

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

This chapter presents the methodology of research, research design, research setting, the instrument of the research, subject and object of research, techniques of collecting data, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The researcher took the title “Students Efforts in Reaching The Minimum Toefl Score In English Department Of Tarbiyah Faculty Of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin”. This study intend to know what are the effort of English students to reach the minimum Toefl score in English Students Department Of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

Due to this paper which is written through qualitative technique, the source of the data was taken by descriptive explorative analysis. The elucidation of theories from sources of data involved are: books, e-book, website information, and material of English department students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

The researcher will take descriptive analysis qualitative is a method that aim to describe or give an overview of an object of research that investigated though sample or data that has been collected an made generally accepted conclusion.

In doing so, the researcher intend to use qualitative research to complete this study, such as explained by creswell that “the qualitative research is an interpretative research, with the inquirer typically involved sustained and intensive experience. (Creswell, 2014, p.254) it is mean that researcher uses this method.

B. Research Setting

This research took place at TBI Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher's Training Faculty, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin on A. Yani street km 4,5. The researcher takes English Department as location for this research

C. The Instrument Of The research

According to Abdul Halim Hanafi, "Research instrument is so important tool in the research because it will dig data needed to solve research problem to reach research goal effectively and efficiency." (Hanafi, 2011, p. 111).

The instrument is questionnaire, base on Hanafi's opinion, the researcher uses the questionnaire as the instrument for collecting the data. The researcher wants to know the effort of English students department in reaching the minimum TOEFL score.(Hanafi, 2011, p.112-113).

D. Subject and Object of Research

1. Subject of Research

Subject of this research are ten of the students from Mei until July who took a TOEFL test more then once in English Education Department. The reason why the researcher conducted this research on the TOEFL test at English Education Department was suitable with this research. The researcher wanted to analyse some of the students got difficulty to get a higher or minimum score of English department in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

2. Object of Research

The object of this research is the students effort in needs TOEFL test in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in reaching their minimum TOEFL score.

E. Techniques of Collecting Data

1. Questionnaire

The researcher used questionnaire to get information about student's difficulties in the TOEFL test. There were 23 questions for the questionnaire. The questions are divided into three sections. Eight questions for listening, nine questions also for structure and written expression, and 6 questions for reading. All of the question is the representation of the theory that the researcher used. The questionnaires have been tried out before using it to the subject of this research. (See Appendix 1).

2. Interview

As cited from Harrel and Bradly (2009, p.7), interview are discussions, usually one on one between an interviewer and individual, meant to gather information on a specific set of topic This interview aims to get the more information toward EFL students difficulty during their TOEFL test by asking quetions to one by one of them and getting more specific information to suffice the research data.

The researcher gave 19 questions to know the potential strategies of students to get a higher score or to increase their. The researcher used three students who got the minimum score and two students who did not get the minimum score.(See Appendix 2).

F. Data Analysis

1. Data Reduction

Data obtained in the field, therefore should be recorded carefully and detailed correctly. Choose the things that are important, focus on the things to be studied alone, search for the theme and pattern.

In this research, researcher selected data from interview and documentary. Next, the researcher simplify the data. After that, convert based on the focus of the research.

2. Data Display

After reduction data, so the next step is data display that provides data with text that is narrative, explaining about what happened.

In this research, researcher make all the data collection in research field based on this research problem to be narrative text.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The conclusions that are being proposed are still temporary and subject to change, and will change when strong and supportive evidence is found in the next more concrete data collection stage.

After all, the conclusions that are being proposed are still temporary and subject to change, and will change when strong and supportive evidence is found in the next more concrete data collection stage. Then data is presented in a narrative way. Presentation of data with narrative that research is delivered using sentence. Interview results are presented in the direct form of interview scripts. To obtain or get a conclusion on the research conducted, the

researchers analyzed the data with phenomenological approach based on events and reality that occurred in the field and then drawn conclusions by using inductive techniques, namely the conclusions of the facts that are special.