

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

A research design is a plan or strategy for conducting the research. It is required to get dependable and useful information. According to Creswell (2009), research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collections and analysis. The functions of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtain us to answer the initial questions as unambiguously as possible. Design of this research is Descriptive Qualitative Research. The writers wants to get the information students listening skill on British Audio at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

B. Research Setting

This research is conducted at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin Jl. A.Yani km 4,5 Kebun Bunga Kec. Banjarmasin Timur kota Banjarmasin 70234. It is an institution that has several faculties and many departments in each faculty, especially the English Education Department. This institution was chosen as a place of research because researchers found one of the subjects (listening) that used the British accent, therefore researchers were interested in finding out how learning there. This study was conducted with test, interview. The time of research be held for two month.

C. Subject and Object of The Research

Noor (2011) described that subject was all elements or members of an area that would be a research target or all of research object. According to Sugiono (2008) subject also a focus area generally consisted of subject and object which had certain characteristic that was determined by the writer found for result and a conclusion.

The subject of this research was students English Department who get Listening Course 3 in the Third semester at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin male or female in A, B,C and D class. The students of all classes are 131 students.

The object of this research is students' skill on British Accent that is in listening course 3 at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

Table 3.1 Total Number of Students

This table is about total number of students listening 3.

No	Class	Number
1	A	32
2	B	35
3	C	31
4	D	33
Total		131

D. Data and The Sources of The Data

Data is the result of observation consisting of thing that researcher analyses and the information or material which used in this research taken from the data source (Arikunto, 2010). The data of this research is Listening test. Meanwhile, the source of the data in this research is students' answer sheet in listening British Accent.

E. Technique of data collection

It would be start when researcher come to listening class at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin Test to all the students.

According to Rakim (2008) research instrument are the tools that will be used for data collection. Therefore, to obtain the data, the researcher does some procedure of techniques collecting, they are;

1. Audio test

Test is procedure used to collect data on subjects' ability or certain discipline (Sliger and Shohamy, 1998). This thecnique is used to get data about achievement in listening to British accent, out of 131 students researcher only got 110 students who took the test because at the time of the test there were some of those who could not attent to follows test. The duration of the audio is 4 minutes 21 seconds for British English audio. Total of the test is 59 questions for British accent. The questions are devided in two kind of questions matching with 12 questions and fill in the blank with 47 questions.

The correct answer will be calculated using the formula as below:

$$\frac{\text{Correct Answer}}{\text{Total Questions}} \times 100$$

After the researcher gets all the scores of students who have taken the test, the researcher adds up the total scores of the students and calculates the average scores of all students who take the test using the formula as below :

$$M = \frac{\Sigma X}{N}$$

M = Mean

ΣX = Total scores all students

N = Total students

To find out the students' listening score level, the researcher classifies the data into five categories suggested by Harris (1969), namely Excellent, Good, Fair, Low and Very Low. The details of the classification can be seen in the table below.

Table 3.2 Students Category

80 – 100	Excellent
70 – 79	Good
60 – 69	Fair
50 – 59	Low
0 – 49	Very low

F. Data analysis

After the researchers get the data from the interview and documentary, the data obtained will be analyzed by examining the clarity and completeness. Then once considered complete and clear, the researchers identified from the answers in each question. In this stage the researcher will arrange and present the clear data in a form that is easily understood by the reader. This research is expected to give and describe students Listening skill in British Accent.

(Creswell, 1998) In book of research methodology came up with data analysis spiral that is applicable to most qualitative methods. There are several steps for this analysis. These steps are:

- a. Data organization into several forms (i.e. database, sentences or individual words). Meaning that by determining the data or setting limits on the target population, the researcher can limit the target population of the inquiry to implement more pragmatic decisions regarding the cost, place and duration of the project.
- b. Peruse the data sets several times to gain a complete picture or overview of what it contains as a whole. During the process, a researcher should jot down short notes or summarization of the key points that suggest possible categories or interpretations. As a researcher, we must conduct research to properly examine the data correctly, using it thoroughly. Researchers must explore the data to be studied and understood as a whole. Therefore a

researcher has small notes to make it not forget the understanding of the data so that later can produce clear and accurate data.

- c. Identify of general categories or themes and classify them accordingly. This will help a researcher to see a pattern or meaning of the data obtained. In this case as a researcher, before preparing the data must first understand the purpose and the material or content of data to be developed.
- d. Finally, integrate and summaries the data for the audience. This step also may include hypotheses that state the relationships among those categories defined by the researcher. The data summary could be represented by table, figure or matrix diagram. The point is to evaluate the data, an analysis can used a lot of help in the form of computer-assisted investigative methods or just based on its own observations and calculations. Implementing computer-assisted investigative methods to interpret data is more practical because it significantly reduces the time and amount of work, in contrast to personal observations and calculations that require extended contact with the target context and qualitative analysis of the results. By interpreting the results, the analysis interprets the data developed from information analysis techniques. Thereafter, the analyst seeks to conclude suggestions on the learner's language requirements by using a data Sinvestigation product.