CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research used qualitative research. According to Creswell (2012), Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The research builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports detailed views of informants, and conducted the study in the natural setting. This research has one variable and focused on the speaking problem at the first year students of SMP Tri Bhakti Pekanbaru. In the other word, the researcher would try to describe "A Study on Speaking Problem at the First Year students of SMP Tri Bhakti Pekanbaru".

3.2 Source of Data

The main sources of data are from questionnaire and interview that the researcher gives to the first year students at SMP Tri Bhakti Pekanbaru at class VII-I. This research employe interview and questionnaire as the research instrument.

1. Questionnaire

   In this research, the researcher used a questionnaire because by using questionnaire, the answer will be well organized. In this study, the

questionnaire is used to answer what is students' problem in speaking English at SMP Tri Bhakti Pekanbaru. The questionnaire consists of 12 questions items about the problem in speaking English. For inhibitions, there are 7 questions, nothing to say there are 2 questions, low or uneven participation there are 1 questions, and 2 questions for mother tongue use. There are choices that must be answered by students, often, seldom, and never. The example of the questionnaire items are as follows:

Table 3.1

The Questionnaire of Speaking Problems

NO	SPEAKING PROBLEMS	Intensity		
	The problem in Learning speaking related to inhibition.	**Never**	**Seldom**	**Often**
1.	I feel worry making mistakes when speaking English. *Saya merasa cemas membuat kesalahan ketika berbicara Bahasa Inggris.*			
2.	I feel worry for getting criticism when speaking English. *Saya merasa cemas mendapatkan kritik ketika berbicara Bahasa Inggris.*			
3.	I Feel shy when speaking English *Saya merasa malu ketika berbicara Bahasa Inggris.*			
4.	I feel worry making mistakes in vocabulary use			

	when speaking English. *Saya merasa cemas membuat kesalahan dalam kosa kata ketika berbicara Bahasa Inggris.*			
5.	I feel worry making mistakes in gammar when speaking English. *Saya merasa cemas membuat kesalahan dalam tata bahasa ketika berbicara Bahasa Inggris.*			
6.	I feel worry making mistakes in pronunciation when speaking English. *Saya merasa cemas membuat kesalahan dalam pengucapan ketika berbcara Bahasa Inggris.*			
7.	I feel worry making mistakes in body language when speaking English. *Saya merasa cemas membuat kesalahan dalam gaya bahasa ketika berbicara Bahasa Inggris.*			
	Problems in learning speaking related with nothing to say.			
8.	I feel lack of knowledge when speaking English. *Saya merasa kurangnya pengetahuan ketika berbicara Bahasa Inggris.*			
9.	When I speaking English I don't have motivation to express myself. *Ketika saya berbicara Bahasa Inggris saya tidak memiliki motivasi untuk*			

	mengekspresikan diri saya.			
	A problem in learning speaking related low and uneven participation.			
10.	I low or uneven participation when speaking English. *Saya jarang atau tidak berpartisipasi ketika berbicara Bahasa Inggris.*			
	Problems in learning speaking related with mother tongue used.			
11.	I use mother tongue to express myself. *Saya menggunakan bahasa ibu untuk mengekspresikan diri saya.*			
12.	I feel that mother tongue is esier than English. *Saya merasa bahasa ibu lebih mudah dibandikan Bahasa Inggris.*			

(Adopted from Alvin Nadzirotunnuha (2017))

2. Interview

The researcher used an interview guide to get information about students' problem in speaking English. The purpose of interviewing people is to find out their mind, what they think or how they feel about something. The interview consist of 3 guidelines based on the problem study about the problem of speaking English as follows:

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Table 3.2

Questions of Speaking Problems Interview

Q1. Do you encounter any difficulties in learning speaking skill?

Q2. If so. Can you mention what difficulties do you face in learning speaking English?

Q3. Besides those above difficulties, do you encounter another difficulty in learning speaking English?

(Adopted from Rhandy Maulana et al (2016))

3.3 Population on Sample of the research

3.3.1 Population

The population in this research is from the first year students at SMP Tri Bhakti Pekanbaru. There are two classes. The total number of the population is 40 students. In order to know the population completely it is described in the table below:

Table 3.3

The population of the First Year students at SMP Tri Bhakti Pekanbaru

NO	CLASS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1	VII I	10	10	20
2	VII II	10	10	20

3.3.2   Sample

According to Gay (2003) sampling is a process in which a number of individuals are selected for a study in such a way that the larger group from which these individuals were selected are represented by them. Based on the population above, there are two classes. The researcher only chooses one class as the sample. The researcher chooses VII I as the sample for this research. The class consists of 20 students.

Table 3.4

The sample of the Research

NO	CLASS	SAMPLE
1	VII I	20
	TOTAL	20

1.4   Data Collection Technique

The researcher collected the data by distributing the questionnaire about speaking problems to the samples. And then the researcher enters the class and explain to the students how to fulfill the questionnaire. After the samples finish answer the question, the researcher collected the questionnaire and analyze it.

After getting the data from the questionnaire, the researcher conducted the interview to get more information about the speaking problems.

3.5   Data Analysis Technique

After the researcher got all of the data, the researcher did steps of techniques, the first step is to analyze the twenty student's answer questionnaire. And then the researcher read and classified the students' answer. After all the students have classified, the researcher analyzed the ordinal data to find out the percentage of first-year students of SMP Tri Bhakti Pekanbaru. The percentage is a rate of something as expressed as if it is part of the total which is 100. In this research the percentage is using to calculate how many students get the problem in speaking English, to get the percentage of each item questionnaire the researcher used the formula as stated below:

$$P=\frac{F}{N}X100\%$$

Notes:

P=the percentage of students' problem

F=the number of frequency of the respondent answer

N=the number of respondent

For analyzing the data from the interview, the researcher makes a summary of the data from five respondents. After all the data from the questionnaire and interview will be collected, the researcher makes a conclusion that related to the theory.