

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a type educational research in which the researcher relies on the views of students, asks board, general questions, collects data consisting largely of word or text from students, describes and analyzes these words for themes, and conducts the inquiry in a subjective (Creswell, 2010).

In this research the researcher analyzed the questionnaire from previous study that already exist and distributed to students. Thus, collected data is likely to be the key what is already known.

B. Research Setting

This research takes place at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin, Jl. A. Yani KM.4, RW. 5, Kebun Bunga, Kec. Banjarmasin Timur, Banjarmasin city, Kalimantan Selatan 70235. The researcher chooses Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin because the researcher found many students who have lack of intelligibility and comprehensibility in the class of English Education Department to be exact. Where students actually required to have good understanding towards their lecturer through the class meeting or in English conversation. The data collection started from 20 students at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin in third semester that already passed speaking class course one.

C. Subject / Participant

Participant is a person who can provide the information needed by researchers (Moleong, 2014). In this research the researcher distributed to third semester that already passed speaking class course one in English Department. The reason researchers chose third

semester because they already passed speaking class course one so they have experienced how to communicate or have conversation in English in the class with the lecture.

D. Data

1. Data type

The data used in this study is qualitative. Qualitative data, namely data presented in the form of verbal words not in the form of numbers. The data is about intelligibility and comprehensibility problems face by students in English Department from the questionnaire that collect by the researcher.

2. Data Source

The data source took from the questionnaire with the participants of students that already passed speaking class course one in English Education Department.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Questionnaire

In this research, questionnaire was a main technique to dig up about problems the intelligibility and comprehensibility students faced in class. The researcher used questionnaire. There were three questions for intelligibility and two questions for comprehensibility given by the researcher to be filled in by the participant with yes, no answer.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis in qualitative research was carried out at the time of data collection, the activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively a continued continuously (Sugiyono, 2012). Analysis consists of three activities that occur simultaneously: data reduction, data presentation, conclusion drawing / verification. Regarding the three paths in more detail are as follows (Miles & Huberman, 2007):

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction becomes the first to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles (1994, p.10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field notes or transcripts.

In this analysis, the data were collected by distributing questionnaires to identify students' intelligibility and comprehensibility problems faced by EFL students. After getting the results of the questionnaire, the data will be reduced to gather appropriate data for the research in order to be consistent with the research question.

2. Data Display

Data display or presenting data is the preparation of data information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and withdrawing actions. In qualitative research, the presentation of data can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, and relationships between categories, flowcharts or the like. In this research, technically the data will be presented in the form of narrative texts.

Thus, the researcher can see what is happening, and determine whether to draw the correct conclusions or to carry out the analysis according to the suggestions told by the presentation as something that might be useful.

3. Conclusion Drawing

After finishing the first and second steps to analyze the data, the last step to analyze the data in this research was drawing and verifying conclusions. After the data display step, the researcher draws conclusions from the data obtained so the data can answer the research question above. The researcher found additional data from the questionnaire. Qualitative Data Analysis (QDA) refers to the process and procedures that are used to analyze the data and provide some level or typically occurs simultaneously with the data collection. The data analysis should match with the design of the research.