

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The technique used by the research is descriptive quantitative. Sukmadinata (2010, p. 72) stated in her book *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan about the aim of descriptive research. The descriptive research* “*ditujukan untuk mendeskripsikan atau menggambarkan fenomena – fenomena yang ada, baik fenomena yang bersifat alami atau rekayasa manusia*”. Emzir (2008, p. 28) explained quantitative in his book *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif* descriptive research is “*suatu pendekatan penelitian menggunakan strategi penelitian seperti eksperimen yang memerlukan data statistik*”. Sukmadinata N S (2010) stated that “*penelitian kuantitatif deskripsi atau gambarnya menggunakan ukuran jumlah atau frekuensi, sedang kualitatif lebih memperhatikan karakteristik, kualitas, keterkaitan antar kegiatan*”. The writer chooses descriptive method because this research is to describe the common errors in listening of the eleventh grade students at MAN 1 Kandungan academic year 2014/2015. The writer chooses the quantitative method because it is used to determine the frequency and percentage of each error that will occur.

B. Research Setting

The location of the research is in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kandangan. It is located at Jl. Bukhari Ds Sungai Paring, Kandangan, Hulu Sungai Selatan Regency, South Kalimantan.

C. Subject and Object

1. Subject of the Research

The subject in this research is limited to students at the eleventh grade of MAN 1 Kandangan academic year 2014/2015.

Table 3.1 The Total Number of Students

No	Class	Sex		Number
		Male	Female	
1.	XI IPS 1	10	11	21
2.	XI IPS 2	9	14	23
3.	XI IPA	7	14	21
4.	XI AGAMA	6	13	19
Total = 84				

2. Object of the Research

The objects in this research are the most common type of errors in listening of the eleventh grade students at MAN 1 Kandangan academic year 2014/2015 and the causes of errors based on students' perception at the eleventh grade of MAN 1 Kandangan academic year 2014/2015.

D. Research Instrument

The instrument is intended to know the common errors in listening at the eleventh grade of MAN 1 Kandangan. The data about this research are gained by holding the test.

To analyze the data, the researcher feels necessary to determine design of measurement. In this test the students answer 40 questions.

The test consists of 40 questions. The Maximum Expected Score (MES) for the test is 100. The items are divided into two parts as follow:

1. 10 questions that require students to listen to one word-stimulus (minimal pairs). Every correct answer is marked 2.5 and wrong answer is marked 0. Total correct score is 2.5.
2. 10 questions that require students to listen to consonant phonemic pair. Every correct answer is marked 2.5 and wrong answer is marked 0. Total correct score is 2.5.
3. 10 questions that require students to listen to vowel phonemic pair. Every correct answer is marked 2.5 and wrong answer is marked 0. Total correct score is 2.5.
4. 10 question that require students to listen to morphological pair,-ed. Every correct answer is marked 2.5 and wrong answer is marked 0. Total correct score is 2.5.

To know the highest type of errors in listening, the writer interprets the scores as follows:

0-< 20	: very high error category
20-<40	: high error category
40-<60	: fair error category
60-<80	: low error category
80-<100	: very low error category. (Harris, 1969, p. 9)

Mean of these scores is got by the pattern below:

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

N

M: Mean Score

$\sum X$: Accumulative score

N: Number of respondents. (Murdan, 2006)

E. Data and Source Data

1. Data

The data investigated in this research are: The data about common errors in listening and the causes of errors

2. Source of Data

The eleventh grade students of MAN 1 Kandangan.

F. Techniques of Data Collecting

1. Test : This technique is used to know about the common errors made by students in listening.

2. Interview : This technique is used to know the causes of such errors.
There are 16 students being interviewed.
3. Observation : This technique that the writer comes directly to observe students and get information about the condition of MAN 1 Kandangan.

G. Data Collecting Procedure

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

1. Preliminary step:
 - a. To hold of prior of observation
 - b. To discuss the result of the previous observation with the writer's advisor.
 - c. To make research design proposal to be approved by the bureau of the paper research of Islamic Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty.
2. Preparatory steps
 - a. To hold seminar on the research design proposal.
 - b. To ask the dean of Islamic Education Faculty for written mandate to conduct the research.
 - c. To make data instruments.
 - d. To give written mandate to conduct research to the research location.
3. Research steps
 - a. To contact all respondents and informans that is used to obtain the data.
 - b. To collect the data

- c. To process and analyzing data
- 4. Organization steps
 - a. To write the draft in systematic form.
 - b. To consult with supervisor to correct the writing.
 - c. To be examined in the open forum

H. Data Analysis Procedure

1. Technique of Data Processing

The techniques of data processing in the research are as follow:

a. Editing

The technique is used to examine all of the collected data to make sure whether they are complete or not. The editing data also includes selecting the needed data from those which are available.

b. Coding and Classification

The writer makes certain codes on all collected data.

c. Frequency computation

After each data are coded and classified properly, then each answer given by respondents are computed and presented in the tables of frequency

d. Tabulating

The writer tabulates all the collected data based on the frequency to compute each certain answer by using the following formula:

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

N

P : Percentage Error

F : The frequency of answers from respondents for each item of questions

N : The total number of students' answer. (Sudjono, 1987)

e. Data Interpretation

This is the last step of data processing. Then the determining of percentage is interpreted as below:

0-<20 : very high error category

20-<40 : high error category

40-<60 : fair error category

60-<80 : low error category

80-<100 : very low error category. (Harris, 1969, p. 9)

2. Data Analysis

All of the collected and processes data then analyzed descriptively is object based on the reality and quantitative is a systematic research

method focusing on the parts or phenomenon and everything related to them. The conclusion is taken by inductive way that is to synthesize the fact from specific into general conclusion.