

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The study is designed as a descriptive study using qualitative approaches to identify the difficulties the students encounter in their first listening class. A descriptive method is a method used to know an object in depth. The results of the study are presented in the form of research reports that are investigations of circumstances or conditions or other matters. In descriptive research, researcher do nothing for objects or areas of research which is therefore regarded as simple research. In which research researcher do not add, alter, and manipulate or manipulate the field or objects studied. Based on Sugiyono (2013), descriptive research is one that describes the symptoms, conditions, or phenomena that employ qualitative or quantitative. According to Arikunto (2010), the study takes only what is happening to an object or to an area that is studied, and then describes whatever is happening in the form of the research report.

Based on statements above, a descriptive method selected which will involve data gathering to answer research questions that are formulated into research issues. As a descriptive study would bring up hearing problems faced by students in the first listening class.

B. Research Setting

Researcher chose the research location on the UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, The Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training English Education Study Program. The address is at A. Yani Street, 4,5 Km , Kebun Bunga, Banjarmasin Timur, City of Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. This study carried out at Extensive Listening Course from English Education Study Program academic year 2022 in the second semester. This reaserch was conducted in class A, B and C. The reason to chose this place because researcher found some students in the English Education Study Program experienced difficulties in their firts listening class. So the researcher wants to dig deeper into what difficulties and how their strategy to overcome it.

C. Participants

The participants of this research were the Second semester students of the English Education Study Program of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin academic year 2022/2023. The total number of participants were 77 students which consisted of three classes. There are 26 students in class A, 26 students in class B and 25 students in class C. The range of their age was 18-19 years old. The researcher chose them as the participants to find out about their difficulties in the first listening class. Next, the resercher used random sampling in taking sample to be choose.

The researcher selects the students of the second semester as participants because during this first semester usually students have the

practice of listening with their first experience so that researcher can find the problems they encounter in listening.

D. Data

Data is all the information that researcher have gathered to answer research questions. This section is about the data that will be sought in research. Researcher is using data based on observations while in Extensive Listening Course to answer the first research question. Then to answer the second research question researcher is using data based on interview with students in Extensive Listening Course.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The two instruments used for this research are observation and interview. The observation activity is done to know a basic description, use observation sheets to see the difficulty the student faces and their strategy, and also ask an interview question as an instrument for obtaining data of information and more profound results.

1. Observation

The first instrument is observation. Observation is a commonly used tool for research. According to Nunan & Miller (1995) observation is to support the understanding and development normally used in education. An observation activity is carried out to learn how the students are living when learning to listen in their first listening class. The researcher

determines an interview question based on classroom experience through this observation. Observation focused on the student's habits during class, on which several times the student's difficulty arose. The researcher is using this technique to find out the answer from first research questions.

Quoted from Sugiyono (2013) researcher used passive participation observation where researcher come to where people are observed but not involved in their activities. Observation of this study is carried out offline. Researcher join the Extensive listening course in monday for A class, tuesday C class for and wednesday for B class. This observation was scheduled twice in each Extensive listening course. This is carried out with a purpose that participants can shed more clearly, fully and up-to-date information-related information.

2. Interview

According to Ary et al., (2018), Interviews are used in gathering data from people about opinions, beliefs and feeling about situations in their own words. In qualitative research, there are numerous types of interviews regularly used to acquire data and gain insights into participants' experiences, perceptions, and perspectives. There are three types of interviews often employed in qualitative research. They are structured interview, semi-structured interview and unstructured interview. In this research, the researcher used semi structured interview because the

researcher used a list question and also the researcher can ask additional question to complete the topic.

The interview was chosen to find out more about the students' difficulties in listening in the listening class and the strategies they used to solve the problem. There are 24 questions prepared for this interview session consisting of 13 questions to answer the first research question, namely factors that can affect student difficulties such as listener factors, speaker factors and or physical composition and 11 questions to answer the second research question about metacognitive strategies, cognitive strategies and socio-affective strategies. Researchers use this technique to find answers to the first and second research questions.

The interviews have done with students from A, B and C class with a total of 24 people. Due to the situation when the interviews were held at the same time as the middle test schedule, and the fasting or Ramadhan month, the researcher conducted face-to-face interviews and partly online via Whatsapp chat. There were 15 people interviewed face-to-face and 9 others online.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis in qualitative research was conducted since before entering the field, during the field and after being completed in the field. However, data analysis is more focused during the process in the field along with data collection.

1. Pre-field Analysis

Analysis is made of data from preliminary study, or secondary data that will be used to determine the focus of the study.

2. Analysis During in Field of Miles and Huberman Model

Miles and Huberman, as quoted by Sugiyono (2013), point out that the activity in qualitative data analysis is interactive and continues continuously, leaving the data full. As for the activity in data analysis among other data reduction, displays, and inequality /verification.

a. Data Reduction

To reproduce data means to summarize, select subjects, focus on important things, search for themes and patterns and discard unnecessary. In reducing data, each researcher will be guided by the objectives to be achieved. The main purpose of qualitative research is the invention.

b. Display Data

Data presentations can be done in short descriptions, charts, category connections, flowchart, and the like. With the data de-playing, it will be easier to understand what is happening, to plan the next work based on what is already being understood.

c. Conclusion Drawing/verification

Conclusions in qualitative research may answer formulations that have been formulated in the first place but probably not. The conclusion to the expected qualitative work was a new discovery that had never before existed.