

CHAPTER III

THE RESEARCH METHOD

Method in a research is to be one of important factors to determining the goals that want to be gained by researcher. This chapter discusses research approach, research design, population and sample, technique of sampling, data collection, and technique of data analysis.

A. The Research Approach

Considering the purpose of the research and the nature of the problem, the research is basically verificative research, where the writer tried to test the speaking ability of male and female and gather the data from the test as the data sources. It is suitable as the goals of the writer's study. Verificative research used to check the true of some hypothesis.¹

In doing this research, the writer uses comparative analysis method in analyzing the data obtained. In comparative research, the researcher is doing an investigation in order to know are there any differences between two or more groups on phenomenon have being study.² This kind of analyzing describes the comparison of two sexes in order to determine both of similarities and differences between them.

B. The Research Design

This study tried to compare male and female students' speaking ability. So, the independent variable is the sex of the participant with two categories male and female, and the dependent variable is the speaking ability.

¹ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2006), 6th Ed., p. 8.

² Syamsuddin AR, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2006), p. 25.

In this study the researcher used a quantitative as well as qualitative approach or qualifying quantitative data. The quantitative technique is applied to get the score and to find out the means of students' speaking ability. Whereas, qualitative technique is applied to describe result of the test compares speaking ability of male and female. So that way, the researcher combines both approaches.

In analyzing the data researcher used two approaches. They are:

1. Qualitative

In this study the data collection will be analyzed. Researcher used descriptive analyzing technique to get the real description of the research; in this case, researcher described the comparison of males' speaking ability and females' speaking ability and analyze problem that might be occur.

In order to make my research reliable, researcher also used triangulation. According to Bambang Setyadis' explanations, qualitative research also always tried to make their data consistence, usually they used triangulation. Triangulation which often be done is called triangulation collecting data. Qualitative researcher tried to mix tools of data collection, such as; test, questionnaire, stimulated recall, and another way to exchange collecting homogenous data with used different ways in collecting data. With involved other researcher analyzing, hopefully it gave consistence finding.³

2. Quantitative

It was quantitative because the data were numeric. The data where got from the test of males' and females' speaking ability, qualitative approach was used to know average students' speaking ability from the test.

C. Population and sample

Sampling is a process of selecting a number of individuals for study in such a way that the individuals represent the larger group from which they were

³ Syamsuddin AR, *Op.Cit*, p. 141.

selected. The individuals selected are then considered as samples and the larger group is referred to as population.⁴

The participants of this research are the fourth semester students of English Department of IAIN Walisongo in the Academic Year of 2009/2010 as the population. They were chosen for the following reasons:

1. The students were all in the same grade and have been studying English for the same period.
2. The students have an enough competence to be the participant than the first grade or grade above them.

After determining the population or the group of interest to the researcher, to which he/she would like the results of the study to be generalized. It is important to choose a sample or apart of the population.⁵ Good sample is one that is representative of the population in order that the results of the study can be generalized to all members of the population. To be representative in that sense would require that all relevant characteristics of the population be known circumstances that can only occur with finite population which have been completely studied.

D. The technique of sampling

There are different sampling techniques that can be used in a research. Certain techniques are more appropriate for certain situations and each technique do not always give some level of assurance concerning representativeness. In this thesis, I took proportional sampling to get the sample, because every individual has an equal opportunity to be chosen.⁶

The size of population, actually there are 58 students of males and females, but the researcher must get proportional sample and impossible if using

⁴ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Op.Cit*, p.130.

⁵ Sutrisno Hadi, *Statistik Jilid 2*, (Yogyakarta: ANDI, 2001), 18th Ed., p. 220-221.

⁶ Sugiarto, *Teknik Sampling*, (Jakarta: PT SUN, 2003), 3th Ed., p. 35.

all of the population. The sample is collected by using questionnaire in which to find out the familiarity to the topic. So, the researcher takes 20 of 58 students that consist of 10 males and 10 females who have familiarity background based on the result of the questionnaire.

E. Data collection

1. The instrument

In order to collect the data, the writer needed an instrument. Since the result of the study was influenced by instrument, an appropriate instrument should be carefully designed and constructed.

A test is a very important instrument by which the researcher will get the data of her investigation.⁷ In this research, the test is used to collect the data. The researcher tests the responses to know the extent of their speaking ability. After the data collected, the writer will compare the speaking ability of male and female students.

Besides the test, the researcher also uses other technique of data gathering. The researcher chooses questionnaire. It is used to get the source of data or participants that have familiarity background in order to get a valid data.

2. Materials

The stimulus materials consisted of two pictures. The two pictures are about people enjoying a quiet time. The first picture is people enjoying their time with shopping in mall or supermarket and the second picture is showing two Child are watching cartoon in television. For both pictures the 20 students (10 males and 10 females) must tell the comparison between two pictures of people enjoying their quiet time. The candidate must describing people, places, saying where people and things are and what different people are doing. The candidates

⁷ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Op.Cit*, p.150.

should talk about the pictures with little or no prompting specialized words such as hair band 'crane' is not expected.

3. procedures

The study was conducted at English department of IAIN Walisongo Semarang. Each student was tested individually. The student and I were facing each other and took the following steps:

- First, I say to the candidate that now, I am going to give him / her pictures of people enjoying a quiet time.
- Second, I give the two pictures to the candidate. Would you tell me the comparison between two pictures please!
- After asked them to describe the pictures, then I recorded the students' responses.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

Analyzing data gathering means as a method to organize the data until readable and interpretable. Analyzing both of qualitative or quantitative data are started from tabulation. Tabulation is a process of making main table that contain composition of research data based on systematically classification so, easy to analyze advance.⁸

According to G.E.R. Burroughas data analysis is classify as follow:

- The tabulation of data
- Summarizing of data
- Analyzing data in order to testing hypothesis
- Analyzing data to drawing conclusion.

The first one is analyzing questionnaire in order to get the sample from the population. Actually I give questionnaire to the population. After get the

⁸ Syaifuddin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar Offset, 2001), 3th Ed., p. 123.

questionnaire result, I count the questionnaire individually. And make in to two groups male and female. Then take 20 students of male and female that have the same mark or closer with the major mark. The second one is testing the 20 participants.

After the actual test conducted, I did some steps to get the results of the test. The first step is analyzed students' ability in English speaking is classified into five proficiencies category.⁹

Table 1

No	Proficiency Description	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	Accent / pronunciation	0	1	2	2	3	4	
2	Grammar	6	12	18	24	30	36	
3	Vocabulary	4	8	12	16	20	24	
4	Comprehension	4	8	12	15	19	23	
5	Fluency	2	4	6	8	10	12	
	TOTAL							

➤ ACCENT

1. Pronunciation frequently unintelligible.
2. Frequent errors and a very heavy accent make understanding difficult, requires frequent repetition.
3. 'Foreign accent' requires concentrated listening and mispronunciations lead to occasional misunderstanding and apparent errors in grammar or vocabulary.
4. Marked 'foreign accent' and occasional mispronunciation which do not interfere with understanding.
5. No conspicuous mispronunciations, but would not be taken for a native speaker.

⁹ Glenn Fulcher, *Op.Cit.*, p. 12.

6. Native pronunciation with no trace of 'foreign accent.'

➤ GRAMMAR

1. Grammar almost entirely in accurate except in stock phrase.
2. Constant errors showing control of very few major patterns and frequently preventing conversation.
3. Frequent errors showing some major patterns uncontrolled and causing occasional irritation and misunderstanding.
4. Occasional errors showing imperfect control of some patterns but no weakness that causes misunderstanding.
5. Few errors with no patterns of failure.
6. No more than two errors during the interview.

➤ VOCABULARY

1. Vocabulary inadequate for even the simplest conversation.
2. Vocabulary limited to basic personal and survival areas (time, food, transportation, family, etc).
3. Choices of words sometimes inaccurate, limitation of vocabulary prevent discussion of some common professional and social topic.
4. Professional vocabulary adequate to discuss special interests, general vocabulary permits discussion of non-technical subject with some circumlocutions.
5. Professional vocabulary broad and precise, general vocabulary adequate to cope with complex practical problems and varied social situations.
6. Vocabulary apparently as accurate and extensive as that of an educated native speaker.

➤ FLUENCY

1. Speech is so halting and fragmentary that conversation is virtually impossible.
2. Speech is very slow and uneven except for short or routine sentences.
3. Speech is frequently hesitant and jerky, sentences may be left uncompleted.
4. Speech is occasionally hesitant, with some evenness caused by rephrasing and groping for words.
5. Speech is effortless and smooth, but perceptibly non-native in speed and evenness.
6. Speech on all professional and general topics is as effortless and smooth as native speakers.

➤ COMPREHENSION

1. Understands too little for the simplest type of conversations.
2. Understands only slow very simple speech on common social and touristic topics requires constant repetition and rephrasing.
3. Understands careful, somewhat simplified directed to him, with considerable repetition and rephrasing.
4. Understands quite well normal educated speech directed to him, but requires occasional repetition and rephrasing.
5. Understands everything in normal educated conversation except for very colloquial or low-frequently items, or exceptionally rapid or slurred speech.
6. Understands everything in both formal and colloquial speech to be expected of an educated native speaker.

The second step was scoring the proficiency description. After I get the score, the writer will calculate the mean for each sex of male and female.

The mean was calculated by using the following formula:¹⁰

¹⁰ Suharsimi Arikunto, *Op.Cit*, p. 313.

$$M = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

Where:

- M = The mean score
 \sum = Summation sign
 $\sum x$ = The sum of all she x scores
n = The total number of scores

After knowing the mean then find out the standard deviation male and female student with:

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{N}}$$

$$t = \frac{M_m - M_F}{SD}$$

Where:

- SD = Standard deviation
t = t-score/mean of differentiation
 M_m = Mean of male students
 M_F = Mean of female students.

After knowing the standard deviation then checking hypothesis result. The criteria hypothesis if significant is when T result is same or more than T table.

If H_0 is unacceptable means alternative hypothesis is acceptable. So, the conclusion is there is a significant different between speaking ability of male students from that of female students.

If H_0 is acceptable mean alternative hypothesis is unacceptable. So, the conclusion is there is nothing a significant different between speaking ability of male students from that of female students.