Chapter III
Methodology of Research

The aim of this research is to explain how to get the data, analysis the data and use what method. And this chapter contains research method, site and participants, technique of collecting the data, and technique of analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Method

The method of this research is qualitative method. Through this method, the researcher described in detail about students’ problems in English conversation, it goes to psychological factors.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

One senior high school is the setting place of this research. The school is located in Jalan Siswa, Limbato village, Tilamuta sub district, Boalemo regency, and Gorontalo province. The researcher chose this school to get information about the problems faced by the students in English conversation. The school is SMAN 1 Tilamuta. The researcher chooses this school because the researcher has done pre-observation in that school on December 27th, 2012. When the researcher observed their teaching and learning process in that school, the students felt difficult to speak English, it is when they practiced to speak in front of class or practiced conversation in front of the class with their partner. In this research, the researcher focused the observation on students; it is to know the students’
problems in English conversation. And also the data of this research are the information in the form of the students’ self-assessment about their own problems in conversation.

3.3 Participants

The participants are the students in SMAN 1 Tilamuta, they are eleventh grade consist of 252 students. In conducting this research, the researcher used purposive sampling because the researcher have some consideration like Sugiyono (2011, p.218) said that purposive sampling is sampling technique which using by researchers if they have certain considerations in taking their sampling. The researcher took Language class XI as the researcher’s participants. The researcher took this class because the class has five hours a week in English subject compared to other classes and this class has faced many problems in English subject. This class consists of 24 students.

3.4 Technique of collecting the data

Creswell (2009, p.176) pointed out that the data collection procedures in qualitative research involve four basic types. They are observations, interviews, documents, and audio-visual materials. In this research, to collect the data the researcher used observation and interview in order to know students’ problems in doing English conversation.
**Observation**

In order to get the data, the researcher did the observation in the site school. The researcher came to the school, and then the researcher asked to the Head Master of the site school for time to do the observation. It helps the researcher to get the general information about the students. General information that the researcher got from the observation are how many students in the site school (only 11th grade) and the number of language class that the researcher observed. Then the researcher did observation in teaching and learning process to know about students’ problems in doing English conversation. The researcher did observation on June 11th, 2013. The data in observation are collected by using observation check list. In observation, there are 21 items that the researcher observed; they are, numbers 1 to 7 are about teacher activity in the classroom and numbers 8 until 21 are about students’ performance the conversation.

**Interview**

Instrument is tool that use for collecting the data in qualitative research. Instrument contains are interview and questionnaire. In this research, the researcher used interview to know the students’ problems in English conversation. The interview conducted to gain more information about psychological factors faced by students in English conversation. (Sugiyono, 2012. p. 72) stated that there are three kinds’ interviews; they are structured interview, semi structured interview, and unstructured interview. In this research, the researcher used structured interview. Satori and Komariah (2010, p.133) stated that structured
interview is open standardized interview. In this interview, the questions in interview is open-ended question which the participants indicate reasons for their responses (Creswell, 2012, p.220). And also Creswell (2012, p.213) stated that in conducting structured interview consists of open-ended interview and take interview notes.

The instrument of interview in this research consists of 10 questions. They are, numbers 1 to 5 are about students’ general information in learning English and numbers 6 until 10 are about psychological factors that faced by students when they performance conversation in front of class with their partner.

3.5 Technique of analyzing the data

The data collected from the participants analyzed to obtain clear sense of the information and to describe the students’ problems in doing English conversation. The researcher used the result of observation and interview based on the feedback from the participants analyzed qualitatively.

In order analyzing data, the researcher used the theories of Miles and Huberman to analyze the data. Miles and Huberman (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 95) stated that there are three activities in process analyzing of qualitative data: 1) reducing data, 2) displaying data, and 3) drawing and verifying conclusion.

In reducing data, the researcher sorted the data based on the interview that consist of psychological factors that faced by students in doing English conversation. The researcher analyzed each item that the students answer. Then the researcher displayed the result in a table, the researcher gave score 1 if
students answer the item “Yes”, and 0 for the answer “No”. Each item summarized to see the total of students that answer the item. Then it converted to a formula to know the percentage of each item.

\[ NP = \frac{R}{SM} \times 100 \]

NP : Percentage
R : Students’ score
SM : Maximum score

After get the percentage of each item, the researcher showed the result in graph. The graph presented the percentage of each item that the students answer. Then the researcher described the result based on the graph.