**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

 This section describes several important aspects in relation to research method. The discussion begins with a brief explanation of research design, setting of the study, subject selection of the study, data and data sources, methodof collecting data and instruments,data analysis, and trust-worthiness of the data.

1. **Research Design**

Before going to the point of research, it is better to know, first the definition of research. Research is the people initiate which is done systematically to follow mythology rules, examples observation as systematic, decontrol and based on the real theory and be reinforced by the indication (Tanzeh, 2004:6). Meanwhile, research is a systematic attempt to provide answer to question (Tuckman, 1978:1). To apply these procedures in conducting the research, it needs a research design which is suitable for the research situation. So, research design is a strategy to arrange the setting of the research in order to get valid data. To conduct a useful research, a systematic way or well done plan must be made and automatically the valid answer of the research question also be obtained. It means that appropriate research design has to be selected.

This study usedcase study with qualitative approach. McMillan & Schumacher (2001:283) explained that qualitative research is concerned with the current or past status of something. Then, they explained that this type of research simply describes proficiency, attitudes, behaviors, or other characteristics of group of subjects. Other explanation from them was a case study asks what is or what was, it reports things the way they are or were. Furthermore, they also explained that case study does not involve manipulation of independent variable. This design waschosen since the purpose of the study was to describe the phenomenon which occurs naturally. This design wasused to describe the existing phenomenon explicitly based on the data namely the writer’s analysis.

As a qualitative study requires participant perspectives, the researcher focusedon what kinds of strategies employed by good students and contribution of those learning strategies to improve their speaking proficiency. Particularly, shewanted to know how the second grade students learn speaking in language skill thatcould improve their speaking performance.

1. **Setting of the Study**

The research was conducted in MAN 2 Tulungagung, East Java. In this school, the teachers conducted some English programs. The first program established was Global Class. It consisted of students who had high interest to study and they had good proficiency in developing their skills. The second program established was English area. Therefore, in this class speaking was more displayed and it demanded the students to use English to communicate with other people.

1. **SubjectsSelection of the Study**

The selected subjects in this study fullfilled the following criteria. It means that the researcher cannot take students randomly as research subject in order to get data which is suitable with this research. In this research, the researcher has some reasons in turning to study on how the second grade students ofMAN 2 Tulungagung learn speaking.For selecting subjects of research who have qualifications in good speaking proficiency, the researcher decided to do pre observation. Before that, the researcher discussed with English teacher in MAN 2 Tulungagung. Through that process, finally the researcher got some informations that MAN 2 Tulungagung adaptes the University of Cambridge International in term of curriculum to facilitate the students to understand other subjects using English language as a medium of instruction. This school stimulates the students to be accustomed to use English language in daily activities. Besides, through that process, the researcher also got some criteria of the selected subjects, they were; (a) recommended by English teacher,

(b) they were recommended by friends,

(c) they got good score in English. The scores were gotten from English teacher files.

In this study, the subjects of this research were 8 subjects. Their obtained scores of English lesson were as follows:

**Table 3.1 List students’ scores of English lesson**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No |  Name | Class | Score |
|  | M. Yudha abidin | XI/ Science 1 | 92 |
|  | M. Lutfi Hanan | XI/ Science 1 | 91 |
|  | Aditya Aji P. | XI/ Science 1 | 90 |
|  | Ali Ahmad N. | XI/ Science 1 | 90 |
|  | Dwi Meinita S. | XI/ Science 1 | 90 |
|  | Aisyah Ibrahim A. | XI/ Science 2 | 95 |
|  | Laila Citra M. | XI/ Science 2 | 90 |
|  | M. Muhamtamshir | XI/ Science 2 | 91 |

These certain judgments were important to this study because the participants hopefully could provide the needed data which were appropriate with the study. The researcher thought that those criteria could be used as basic reasons that the selected subject must employ their own learning strategy to improve their speaking.

**D. Data and Data Source**

a. Data

“The term data refers to the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying; they are the particulars that form the basis of analysis” (Bogdan and Biklen, 1998:106). Data in this study were needed to answer the research questions. Data which were collected in this study were qualitative data. In this research, the researcher got data in the form of interview transcriptand transcript of researcher observation toward students’ learning strategies in speaking.

 b. Data Source

In this research, the researcher used interview guide to collect the data. Therefore, the researcher took effort to get data from the informants. In this research, the informants were: (1) English teachers who nominated the subjects as good students in speaking proficiency and gave information about subjects’ learning strategies and their scores of English lesson, (2) selected students of the second grade students at MAN 2 Tulungagung who were good speaking proficiency, (3) friends of subjects who knew how the selected students learn speaking.

**E. Method of Collecting Data and Instruments**

Data collecting methods were the way of collecting data used in this research. The data collection was a systematic and standard procedure to obtain necessary data. Furthermore, the data itself had very important role in a research, because without data it was impossible to get result of the research.In this research, the researcher uses some methods in collecting data. Those were:

1. Interview

According to Esterberg (2002) (cited in Sugiyono, 2008: 231), interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic. Meanwhile, according to Hadi, (1993:39) interviews can be viewed as a method of data collection by way of question and answer undertaken unilaterally by systematic and based on the purpose of the investigation.

According to Arikunto’s classification, there are three kinds of interview, namely (a) unstructured interview. In this type, the interviewer carries out the interview with no systematic plan of questions, (b) structured interview. The interviewer carries out the interview by using a set questions arranged in advance, (c) semi structured interview. The interviewer uses a set questions which are developed to gain the specific information.

Based on the explanation above, this research used structured interview. The interview was conducted with English teachers, the selected students of the second grade students who were good proficiency in speaking by providing a list of questions as guidance and subjects’ friends.

To collecting the data from interview, the researcher used procedures, they are: 1) the researcher prepared the consept of questions that would be asked to the English teachers, selected students and subjects’ friends. The researcher also prepared recorder to record answers of informants, 2) The researcher recorded answers of informants. The use of recorder was under the subject permission, 3) The researcher wrote interview trancript based on the result of recording.

1. Observation

Observation is done to get informasion about human behavior as like reality (Sukamto, 1996: 22). Meanwhile, according to Ary, (2000:474) “qualitative observations rely on narrative to describe the seting, behaviors, and the interactions”. It means that observation was used to interpret setting, time schedule, and the meaning of the event which was observed. The ways to doing observation were: (1) the researcher prepared the concept of observation, (2) the researcher joined in the classroom, (3) the researcher observed students’ learning strategies when learning speaking in the classroom. This method was used to get any information about the selected students’ learning strategies in learning speaking.

Then, the instrument is a mean used by the researcher to collect the data. The instruments in this research were:

1. Interview guide. It is the list of questions that is used to get information needed for the research. The researcher creates 3 same questions for English teachers and 3 same questions for subjects’ friends. Then, there are 10 questions that are asked to the students to get information about learning strategies to improve their speaking proficiency.
2. Observation guide. It is the list of some points that the researchers want to observe when observation taking place. Therefore, the researcher observes what I want to know and need for gaining the information. In the observation of this study, the researcher observed students’ learning strategies when learning speaking in the classroom.

The interview is done by the instrument of interview guide to guide the researcher in interviewing the interviewee. Also by the observation guide, the researcher uses it to guide in observing the students’ learning strategies when learning speaking in the classroom. So, the researcher knows which activities should be observed appropriately.

**F. Data Analysis**

The collected data obtained from the result of interview and observation were analyzed to draw conclusions. According to Moleong (2010:280) data analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit.

From the explanation above, it can be syntesized that data analysis is the process of organizing and putting the data into the right pattern, category, and the basic unit, so we can find the theme and formulate hypothesis as suggested by the data. The purpose of data analysis is summarizing and simplying the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. In this research, in analyzing the data, the researcher used qualitative data analysis. The qualitative data of this research is analyzed by using inductive analysis method. This technique is used to find the data after coming to the real field. Then, making conclusion from the data.

In analyzing the collected data, the researcher applied the steps of qualitative data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman (1984) (cited in Sugiyono, 2009:92) namely: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is started by explaining, selecting the basic things, focusing on some important to the content of data which derives from the field. Data reduction involves making decisions about which data chunks will provide your initial focus. Therefore, reduced data can give description deeply to the observation result. In this research, data reduction is done by making summary contact, developing category coding, making not reflection and data selection.

1. Data display

Data display is the process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order to the research mastered in the data collected as the basic of taking appropriate conclution.

1. Conclusion and verification

Since the beginning of the research, the research made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion verified to the notes taken. Furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of a good statement. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Meanwhile, verification means testing the provisional conclusions for their validity.

Based on the procedures above, the steps in analyzing data in this research were : 1) the researcher collected the data through interview and observation. Then, the researcher selected, transcribed, and focused on the data by refering to the formulation of the research problemsin the study, 2) after collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those transcribed data in the form of narrative.

In the process of reducing and displying the data, it should be based on the formulation of the research problems. Then, after displaying the data, a conclusion was drawn. In this research, the researcher used temporary conclusion and final conclusion drawing to make the valid data.

The conclusion drawing was started since the beginning of the research after the data collected by making temporary conclusion. Then, the researcher drew the final conclusion. The conclusion in qualitative research is a new discovery that can be an answer of the research problem. The conclusion is in the form of description of the subject of this study. Finally, in this step the researcher could get the result and conclusion of the research.

**G.Trust-worthiness of the Data**

In qualitative research, there is a common technique usually used to check the trustworthiness of the data. To get the trustworthiness in this research, more than one instrument was used to collect the data. Therefore, the researcher used triangulation techniques.*“*Triangulation is defined as technique of collecting data by combination of some different techniques of collecting data and some different data sources” (Sugiyono, 2009: 83). Furthermore, according to Moleong (2003: 330), “Triangulation is technique of the investigation of validities of data which gives advantages to others that need verification or become standard for data”. Besides, Bungin (2007: 141) views, “the researcher uses techniques of data collecting (interview and observation) from sources (person, time and place) which different”.

The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings. Source of data triangulation is processes in which various source of data are collected. The variety of sources can refer to time, place, and person. In the present study the sources of data referred to person: English teachers, selected subjects, and subjects’ friends. Methodological triangulation is a process in which various method are used to measure the same unit. Methodological triangulation was done by employing different method of collecting data, namely interviewand observation.

To get the data, the researcher interviews English teachers, selected students, and subjects’ friends in MAN 2 Tulungagung. After the interview data collected, checking trustworthiness of data interview was done by comparing them with data taken from observation. The researcher observed students’ learning strategies when learning speaking in the classroom. In order to check validity of this data, the researcher interviewing English teachers, selected students, and subjects’ friends related to this aspect. Here the data were collected from different ways, those are interview and observation.

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Research Questions

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***Figure 3.1 The methodological triangulation***

From the figure above, it can be identified that the data of research question number 1 can be collected by using 2 instruments; interview and observation.Meanwhile, the data of research question number 2 can be collected by using 1 instrument; interview. It means that the data of the research question number 1 are triangulated.