

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGIES OF THE RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

In this research, the writer uses qualitative data, and case study method, where the writer design in order to know What kinds of classroom activities do the students in the class make it easier improve their speaking skill. A qualitative case study is chosen because of the nature of the research question. The research question in qualitative study frequently starts with a how or what so that the initial performance of the study describes what is going.

#### **B. Research Method**

According to Emzir, that say: “The research is a activity or systematic process to find out the problem that is did by scientific method.<sup>1</sup> According to David Nunan, case study is generally utilizing a range of method for collecting and analysing the data, rather than being

---

<sup>1</sup> Emzir, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif & kualitatif* (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2013), 3

restricted to a single procedure.<sup>2</sup> It means that descriptive method accurately describes a situation of environment in details.

The main purpose of this research is to make description about the classroom activities of the students of UIN of Banten in speaking skill. Description is very important to learn about the process of speaking activity from research subjects to get information as complete as possible. This research used survey research. The data was collected from the sample to represent all of the population.

### **C. Place of Research**

In this research the writer will take place in UIN SMH Banten, it is located on Jl. Syech Nawawi Al-Bantani Kp. Andamui Kel. Sukawana Kec. Curug Kota Serang.

The subject of the research is the students in English Department of UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten academic year 2017. The time that was begun on September until November 2017.

### **D. The Subject of Research**

The subject of this research is the students of 1<sup>st</sup> class TBI/D English Education Department of UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanudin

---

<sup>2</sup> C.R. Kothary, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, (2<sup>nd</sup> . ed.) (New Delh: New Age International Publisher, 2004), 113

Banten academic year 2017. Many students who become sample from this research is 30 students.

## **E. Technique of Data Collection**

Since the researcher is intend to describe “exploring students’ classroom activities in speaking subject scope difficulties”. Instrument is an in invaluable tool for researcher in the technique of data collection. Below are some steps that use in this research in order to get valid information that will support research.

In collecting the data, Sugiyono mention that there are four kinds of data collecting technique, such as: observation, interview, documentation, and triangulation.<sup>3</sup> To get authentic data the writer use questionnaire, test, and documentation.

### **1. Interview**

Interview is a conversation with a certain intention which is done by two sides, they are an interviewer who gives question and interview who answer the question.<sup>4</sup> Interview is used to know about the classroom activities of students in English

---

<sup>3</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, 309.

<sup>4</sup> Moleong, L.J. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2000), 135

Education Department of UIN Banten often they use. Interview is done with students and speaking lecturer

## 2. Observation

Observation is used in the research to observe a process by eye observation. Uses observation because want to know how do students of English Department in their speaking process in the classroom. And what is kind classroom activities they used in the class.

The are two kinds of observation when the researches takes part in this research society, there are :<sup>5</sup>

- participant observation, when the researches take part in the research society
- non participant observation, when the researches does not take part in the research society

In this occasion, the researcher took participant observation because she take part in the process of this research.

## 3. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is the strategy to collecting the data by given some questionnaire to the respondent. And the

---

<sup>5</sup> Moleong, L.J. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 126-127

researcher will be given the questionnaire that use to collecting the data from the respondent. It is to help interview data from the respondents.

## **F. The Technique of Data Analysis**

Both quantitative and qualitative data are important in language classroom research, but when it comes to making sense of research, qualitative data come first. In saying this, we mean that while qualitative data can be quantified, all quantitative research must ultimately be referenced against the qualitative sources that gave rise to them in the first place.<sup>6</sup> There are three components in data analysis, they are reduction of data, presentation of data and conclusion or verification. Through reduction of data process, raw data are simplified, classified and then organized on the basic of their similarity.

By using data reduction, the researcher does not mean it as quantification. The qualitative data can be simplified in many ways : through tight selection, summary or short analysis. From reduction of data, data is accounted into percentage list of the frequency on speaking

---

<sup>6</sup> David Nunan & Khatleen M. Bailey, *Exploring Second Language Classroom Research* (USA: Heinle, 2009), 413

activity in classroom and kind is classroom activities. Reduction of data process is continuous as long as the research happens.

The next step after reduction of data is data presentation. Presentation of the data is an information group, which give a chance to make a conclusion and take an action. Seeing presentation, it can be understand what is happening and then get conclusion.