

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the methods of this research. It consists of the thesis, subject of the research, technique of Data Collection, tool data collection, technic of data analysis, and research procedure.

A. Research Design

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Qualitative research is research that processes data by way of elaboration, in which the results of the data will be analyzed after being collected from respondents. According to Creswell (Creswell, 2014b) qualitative research is words and actions, the rest such as written data sources, photos and statistics are additional data as complementary or supporting main data. Qualitative data is data that is descriptive of data that has been obtained in the field (Harling, 2012).

Furthermore, the results of the data that have been obtained are definitive to answer the questions of this research. The question of this research is only one, namely; *How is Perception of EFL Students in Learning Speaking Skill of the eleventh grade students of SMAN 1 Mempawah Hulu* . Hence, as already explained that the data that has been obtained will be processed qualitatively.

B. Subject of Research

The subject is a person, place or situation involved in a study. According to Creswell (2014a), research subjects are people, and places involved in qualitative research. This research will be conducted at SMA Negeri 01 Mempawah Hulu by involving 11th grade students. The number of students or sample who will be involved are fifteen students with direct data collection techniques. The determination of participants is based on random sampling according to the criteria. According to Sugiyono (2017: 126) is a sampling of randomly selected populations regardless of the strata present in that population . The criteria that the researcher wants are mixed or heterogeneous, in which the sample is not determined based on gender or height and others.

C. Technique of Data Collection

To data needed in this research, it is fundamental to select appropriate data collection techniques and tools. In collecting data, the researcher adopted direct communication techniques, in form of *semi structured- interview* techniques. Direct communication *semi structured-interview* is a communication process that is carried out directly or face to face. A semi-structured interview is suitable for finding previously unknown qualitative trends and issues, explore new areas of the research interest, and in phenomenon studies (Rahman, 2019). Direct communication techniques are data taken by researchers without middle people, within the form of instruments that are already accessible or tools made for this reason. In this study, technique of data collection will be carry out in the phenomenon personal interview.

D. Tools of Data collection

Tools of Data collection are tools used by researchers to collect data. In this study, the researcher use *interview guidance* through the interview procedures and open-ended questions that have been prepared as a tool to collect data related to the problem to be investigated by the researcher (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017). In this study, researchers collect data through interview guidance and determine their relevance, so that they can explore and get information that is hidden in someone's mind, especially about the Perception of EFL Students in Learning Speaking Skill of the eleventh grade students of SMAN 1 Mempawah Hulu.

An interview is a question and answer with someone who is needed to be asked for information or opinions about a matter and to get information orally with the aim of obtaining data that can explain research problems. The research tool used in this study is a questionnaire containing questions. Data collection will be carried out by personal interviews conducted either face to face or with others face to face communication media. In the interview, various kinds of

questions have been prepared by the interviewer (researcher), but various other questions arose during the research. Through this interview, researchers can obtain information and an overview of the perceptions of eleven students in learning speaking skills for students.

The interview that use descriptive qualitative, by way surveying and mapping, through its use by qualitative researchers, to its redefinition and application in qualitative question. descriptive qualitative is intended to express and understand a phenomenon, process, perspective, or outlook on life with Interviews will conduct with students in SMA Negeri 1 Mempawah Hulu.

Finally, the researcher also conduct a validity of this research instrument before using it to obtain data in the field. The purpose of testing the instrument is to find out how suitable or valid the instrument will be for respondents in the field. This validity will be conduct on respondents who are no different from the original respondents, namely the eleventh grade of senior high school.

E. Validity

To conduct research, an instrument is needed. An instrument can be used to measure something if the instrument is valid. A valid instrument means that the measuring instrument used to obtain the data is valid. Validity is related to the instrument used to measure something that can measure exactly what is to be measured. Based on the above understanding, validity tests to see if the tools used are valid or not.

Before being used to collect the data , test had been piloted the researcher conducted a trial with 15 students of class XI SMAN 01 Mempawah Hulu As for the aspects observed, such as : questions that match the indicators, the intent of the questions is formulated briefly and clearly, the questions presented are able to explore the information needed, the language of the questions is in accordance with Indonesian rules, the question sentences are not ambiguous, the questions use simple language and easy to understand by respondents, the time spent interviewing is 30 minutes.

LAPORAN HASIL UJI COBA INSTRUMENT PENELITIAN

Saya Afifah Lufti Fauziah dengan judul skripsi “**Perception of EFL Student in Learning Speaking Skill** (A Qualitative Descriptive Research to the Eleventh students of SMAN 1 Mempawah Hulu)” telah melakukan uji coba instruments dengan hasil sebagai berikut:

No	Keterangan	Jumlah Pilihan
1	Tidak Baik	-
2	Kurang Baik	-
3	Cukup Baik	-
4	Baik	11
5	Sangat Baik	3

Adapun responden yang ikut serta dalam uji coba instrument penelitian ini adalah berjumlah 15 siswa. Mereka adalah siswa yang dipilih oleh peneliti sesuai dengan tempat dimana peneliti melakukan penelitian. Adapun nama-nama guru tersebut adalah sebagai berikut :

LAPORAN HASIL UJI COBA INSTRUMENT PENELITIAN

Yang bertanda tangann dibawah ini :

Nama : Yanti,S.Pd.
 Sekolah : SMA Negeri 01 Mempawah Hulu
 Jabatan : Guru Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris

Menerangkan bahwa instrument penelitian dengan bentuk wawancara dalam rangka melengkapi tugas akhir skripsi Afifah Lufti Fauziyah (321710064) dengan judul “**PERCEPTION OF EFL STUDENT IN SPEAKING (A Qualitative Descriptive Research to the Eleventh students of SMAN 1 Mempawah Hulu)**” telah diuji cobakan kepada saya dengan hasil sebagai berikut:

No	Aspek yang di Amati	Penilaian				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Validasi isi					
	a. Pertanyaan yang sesuai dengan indikator					√
	b. Maksud dari pertanyaan dirumuskan dengan singkat dan jelas					√
2	Validasi konstruksi					
	Pertanyaan yang disajikan mampu menggali informasi yang diperlukan				√	
3	Bahasa soal					
	a. Bahasa pertanyaan yang sesuai dengan kaidah Bahasa Indonesia				√	
	b. Kalimat pertanyaan tidak ambigu				√	
	c. Pertanyaan menggunakan bahasa sederhana, mudah dipahami oleh responden				√	
4	Penggunaan waktu					
	Waktu yang dihabiskan untuk melakukan wawancara adalah 30 menit				√	

Keterangan :

1. Berarti “tidak baik”
2. Berarti “kurang baik”
3. Berarti “cukup baik”
4. Berarti “baik”
5. Berarti “sangat baik”

Pontianak, 17 januari 2022
 Pengoreksi

Yanti,S.Pd.

LAPORAN HASIL UJI COBA INSTRUMENT PENELITIAN

Yang bertanda tangann dibawah ini :

Nama : Margareta Maret Siska,S.Pd
 Sekolah : SMA Negeri 01 Mempawah Hulu
 Jabatan : Guru Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris

Menerangkan bahwa instrument penelitian dengan bentuk wawancara dalam rangka melengkapi tugas akhir skripsi Afifah Lufti Fauziyah (321710064) dengan judul **“PERCEPTION OF EFL STUDENT IN LEARNING SPEAKING SKILL (A Qualitative Descriptive Research to the Eleventh students of SMAN 1 Mempawah Hulu)”** telah diuji cobakan kepada saya dengan hasil sebagai berikut:

No	Aspek yang di Amati	Penilaian				
		1	2	3	4	5
1	Validasi isi					
	a. Pertanyaan yang sesuai dengan indicator				√	
	b. Maksud dari pertanyaan dirumuskan dengan singkat dan jelas					√
2	Validasi konstruksi					
	Pertanyaan yang disajikan mampu menggali informasi yang diperlukan				√	
3	Bahasa soal					
	a. Bahasa pertanyaan yang sesuai dengan kaidah Bahasa Indonesia				√	
	b. Kalimat pertanyaan tidak ambigu				√	
	c. Pertanyaan menggunakan bahasa sederhana, mudah dipahami oleh responden				√	
4	Penggunaan waktu					
	Waktu yang dihabiskan untuk melakukan wawancara adalah 30 menit				√	

Keterangan :

1. Berarti “tidak baik”
2. Berarti “kurang baik”
3. Berarti “cukup baik”
4. Berarti “baik”
5. Berarti “sangat baik

Pontianak, 17 januari 2022
 Pengoreksi

Margareta Maret Siska,S.Pd

F. Technique of Data Analysis

Techniques of data analysis are methods of processing data into information. When conducting research, we need to analyze data so that it is easy to understand. Data analysis is also needed so that we get a solution to the research problem that is currently being worked on. In this study, data processing through interview, after the interview the researcher transcribed the results of the interviews by recording them with a recording device and then analyzed the data using thematic analysis.

Interview is a direct communication activity to obtain information. The form of information obtained can be in the form of written transcripts and forms of audio-visual recordings. According to Sugiyono (2017:231), an interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed in a certain topic. Interviews provide researchers with a way to gain a deeper understanding of how is Perception of EFL Students in Learning Speaking Skill of the eleventh grade students of SMAN 01 Mempawah Hulu .

Interviews are used to collect data from students. Researchers ask the opinion from students about perception in learning speaking skill. The purpose of the interview is to understand more deeply about students' perception in learning speaking skill. In this study, the interview technique used *semi structure-interview* direct communication and provided open-ended questions to the informants.

Thematic analysis is a form of qualitative data analysis that emphasizes the identification, analysis and interpretation of meaning patterns in qualitative research data. According to Braun & Clarke, (in Heriyanto, 2018) Thematic analysis is a way of analyzing data with the aim of identifying patterns or finding themes through data collected by researchers. According to Braun & Clarke (2012) there are six steps to carry out thematic analysis in a research, as follows:

- a. Familiarizing yourself with the data

Common to all forms of qualitative analysis, this phase involves *immersing* yourself in the data by reading and re-reading textual data (e.g., transcripts of interviews, responses to qualitative surveys), and listening to audio-recordings or watching video data.

b. Generating initial codes

Codes identify and provide a label code genitals and for a feature of the data that is potentially relevant to the research question. code can be made both semantically, meaning it describes directly what is visible from the data by writing code according to the words used by participants. If encoding the first transcript even until the third transcript is completed, the researcher is strongly advised to re-read the data he has. The hope is that if the researcher starts re-coding the next transcript the researcher can determine whether he will use the code he has created or needs to create a new code.

c. Searching for themes

This phase involves reviewing the coded data to identify areas of similarity and overlap between codes: identify any broad topics or issues around which codes cluster. The basic process of generating themes and subthemes, which are the subcomponents of a theme, involves collapsing or clustering codes that seem to share some unifying feature together, so that they reflect and describe a coherent and meaningful pattern in the data.

G. Research Procedures

In order to achieve the research objectives, researchers are required to follow procedures which are divided into four, they are planning, processing, data processing and data reporting.

1. Planning

Research contains a plan that formulates questions and research objectives. Furthermore, what must be done is to build a theoretical foundation, prepare target participants in the research. The data collection

instruments included validity. And finally take care of access to permission to do research.

2. Data Collection Process

The data collection process carried out by direct interviews in each case study school.

3. Data Processing

In data processing, there is analysis and interpretation to collect data. Researchers use personal interviews and conduct analysis in school involve five classes with the number of participant's as many as five people in each class. Then the questions will be asked on the report of the needs of the researcher using voice recordings.

4. Data Reporting

In reporting data, researchers convey the results of data that are in accordance with those obtained in the field without manipulating the data at all. Then the final stage is the data report submitted in the form of a thesis.