

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The type of this research is field research which the writer comes to the school directly to find out how the students' ability in listening to dialogues at the eighth grade of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 School year 2014/2015. The method used in this research is descriptive quantitative method. Basically, this study belongs to a descriptive study. It is defined by the purpose of this study that the writer only wants to describe the ability of the eighth grade of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 School year 2014/2015 in listening to dialogues.

A descriptive study is a study that is based on the facts and the actual matters that happen currently. In this sense, the writer only wants to find out the ability of students and describes the level of students' ability.

This research is quantitative research because the test result is represented with number. As Arikunto (2009, p. 269) explains in his Book *Managemen Penelitian* that "*Presentasi yang dinyatakan dalam bilangan sudah jelas merupakan ukuran yang bersifat kuantitatif*". To support the statement, Margono (2010, p. 104-105) also argues that "*Penelitian kuantitatif adalah suatu proses menemukan pengetahuan yang menggunakan data berupa angka sebagai alat menemukan keterangan mengenai apa yang ingin kita ketahui*".

B. Research Setting

The research takes place at MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 at Jln. Bakti Pemurus Dalam Rt 05 Number 04, South Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin. This school is chosen because based on the researcher's preliminary survey while she was conducting her teaching practice PPL 2 at the school, she found that there were some students who had problems in listening to dialogues.

C. Data and Source of Data

1. Data

The data collected are about the students' ability in listening to dialogues at the eighth grade of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 school year 2014/2015.

2. Sources of Data

The data are collected through some sources as follow:

- a. Respondents : They are 80 students of the eighth grade at MTsN Banjar Selatan 1.
- b. Informants : The principal of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1, English Teacher, and administration staff.
- c. Documents : All written report which related to the data that needed in this research.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

The techniques of data collection used in the research are as follows:

1. Test

A series of questions designed to determine knowledge, intelligence, or ability. This technique is used to measure students' ability in listening to dialogues. The number of test item is 40 items it is taken of teacher handbook of the school. The items tested are in the form of dialogues.

2. Documentary

This technique is aimed at looking for the data related to this research and for all written reports or documents such as teacher list, school profile etc.

E. Population and Sample

1. Research Population

In this research, the population is all of the eighth grade students of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1. The number of population can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.1 Description of the Population at the Eighth Grade of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 School year 2014/2015

No	Class	Number of students
1	VIII A	38
2	VIII B	38
3	VIII C	37
4	VIII D	37
5	VIII E	38
6	VIII F	37
7	VIII G	37
8	VIII H	38
Total	8	300

2. Sample of the Research

Remembering that the number of population of the eighth grade students at MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 school year 2014/2015 is a big number (more than one hundred people), the writer feels necessary to take sample. In taking sample, it has not an absolute decision. As Margono (2007, p. 123) says in his book *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, that “*besar kecilnya sampel tidak ada ketetapan yang mutlak, artinya tidak ada suatu ketetapan berapa persen suatu sampel harus diambil*”. The writer takes 25% of the population because the writer thinks it enough to be as sample. Thus, the total number of the sample 80 students. In taking sample, the writer uses proportional random sampling technique. Proportional random sampling means here is as said by Kamaruddin (1987, p. 214):

Proportional random sampling adalah suatu teknik pengambilan sampel secara acak dengan tujuan untuk mewakili populasi yang ada atau populasi yang diteliti dan biasanya besarnya sub-sampel setara dengan perbandingan besarnya sub-populasi, sedangkan individu ditetapkan dari tiap sub-populasi yang akan dijadikan sampel ditentukan melalui teknik random/acak.

The number of students as sample can be seen in the following table.

Table 3.2 Description of the Sample at the Eighth Grade of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 School year 2014/2015

No	Class	Number of students
1	VIII A	10
2	VIII B	10
3	VIII C	10
4	VIII D	10
5	VIII E	10

Continuing of table 3.2 Description of the Sample at the Eighth Grade of MTsN Banjar Selatan 1 School year 2014/2015

6	VIII F	10
7	VIII G	10
8	VIII H	10
Total	8	80

F. Design of Measurement

In this research, the writer uses test to know the students' ability in listening to dialogues. The students are given 40 test items for measuring students' listening ability. The writer carries out an objective test which consists of two kinds of the test. They are multiple choice and completion test. The form of multiple choice test requires students to answer the questions by choosing the suitable choice available, completion test requires the students to complete the blank of sentences that have heard. Every correct answer is marked 2,5 per item. The writer gives same score for multiple choice and completion to get maximum score.

There is a total of 40 questions which are divided into two types, including:

1. Multiple Choice : There are 20 question items. Every item is scored 2,5 points.
2. Completion : There are 20 questions items. Every item is scored 2,5 points.

The total Maximum Expected Score (MES) of questions is 100 points and the lowest score is 0.

To know the level of students' ability in listening to dialogues, the writer adopted Grondlund's five standard (Arikunto, 1999) to interpret the listening scores as follows:

Table 3.3 Description of the Scoring Rubrics of the Listening Test

No	Score	Category
1	0 – 49	Very Low
2	50 – 59	Low
3	60 – 69	Fair
4	70 – 79	Good
5	80 – 100	Excellent

To get percentage the researcher uses this formula :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage F = Frequency N = Number of students

Then, the researcher recounts the mean of the students' score. The mean of the score is got by the pattern proposed (Sudijono, 1987, p. 279) as the following:

$$M = \frac{\sum x}{N}$$

M = Mean $\sum x$ = Sum of score of students N = Number of students

G. Technique of Data Processing and Data Analysis

1. Technique of Data Processing

a. Checking

This technique is used for the purpose of re-examining all collected data to ensure that they have been completed.

b. Scoring

The technique is used to compose and count the answer frequency.

c. Tabulating

The writer puts the collected data into tables.

d. Interpreting

After finishing the techniques above, the writer has to calculate all the collected data by using the following formula:

$$\frac{F}{N} \times 100\% = P$$

Note:

P: Percentage of ability

F: Frequency of students' ability

N: total of students

2. Data Analysis

In this research, the writer uses test to know the students' ability in listening to dialogues. The students are given 40 test items for measuring their ability in listening to dialogues. The items tested are in the form of dialogues.

All of the collected and processed data are then analyzed quantitatively. The analysis helps the writer to highlight some important conclusions from this research and the conclusion is reached inductively.

H. Research Procedure

In the research procedure there are some steps that passed through in completing this research, they are:

1. Preliminary steps:
 - a. To hold a prior observation in the research in the research object.
 - b. To discuss the result of previous observation with writer's advisor.
 - c. To make a research proposal design to be approved by the bureau of the paper research.
2. Preparatory steps:
 - a. To hold seminar on the research proposal design.
 - b. To ask the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training faculty for written mandate in conducting the research.
 - c. To make data and instrument.
 - d. To give written mandate to conduct research in research location.
3. Research steps:
 - a. To collect all the needed data from several sources.
 - b. To contact all respondents and informants.
 - c. To collect the number of literature from several sources.

- d. To collect all of those data, process them in a procedural way, and organize them and then analyze them properly.

4. Organization steps:

- a. To write the first draft of research report.
- b. To discuss with the writer's thesis advisor.
- c. To multiply the final draft having approved by the thesis advisor.
- d. To be examined before the thesis examiner team in the open forum.