difficulties in the express idea orally. So, the researcher interacted with the students directly, in order to get the information from their answer clearly. In interview there are structured or unstructured interview. In this study, the researcher used structured interview because it help researcher more easy and structured interview has written. There are 17 questions for interview, see appendix 3 in interview guide.

⁵⁹ Sandra Lee Mckay. *Research Second Language Classroom...*, p.37- 38

⁶⁰ Donal Ary, and friends. *Introduction to Research...*, p. 644.

⁶¹ *Ibid*,p. 438.

⁶² Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for The Social Sciences...*, p. 66.

4. Documentation

The researcher used the documentation such as voice record, researcher was recording the interview in speaking English. It's need for determining the students who obtained in high and low score in speak English. Besides that, the interview record of the research as the part of evidence in this research.

G. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and others materials that accumulate to increase own understanding and enable to present what have discovered to others.⁶³ The researcher used some techniques analyze the data, which related to the problems of the study. These are as follows:

1. Data Collection

Data collection is the result of data collecting techniques on observation, questionnaire and interview. The researcher did data collection from August 28th - September 30th 2014 in STAIN Palangkaraya. The researcher took the data collection by questionnaire interview and documentation. The researcher collected the data about the influence of mother tongue in speaking English, students' problems in speaking English and how do the English students solve their problems in speaking English of the third semester students of English education study program of STAIN Palangka Raya.

⁶³ Sugiono, , *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, Bandung: CV. Alfabeta, 2010, p. 88.

2. Data Reduction

Donal Ary stated that “Data reduction is analyzing the qualitative data via theme analysis or thematic coding while also analyzing the quantitative data via descriptive statistics”.⁶⁴ In this case the researcher chose the relevant data of the study and focus on the data that direct to solve of problems or to answer a research problem. Data reduction is used to collect the data of Interview. In data reduction, it was summarized and focused on the important data.

3. Data display

After reducing the data, the data was organized and arranged in a form by the researcher, so that it can be understood easily. The researcher gave the explanation in data display. Because, it was the result of the data reduction made in report systematically which could be understood and reasonable of the data those were got in the field.

4. Conclusion

After all the data were found, it was concluded by the researcher. Then, the data verify by checking back all the data collection, data reduction and data display while after collecting the data. So in this case the researcher can conclude the data about the influence of mother tongue in speaking English. On the whole to analyze the data, the researcher found and collected the data in field.

⁶⁴ Donald Ary, and friends., *Introduction to Research...*, p. 640.

The researcher chose the relevant data toward the problems of study. In addition, the researcher made the data in simple explanation. The last made the conclusion by seeing back of the data reduction, and data display after collecting the data. Its aim was to get the credible data that support the valid data.

So in this case the researcher concludes the data about the influence of mother tongue in speaking English, students' problems in pronouncing English and how do the English students solve their problems in pronouncing English word of the third semester students of English education study program of STAIN Palangka Raya.

H. Method for Verification of the Research Findings

In this study, to verification of the research findings or to find and make the endorsement of the data, the researcher held some endorsements of the data. There are four techniques to determine the validity of data, namely credibility, transferability, dependability and conformability.⁶⁵ To test the validity of data the researcher used them, as follow:

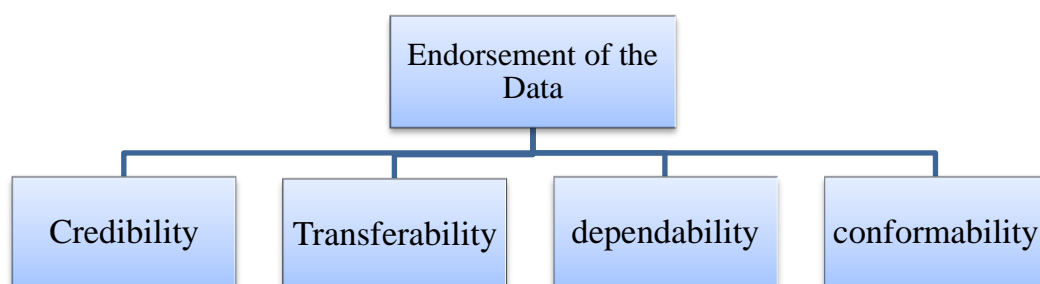


Figure 3.2

Endorsement of the Data

⁶⁵ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian ...*, p. 366.

1. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research concerns the truthfulness of the inquiry's findings of this study. Credibility or truth value involves how well the researcher has established confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. The researcher has an obligation to represent the realities of the research participants as accurately as possible.⁶⁶ To effort in order that the truth of result, it supports by some steps, as follows:

a. The Extension Observation

After finishing of this research, the researcher rechecks more the data from which were gotten from the Banjarnese, Dayaknese and Javanese students.

b. Triangulation

In this study Triangulation sources of data was used by the researcher. It meant all the data that had got by the researcher from the Banjarnese, Dayaknese and Javanese students had done analyze and checked in order to find the result from all the data.

c. Member Check

The researcher rechecks the finding data to the subject of the study. The purpose of the member check was to inform and confirm the data result about the influence of mother tongue in speaking English to the subject of the study

⁶⁶ Donal Ary, and friends, 2010, *Introduction to Research in Education Eight Edition*, © Wadsworth Cengage Learning, p. 498

before writing the study report. The data result was suitable with Banjarnese, Dayaknese and Javanese students' information or data.

2. Transferability

Transferability related to the questions, how far the result of the study might be applied by the other people in other context. Transferability was the external factor. Therefore, the researcher was demanded to report the data conclusion clearly, systematically and acceptably. The reader of this study would be easy to comprehend the data verification so that decided to implement the study result in the other location.

3. Dependability

The technique was done by reporting of interim report or ending report that was got of discussion with colleague. Discussing the data and information that have been collected from the others source. The technique has purpose, they are: The researcher gift the true report of the research. The result and process must be balanced.

4. Conformability

A term use in qualitative research, equivalent to validity in quantitative research, related to the degree to which findings in a study can be corroborated by others investigating the same situation.⁶⁷ The conformability reach by asking preparation of advisor to check the process of the study, standard of the truth of

⁶⁷ *Ibid*, p.638.

the data and the result get and use to make the report. Both conformability and dependability can be done together on the research.