

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research method is the third chapter in this study. It explains all the steps undertaken by researcher from the beginning to the end. This chapter consists of the research design, research setting, subject and object of the research, data and source of data, data collection procedures, and techniques of data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher conducted a descriptive qualitative research. Sugiyono cited in Pajriah (2019, p. 18) state that descriptive method is a method used to describe or analyze the results of research but not used to make bropader conclusions.

According to Dezin and Lincoln (2009, p. 2) qualitative focuses on some methods that learn the research subject in natural context and try to understand or interpret the phenomenon.

Qualitative methods are used to get in-depth data, a data that contains meaning. Meaning is actual data, definite data which is a value behind the visible data. Therefore in qualitative research does not emphasize generalization, but rather emphasizes meaning (Sugiyono, 2010, p. 15).

Qualitative research is suitable to be used in this research because the researcher want to describe about need analysis on English for Specific Purposes for Mathematics Education Department. By using this method, the researcher will investigating the problem faced in teaching English for Specific

Purposes and the needs of fifth semester students at Mathematics Education Department in English for Specific Purposes class.

B. Research Setting

The researcher conducted the research in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, especially at fifth semester students of Mathematics Education Department. It is located on Ahmad Yani Street KM 4.5, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, Indonesia, Post Code 70235. In Mathematics Education Department, where the researcher conducted the research was accredited B. The Mathematics Education Department is one of majors in Faculty of Tarbiyah and teacher training. In the department, the students not only taught about mathematics material, but also taught English for mathematics. The course is only available in the fifth semester and not in the other semester. The name of the course is Bahasa Inggris untuk Matematika or English for Mathematics. And the course included in one of the compulsory subjects.

Meanwhile, the time for finishing this research was on December 2019 as describe at table 3.1.

Date	Meeting	Activity
December 17 th 2019	1	Giving the questionnaires to students' class A
December 18 th 2019	2	Giving the questionnaires to students' class B
December 19 th 2019	3	Giving the questionnaires to students' class D
December 20 th 2019	4	Giving the questionnaires to students' class C
December 23 rd 2019	5	Interviewing the random students in class A, C, and D
December 24 th 2019	6	Interviewing the random students in class

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C. Subject and Object of the Research

1. Subject of the Research

The subject of this research is the fifth semester students of Mathematics Education Department in Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

No	Class	Number of Students
1	A	34
2	B	32
3	C	33
4	D	36
	Total	135

In this research, the researcher took 2017 mathematics students at the fifth semester from all of class. The researcher took 5 students from every class to do this research. The total of students that took by the researcher in this research are 20 students.

2. Object of the Research

The object of this research is need analysis on English for Specific Purposes for Mathematics Education Department.

D. Data and Source of Data

The data and source of data are:

1. Data

The data in this research are about need analysis on English for Specific Purposes for Mathematics Education Department. The researcher used questionnaire and interview to investigate the problems faced in teaching in English for Specific Purposes and to find out the needs of fifth semester students at Mathematics Education Department in English for Specific Purposes class.

2. Source of Data

The source of data are questionnaire and interview that collected from respondent. The respondent in this research is the fifth students at Mathematics Education Department in English for Specific Purposes class.

E. Data Collection Procedures

The techniques of data collection that the researcher uses are:

1. Questionnaire

Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or a written statements to the respondent to be answered (Sugiyono, 2010, p. 199). The researcher give questionnaire to the fifth semester students which is contains about the problem faced in teaching and student's need in English for Specific Purposes class. The researcher took 5 students from every class to represented their class to be questionnaire. It consists of 13 questions to the students.

2. Interview

According to Esterberg cited in Sugiyono (2010, p. 317) defines interview as follows, “a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic”. Interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and a question and answer idea, can make meaning for a particular topic.

The researcher interviewed the fifth semester students of Mathematics Education Department. The researcher took 2 students from every class to be interviewed. It consists of 8 questions that are asked to the students. The interview was done by speaking in Bahasa Indonesia to give the Mathematics Education Department students unlimited responses.

The researcher used interview in such a way of data to support the theory and help the researcher to strengthen the research, especially the questionnaire.

F. Techniques of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically finding and integrating data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, translating into units, synthesizing, composing patterns, choosing which ones are important and Which will be learned, and make easy conclusions by others (Sugiyono, 2010, p. 335).

According to Miles and Huberman cited in Sugiyono (2010, p. 337), stated that the activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and continued continuously until the data was saturated.

There were three steps used to analyze the data (Miles, et.al, 2014, p.p. 9-10). These steps go systematically and are interrelated as described below.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of selecting, identifying, classifying and coding the data that is considered important. In conducting the research, the data was collected by questionnaire and interview.

The interview was conducted after do the questionnaire. Then after the data about the problems faced and the needs of fifth semester students of Mathematics Education Department in English for Specific Purposes class are collected by questionnaire and interview, the researcher identifies and classifying important points such as target needs, learning needs, students needs, etc .

2. Data Display

After the data had been collected, the researcher did a process of selecting, and compressed assembly of information from data reduction. The most frequent form of display for qualitative data is narrative text. it organized the data and make relations between categories.

3. Drawing Conclusion/Verification

The last process is conclusion and verification. To conclude the data based on data reduction which is the answer to the problem raised in the research. Data verification is an explanation of the meaning of the data in a configuration that shows its casual flow so that the proportions can be proposed. The initial conclusions raised were still temporary and changed if there were no strong supporting evidence at the next data collection stage.

In short, the steps in analyzing the data are: The first, the researcher collected the data through questionnaire and interview. Then, after getting the data, the researcher select, identify, and focus on the data by based on the research questions. After selecting the data, the researcher displays those data into good sentences. And the last, the conclusion is drawn.