

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

The research design uses a descriptive case study. A case study selective and focuses on specific aspects to fully explained the phenomenon under examination (Stake, 1995). It is chosen because this research focuses on explaining a phenomenon in the context of its occurrence in real life (Yin, 2003). Further, applying this methodology in this studied could involve an up-close, in-depth and detailed investigation of factors influencing students' perception in speaking difficulties. In addition, Yin (2003) stated that a descriptive case study mainly focuses on "what" questions. Therefore, the descriptive case study was chosen for this studied in order to describe students' perception in speaking difficulties.

To described the whole processes of this research, it was necessary to presented the step done by a researcher in conducting the research from beginning to the end. Therefore, this part presented the steps in conducting this research, as follow: The first step the researcher got permission to conducted interviews and retrieving data. The second step the researcher conducts the interviews to the participants, the third step transcribing the data from interview results. The last step making conclusion and report the research results.

### **3.2. Research Setting and participants of the research**

This research conducted in English Education Department of one university in Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia. The researcher chosen the Survival English Class where the course is in the first semester of the English Education Department because the desire to described the EFL students' perception regarding to the difficulties in speaking English in the Survival English Class.

Participants in this research were two students from eight semester who have difficulties in speaking and phenomenon that occurs in this research in Survival English Class, English Department, one of university located in Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia. They were chosen as the participants in this research due to their participation in their speaking learning activities based on the criterias needed, as follows; First, when preparing assignment; Second, when doing assignment in individual or group work; Third, when cheating between students; Forth, when group discussion; The last, when question and answers session between student and student or student and lecturer in the class. Although only two students became participants, but all students also participated in the activities given by the lecturer in the course. The participants are chosen based on the grade, which included as participants were a student who got grade A in the course and involved (active) in speaking class activities, and a student who got grade C in the course was not involved (passive) in speaking class activities.

Before collecting the data, the participant has been asked to fill out the consent form and signed it verifying about the approval to participate in this research voluntarily. Moreover, all the data will be kept confidential due to research ethics.

### **3.3. Data collection Technique and Instruments**

The researcher has prepared in advance for data collection by conducting trigger of interview questions based on the three sub indicators from Shen and Chiu's (2019) theory, sort questions in semi structured interview guideline, followed by conducting semi structured interviews, and transcript the interview results.

In this research, the data were collected through semi structured interviews which were held once. Griffe (2005) said, interviewing is a popular way of gathering qualitative research data because it is perceived as “talking”, and talking is natural. The interview was in the form of semi structured interview because the flow of the interview could be controlled as what this research wanted, but could be developed based on the answer from the interviewee to dig more the data needed. Esterberg (2002) notes, that the goal of the semi structured interview “is to explore a topic more openly and to allow interviewees to express their opinions and ideas in their own words” (p. 87). “Semi structured interviewing starts with broad and more general questions or topics” (Arksey and Knight, 1999 as cited in Pathak and Intratat, 2016, p.4).

The researcher’s reason chose semi structured interviews because it is a very flexible technique for getting more data. Interviews have been conducted

if participants have time for an interview and if the researcher gets permission to retrieve data. The data gained from the interview was in Indonesian language. The interviews were conducted face to face in one of the university in Tasikmalaya. In addition, the interviews were conducted on June, 30<sup>th</sup>, 2023. All participants will be interviewed one by one and recorded by phone, then the researcher transcribed and translated them into English language.

This interview allowed the participants to portray their personal description regarding what they feel, think, reflect, and act with their experience in Survival English Class as the first speaking class. The questions are arranged based on Shen and Chiu' (2019) framework (Linguistic Problems, Psychological Problems, and Environmental Factors).

### **3.4. Data Analysis Technique**

Data analysis is the process of searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes and other material that will have collecting to increase researcher and readers' understanding and others then describing into units, choose what was important and make conclusions so it can easy to understand (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 335). After the researcher gets the data, then transcript the recorder into an article to collect the required data. All the data will be analyzed using technique of Miles and Huberman Theory.

#### **1.) Reduction the Data**

The researcher summarizes, chooses or selects the important points of difficulty speaking both linguistic problems, psychological problems, and environmental factors that are most needed in research, focuses on the main

points of the data that appear in interview transcripts and field observation notes, breaks them down into units, synthesizes, arranges them into patterns (Sugiyono, 2021, p. 338). The reduction of data would continuously until the end of the research. The main purpose of qualitative research is on findings.

## 2.) Data Display

Researcher present important data in this study these have been organized and compressed so that researchers can easily and accurately make conclusions from the previous step, the conclusion can be drawn more easily. In Miles and Huberman (1984) as quoted by Sugiyono (2012, p. 341) stated, the most often used form data display for qualitative research is narrative text. It means the data is drawn and explain in form of word, sentence and paragraphs.

## 3.) Conclusion Drawing

The final step in analyzing this data is drawing conclusions and verification. Researchers collect data and analyze data with valid, consistent, and sufficient data. The researcher read all interview transcripts and described all experiences in the field. Researchers draw conclusions from observational field notes and interview transcripts. In conclusion, the researcher draws conclusions from the data after analyzing the data and presenting the data.

### 3.5. Research Schedule

This research was conducted at one university in Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia. Meanwhile, the time of this research was conducted in the period from January 2023 to July 2023.

Description	Timeline							
	2023							
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug
Submission of research Topic	■							
Research Topic								
Approval								
Chapter 1		■						
Chapter 2		■						
Chapter 3			■					
Proposal Approval				■				
Seminar Proposal					■			
Exammination					■			
Conducting the Research					■			
Chapter 4						■		
Chapter 5						■		
Final Thesis Examination							■	

**Table 1. Research timeline**