CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research in order to explore students self-confidence on their speaking skill. A qualitative research is chosen because of the nature of research question in qualitative study frequently starts with a how or what so that the initial perfomence of the study describes what is going. According to Zoltan Dornyei, qualitative research is concernend with subject opinions experiences and feelings of individual and thus the explicit goal of the research is to explore the participants' views of the situation being study studied.[1]

The researcher use qualitative design or also called descriptive research to explore students self-confidence on their speaking skill. Haryanto Atmowardoy stated descriptive research is defined as a research method used to describe the existing phenomena as accurately as possible. The word existing phenomena makes descriptive research contrary to experiment research which observes not only the existing phenomena, but also the phenomena after a certain period of treatment. The phenomena observed in descriptive research are already available. The main goal of descriptive

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[1] Zoldan Dorneiy, *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics,* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007). 38.

research is to describe systematically the existing phenomena under the study.[2]

B. Place of Research

In this research the researcher will take place in Al-hidayah Islamic Boading School is located on Jl. Jend. A. Yani Lebakpicung, Rangkasbitung, Lebak, Banten.The subject of the research is the first year students' senior high school of Al- hidayah Islamic Boarding School in academic year 2019/2020.

C. Participant of The Research

The participant of the research is the fisrt year students' senior high school of Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School and English Teacher in Rangkasbitung Lebak Banten at 2019/20. Many students' who become respondents from this research is 20 students' and one tecaher of English lesson.

D. Data Collection

This research was reported descriptive research. Then, the researcher used close-ended For twenty respondents' with ten questions the students answer ten questions of multiple choice

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[2] Haryanto Atmowardoy, *Research Methods in TEFL Studies: Descriptive Research, Case Study, Error Analysis, and R & D", Journal of Language Teaching and Research,* Vol. 9, No. 1, (January, 2018), 198.

question by answer a (always), b (opten), c (seldom), and d (never), and personal interview with ten questions for English Teacher. Firstly researcher give question paper to the respondent to now how is students' self-confidence on their speaking skill and the second step researcher conduct interviews of approximately one hour with ten questions to the English teacher this interview aims to find out the teacher's efforts to improve students self-confidence on their speaking skill.

1. Interview for English Teacher

According to khotari "interview is the method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses. This method can used through personal interviews and, if possible, through telephone interviews".[3]

The researcher used personal interview to know about the efforts are made by the teacher to improve students' self-confidence at the first year students' of Al-Hidayah Islamic Boarding School often her uses. Interview is done with Teacher Englis language.

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[3] C. R. Khotari, *Research Methodology,* Second Revised Edition, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 2004),97.

2. Questionnaire For student's

Diah Gusrayani stated that questionnaire is one of instrumnets that is meaningful for communicating and affirming what is unclear or unexplained about the process, especially regarding the students' aspects. By questionnaire,students' response to all the teaching and learning process can be easily figured out.[4]

Based on Khootari "closed question.' There are some advantages and disadvantages of each possible form of question. Multiple choice or closed questions have the advantages of easy handling, simple to answer, quick and relatively inexpensive to analyse. They are most amenable to statistical analysis".[5]

The questionnaire is the strategy to collecting data by given some questionnaire to the respondent. And the researcher will be given questionnaire that use to collecting data from respondent. It is also help interview data from the respondents.

E. The Technique of Data Analyzing

Both quantitaive and qualitative data are important in language calsroom research, but when it comes to making sense of reserach, qualitative data come first. In saying this, we mean that while qualitative data

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[4] Diah Gusyarani," The Role of Contextualization in big book strategy as a means of improving students' mastery on vocabulary", Forum : Loquen English Studies, Vol. 1 No. 1 (January – June 2008).
[5] C. R.Khotari, Research Methodology, 103.

can be quantified, all quantitative reserach must ultimately be referenced

aga013ts the qualitative sources taht gave rise to them in the first place.[6] There

are three compenents in data analysis :

a. Reduction of data

Through reduction of data process, reduction of the data are

simplified, classified and then organized on the basic of their

similarity. By using data reduction, the researcher does not mean it as

quantiification. The qualitaive data can simplefied in many ways :

through tigh selection, summary or short analysis. From reduction of

data, data is accounted into percentage list of the frequency on

students' self-confidence on their speaking skill. Reductions of data

process is continous as long as the reseach happens.

b. Persentation of data

The next step after reduction of data is data presentation.

Presentation of the data is an information grup, 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. All the

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David Nunan & Khatleen M. Bailey, *Exploring Second Language Classroom Research*

(USA : Heinle, 2009), 413.

students' answers in the tables were counting to determine the frequency. To count the percentage, the researcher used this formula:[7]

$$p = \frac{f}{n} x 100\%$$

Explanation: p = Percentage

f = Frequency of Respondents

n = Number of Participants

100% = Constant Value

c. conclusion or verification.

After doing all steps above, the last step is discussing the data findings. The results of the research were explained descriptively by the researcher.

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[7] Anas Sudjiono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan,* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindon Persada, 2000), 40-41.