

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The researcher used quantitative descriptive research to determine students' problems in listening comprehension. (Creswell, 2012) stated "Quantitative research, data analysis is an activity after respondent data or other data sources are collected." The data analysis technique that researchers use is descriptive statistics, where this statistic is used to analyze data by describing or illustrating the data that has been collected the numbers obtained are used to analyze students' problems in listening comprehension. This research aimed to examine students' listening comprehension problems in the Third Semester of English Language Education at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

B. Subject of Research

This research was conducted on third-semester students of English language education at IKIP PGRI Pontianak. According to Sugiyono (2017), the purposive sampling technique means that respondents (subjects) were selected deliberately with certain characteristics. The reason for using purposive sampling is that the sample chosen was deliberately determined based on the criteria determined by the researcher. The researcher decided to take all students in class A Afternoon in the third semester of the English language education study program. As part of this research, there were 30 students in class A Afternoon in the third semester of the English language education study program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

C. Technique and Tools Data Collection

1. Technique of data collection data

In this research, researchers used indirect communication methods as a data collection technique. Creswell, (2012) Indirect communication is defined as communication between entities in a distribution system through

intermediaries without any direct relationship between the sender and recipient. This research used a questionnaire to collect data about students' problems and strategies in listening comprehension. In this research, researchers distributed questionnaires via Google Forms to students.

2. Tools of data collection

The researcher used a closed questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by providing a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer (Sugiyono, 2017: 142). Closed questions consist of pre-filled answer choices for respondents to choose from. In this research researcher used a closed questionnaire. The questionnaire was used to identify the problems of the students while listening comprehension. Based on Hamouda (2013) there are indicators of students listening comprehension problems. namely listening material, linguistics features, lack of concentration, psychological characteristics, the listener, the speaker, and physical settings. In this research, the researcher distributed a questionnaire via Google form in class A afternoon to the third-semester students of English language education at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

Table 3.1
Indicators Of Students' Problems In Listening Comprehension

Indicator	Item	Number of Questionnaire
listening material	2	1,2
Linguistic features	7	3,4,5,6,7,8
Lack concentration	3	9,10,11
Psychological characteristics	2	12,13
The listener	4	14,15,16
The speaker	4	17,18,19
Physical setting	3	20,21,22

Table 3.2
Students Respond

No	Respond	Scale
1	Never	1
2	Rarely	2
3	Often	3
4	Always	4

(source: Likert Scale)

The questionnaire was used to identify the problems of the students while listening comprehension. According to Brown (2010), the scale has four continuum points, namely: Always, Often, Rarely, and Never. represents the student response scale. To classify students' problems in listening comprehension.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The process carried out in the data collection technique in this research begins with contacting the participants who will be researched. Information was collected by submitting statements related to problems experienced by students in listening comprehension in the form of a questionnaire. This research used a closed questionnaire whose explanation was chosen by the respondent. This questionnaire contains 22 statements. Before conducting the research, the researcher asked participants to check the published questionnaire. From the questionnaire answers, the researcher organized the data and displayed the data in diagram form. To get the percentage results, the researcher used the formula:

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

Where:

P : Percentage

N : Frequency

F : Total number of students

Table 3.3
Interval Of The Percentage

No	Value Score	Frequency
1	80.1%-100,0%	Very High
2	60.1%-80.0%	High
3	40.1%-60,0%	Medium
4	20.1%-40.0%	Low
5	0.0%-20.0%	Very Low

(source: Sugioyono, 2012)

The results of the questionnaire in the form of data were analyzed. Furthermore, from the results of the descriptive analysis, a decision was made based on the percentage interval, whether the students' problems in listening comprehension in class A afternoon students in English language learning were very high, high, medium, low, or very low. Data analysis using quantitative techniques using percentages from the entire analysis process. Based on these. Data analysis using quantitative descriptive techniques using percentages throughout the analysis process.