

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research uses Comparative method with quantitative approach. Comparative research is the act of comparing two or more things with a view to discovering something about one or all of the things being compared. Syaifuddin Azwar stated that research with a quantitative approach that emphasizes analysis of the numerical data (numbers) are processed with statistical methods (Saifuddin Azwar, 2005). The research approach in this study is to obtain and describe whether there is difference between students who join and who do not join English Study Club on their listening ability at Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School Martapura.

Based on the statements, quantitative approach basically is used for testing hypothesis and concludes the result to know the answer. By using this approach, the difference or the relation between the variables will be gotten. In doing so, the writer intends to use quantitative approach to complete this research.

B. Research Setting

This research generally takes place at Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School for female which is in Batung Cindai Alus Martapura, South Kalimantan. This research takes two places for doing the research. The first location is in English Study Club Class which is located in Matriculation 1 Class of Senior High School. The second location is in the seventh grade class which is located at Junior High

School. This research is planned to be conducted two months in 2016. The writer prefers to choose DarulHijrah Islamic Boarding School for research because the researcher finds that they have less listening input while listening is one of the important receptive skills that students have to master before they are ready to speak.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population of Research

According to warsito (1992), population is the whole object of the research. Population of this research is whole students of seventh grade junior high school Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School for female Martapura who join and who do not join English Study Club academic year 2015/2016 that consist of 24 students who join English Study Club and 270 who do not join English Study Club. The following table displays the population data.

Table 3.1 Students of English Study Club

No	Grade	Amount
1	Seventh of junior high school	24
2	Eighth of junior high school	7
3	Ninth of junior high school	5
4	First of matriculation	26
	Amount	62

Table 3.2 Students of the Seventh Grade students

No	Class	Amount
1	A	26
2	B	21

3	C	23
4	D	25
5	E	23
6	F	24
7	G	23
8	H	22
9	I	24
10	J	17
11	K	22
12	L	22
13	M	22
	Amount	294

2. Sample of the research

According to Syaifudin Azwar (2005, p.79) Sample is a part of population. In this research the subject is the seventh grade students at Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School who join and who do not join English Study Club. The researcher uses simple random sampling method that would be taken 30 students or 10.20% from 294 population of students in the seventh grade from class A until M. Saifuddin Azwar stated in his book

Banyak ahli riset menyarankan untuk mengambil sampel sebesar 10% dari populasi, sebagai aturan kasar. Namun bila populasinya sangat besar, maka persentasenya dapat dikurangi. Secara umum, semakin besar sampel maka akan semakin representatif. Namun pertimbangan efisiensi sumber daya akan membatasi besarnya jumlah sampel yang akan diambil” (Syaifudin Azwar, 2005, p.82)

Based on the table above, the researcher takes 10.20% from population of the students in the seventh grade. So that, there are 15 students are taken from English Study Club and 15 students are taken randomly from class A through M.

C. Data and Source of Data

1. Data of research

To answer the problem statements of this research, the researcher collects the following data:

a. Primary data

The data consist of the ability in listening of the students who join and who do not join English Study Club at the seventh grade of Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School for female Martapura. The following is explanation of the primary data :

1. Listening to the specific information

This type is focused on what they understand but it depends on what they need to know and do. It is often seen in daily conversation. In this thesis, the researcher made the question about students' and librarians' conversation in the library and asks the students to listen to the specific information. Then, the researcher asks them to answer multiple choice that consists of six questions in order to check their understanding.

2. Short response

Short response, includes obeying instruction, ticking of items, true/false, detecting mistakes, cloze, guessing definitions, skimming and scanning. In this section, the researcher asks the students to identify four questions. The researcher wants to know

how deep students' understanding in answering short response when they are listening to the audio by providing true or false question

3. Listening for detail

The purpose of this type is to train students to grasp specific information, details that are relevant. Important or necessary. The goal is to help students obtain the detailed information they may need like hours, dates, names, etc. In this section, the researcher provides audio of conversation and asks the students to listen the detail information. Then, the researcher asks the students to fill the detail information that they got from and audio in the blanks.

4. Listening to the specific vocabulary

The purpose of this type is to identify and remember a series of words, which are usually easily categorized, like types of food, sports, animals, etc. In this section, the researcher provides nine pictures and asks the students to remember the vocabularies about types of feeling by choosing the correct pictures about feelings that is mentioned in the audio. Then, the researcher asks the students to write down what types of feeling that they have heard under the pictures.

b. Secondary Data

to complete and clarify the primary data the writer also collects the secondary ones which related to the object of research, such as :

1. Brief History of Darul Hijrah Boarding School for Female Martapura
 2. Description about teacher and students' condition in the seventh grade of Darul Hijrah Islamic Boarding School
 3. Description of the facilities in Darul Hijrah Islamic boarding school
2. Sources of Data
 - a. Respondent: All the students of the seventh grade junior high school who join and who do not join English Study Club at DarulHijrah Islamic boarding school Martapura.
 - b. Documentary: All of the important written reports which is needed in this research.
 - c. Informants:Headmaster, English teachers of the seventh grade, teachers of English Study Club, administration staff at junior high school Darul Hijrah for female Martapura Academic year 2015/2016.

D. Technique of Data Collecting

There are some techniques that are applied in this research as follows:

1. Written test

This technique is used to collect the data about students' ability in listening. This technique is done by giving students 24 items question of listening comprehension.

2. Interview

This is the technique in which the writer interviews directly related persons such as English teacher, English study clubs' teacher, headmaster, and the administrative staff to find out the data about some factors and the secondary data

3. Documentary

This technique is aimed at looking for all written reports or documents which keeps any detailed record of students, teachers, administration staff, and school facilities.

E. Design of Measurement

This measurement design is used for :

Students' listening ability of those who join and who do not join English Study Club. The test consists of 24 questions with four parts, they are :

a. Listening to the specific information

This ability is measured with 5 questions. Each item of the question is scored about 0 – 3 points. If 5 question items are answered correctly, so the total score is 15 points.

b. Short response

This ability is measured with 4 questions. Each item of the question is scored about 0 –7points. If 4 question items are answered correctly, so the total score is 28 points.

This ability is measured with 5 questions. Each item of the question is scored about 0 - 6 points. If 5 question items are answered correctly, so the total score is 30 points.

c. Listening to the specific vocabulary

This ability is measured with 9 questions. Each item of the question is scored about 0 - 3 points. If 9 question items are answered correctly, so the total score is 27 points.

For knowing the level of the students' listening ability of two groups, the researcher counts the mean with formula :

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

M = Mean

X = Total Score

N = Total number of respondents

F. Technique of Data Processing and Data Analysis

1. Data processing

a. Editing

This technique is used in the purpose of examining all the collected data to make sure whether the data already collected or not.

b. Coding

This technique is used to make certain code on all collected data to classify them into each certain category.

c. Scoring

The technique is used to count frequency, where each getting answer will be counted to make easier in table making.

d. Tabulating

The researcher tabulates all the collected data based on the frequency computation by using the joining formula:

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

Note :

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of answer from the respondents

N = Total number of respondents' answer

e. Interpreting

After the data are substituted into percentage form, then the determining of percentage is interpreted based on Suharsimi Arikunto that she said in her book :

“Skor-skor siswa direntangkan menjadi 9 nilai (disebutkan juga Standard Nines atau Staines) seperti di berikut ini” (Arikunto, 1991, p.253)

Score	Interpretation
91 – 100	: Excellent
81 – 90	: Good

71 – 80	: Fair
61 – 70	: Bad
0 – 60	: Poor

2. Data Analysis Procedure

After data are collected, the researcher classifies them based on the problem statement and then analyzes them with quantitative analysis, so that all data can be used to answer the probing questions systematically. Data analysis is a process to simplify the data, therefore, it can be read and interpreted easily. After all the collected data have been processed, the researcher analyses them and makes conclusion by using the “t” or “t” test formula of Anas Sudijono (1987, p.314).

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_{M_1 - M_2}}$$

Description:

t = tests are being sought

M1 = mean of students who join English Study Club

M2 = mean of students who do not join English Study Club

$SE_{M_1 - M_2}$ = standard error difference in students' listening ability mean between who join and who do not join English Study Club

This technique is used to analyze truth or wrong about hypothesis of the research. There are 7 steps to process the data including :

1. after doing the test and each sample has score, the researcher counts the mean by using the following formula :

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

2. the researcher counts standard deviation of each major by using formula:

$$S_D = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{(N - 1)}}$$

3. the researcher counts standard error of mean by using formula :

$$SE_M = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N - 1}}$$

4. the researcher counts standard error both of who join and who do not join English Study Club by using formula :

$$SE_{M_1 - M_2} = \sqrt{SE_{M_1}^2 + SE_{M_2}^2}$$

5. the researcher counts t- test by using formula :

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_{M_1 - M_2}}$$

$$\sum x = Total\ of\ Score$$

6. giving interpretation for “t” with consulting **t table**.
 - Looking for degree of freedom

$$Df/db = (N1 + N2 - 2)$$

Explanation

Df/db : Degree of freedom.

N1 : Number of students who join English Study Club

N2 : Number of students who do not join English Study Club

2 : Value of degree of freedom for variables.

- Consulting score of “df/db” with “t table”

t table : Value of critic “t”

- In significant degrees t table 5%
- In significant degrees table 1%

7. The researcher makes conclusion.

- If $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ = H_0 (zero hypothesis) will be rejected and H_a (alternative hypothesis) will be accepted.
- If $t \text{ count} < t \text{ table}$ = H_0 (zero hypothesis) will be accepted and H_a (alternative hypothesis) will be rejected.

Explanation :

M = Average number of mean

Ex = total of score

N = Total of sample

SD = Standard deviation

Sem = Standard Error of mean

Sem -SEm2 = Standard error of both samples

T = Student's “t” test score

3. Research Procedure

There are several certain steps that are passed through in completing this research:

1. Preliminary Steps

- a. To hold a prior observation in the research object.
- b. To discuss the result of the previous observation with the writer's academic advisors.

2. Preparatory Steps

- a. To hold a seminar on design proposal
- b. To ask the Dean of faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training for a written mandate to conduct the research.
- c. To make the data instruments.

3. Research Steps

- a. To collect all respondents and informants who are needed to obtain the data.
- b. To collect the needed data from several sources.
- c. To process the data in procedural way and then analyze it properly.

4. Organization Steps

- a. To arrange and report the collected data in the first draft.
To consult with the writer's advisors to get comments and suggestion.
- b. To write the final draft after having approval by the researcher's advisors.

