

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes several important aspects in relation to research method. It is divided into five parts namely research design, data and data sources, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is very important for research because it included strategy and steps that will be done by researcher in his/her field research roaming. Ary *et al* (2010: 426) stated that “The research design is the researcher’s plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its context”.

In this study, the researcher used descriptive research with qualitative approach, because based on the criteria: research design was flexible and evolves during study; research data was taken from one natural setting; the data that were collected include descriptive data and reflective; emphasize the meaning; having much concern with utterances or words as the analyzing the data rather than the number. Ary *et al* (2010:22) stated qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the

human participants in natural settings. Ary *et al* (2010: 424) added that the qualitative research deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics. It means that qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena and providing rich verbal descriptions of settings, situations, and participants. In this case the phenomenon is the activities of teaching and learning English in SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung. The researcher also does not need to give the treatment to the object of the study. Then, the researcher observes and describes the phenomena as in the fact as clear as possible without any manipulation.

Ary *et al* (2010: 424) explained that Qualitative inquiry relies on fieldwork method (interviewing, observation, and document analysis) as the principal means of collecting data, avoiding the use paper and pencil tests, checklist, mechanical instruments, and highly structured observational protocols. So in this study, the researcher used some instruments to collect the data, such as field note and transcription from observation and interview. This study also used data from document sheet such as lesson plan sheet.

The main point of this research is to collect and to accumulate the basic data in descriptive way. According to Arikunto (2002:120) “descriptive study was an investigation that done intensively, clearly and deeply into an organization, institution or certain indication”. However, the researcher used descriptive research to answer the research questions in this study and did not search things outside from the formulation of the research problems. It

established the result of the research about the practice of teaching speaking at SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung.

B. Data and Data Sources

a. Data

Data is information that can be written by observer. Data is transcript from the facts or information that will be processed in research activity and it must answers the research question. Descriptive data will be in the form of words and pictures rather than in the form of numbers.

In this study, the data selected were the practice of teaching speaking at SMP Islam Al Azhaar and the activities of peaking learning outside the classroom. Data were in the form of statement as the result of interview with English teacher and students, researcher's observation note and documentation.

b. Data sources

Data source in research is subject where data is taken from. If researcher used interview in collecting of data, so data source known as respondent. Respondent is person who response or answer the questions from researcher, can be written or oral. When researcher used observation technique, data source can be from thing, movement, or something process. If researcher uses documentation, data source is document (Arikunto, 2013:172).

In this research, the data sources were taken from the result of interview in the form of statement from English teacher and students, conducting observation in the classroom and outdoor, documentation in the form English material, lesson plan, and assessment sheet. To identify data sources easier, the researcher classified subject into 3 subjects (Arikunto, 2013:172):

1. Person: informants of interview; they are English teacher of SMP Islam Al Azhaar and the eighth grader students of SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung.
2. Place: object of observation; teaching speaking activity in the classroom and outdoor at SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung.
3. Paper: documentation sheet; it includes English material, lesson plan, and assessment sheet.

Finally, in this research used person resources as primary resources and paper resources as secondary resources.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Interview and observation are suitable techniques in qualitative research. Besides, written sources about subject of research also often are used to complete the data. It is known as documentation. In this research, researcher used those techniques to collect the required data. Those were interview, observation and documentation.

1. Interview

Interview is way in collecting data that happened directly between researcher and respondent as data source. Ary *et al* (2010: 438) stated “Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words”. Before doing an interview, researcher must prepared instrument of interview as know as interview guide. According Ary *et al* (2010:438) there are three types of interview guide in collecting data:

- a. Unstructured interview guide, the interview is not planned in detail ahead of time; the researcher asks questions as the opportunity arises and then listens closely and uses the subjects’ responses to decide on the next question (Ary *et al*, 2010:438). Material of questions can be increased when interview is happening. So, it is more flexible and appropriate with kind of the problem.
- b. Structured interview guide, interview guide is arranged with detailed and structured previously.
- c. Semi-structured interview, in which the area of interest is chosen and questions are formulated but the interviewer may modify the format or questions during the interview process (Ary *et al* (2010:438). So, the information can be more complete.

Based on explanation above, this research used semi structured interview guide, because researcher could ask deeply and create flexible situation to gain information about teaching speaking. Before the

conducting interview, the researcher prepared some questions by general ideas and then on 6 of February 2016 validated by researcher's advisor. The researcher started interview on 10 of February 2016. Targeted interview conducted by researcher directly was English teachers of SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung and some students of SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung. As the result of conducting interview, the researcher got the data related to the research problems by asking some questions. The researcher recorded their answer and then wrote the result of interview.

2. Observation

According to Ary *et al* (2010: 431) "observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research". Because this study was qualitative research, researcher also used observation for obtaining data. By observation, researcher can obtained the data directly and has direct interaction in natural setting. Ary (2010:431) added that the qualitative researcher's goal is a complete description of behavior in a specific setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviors.

There are some ways in doing observation are: a). Prepare observation guide; in qualitative research, observation guide is just a common aspect of activity that will be observed. The details of aspect that will be observed are amendable in the field on process of observation, b). The researcher joint English teaching activities in the classroom and

outdoor; researcher observes process of teaching and learning in classroom that have been chosen and outdoor.

Before researcher doing the observation, researcher did the preliminary observation activity by asking the question related to the teaching speaking in the classroom and the other activities that supported students' speaking to the chairman of SMP Al Azhaar Tulungagung which could be as guide to the main observation activity. The preliminary observation was done at 25 of January 2016. From the result of preliminary observation, the researcher knew about speaking activity in out of class and the schedule of them, like English club and AIS (Al Azhaar International system) program. So, in this study, researcher observed English teaching class, especially when teacher teach speaking, English study club, and one of AIS (Al Azhaar international system) program namely English weekly meeting.

c. Documentation

Documentation technique is used to collect the data from non person source. In documentation, researcher arranged instrument of documentation with using check list toward some variable that will be documented. They were lesson plan, rubric assessment, students' score of speaking, data of students' achievement, data of students and teachers in SMP Islam Al Azhaar, and other documents in the form of photos, such as students speaking activity in the classroom and outdoor.

D. Technique of Data Verification

In this research, the trustworthiness of data analysis was needed to be checked in order to reduce the research's biases and prejudices. To get the trustworthiness in this research, the researcher used triangulation to check the trustworthiness of data. Triangulation is defined as technique of collecting data by combination of some data sources. According to Ary et al (2010:498) use of multiple sources of data, multiple observers, and/or multiple methods is referred to as triangulation. The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings. According to Denzin (1978) there are four types of triangulation. Those are triangulation by method, triangulation by researcher, triangulation by data source, and triangulation by theory.

1. Triangulation by method

Triangulation by method was checking out the consistency of findings generated by different data collection methods.

2. Triangulation by researcher

Triangulation by researcher was using multiple observers to review finding.

3. Triangulation by data sources

Triangulation by data sources was examining the consistency of different data sources from within the same method.

4. Triangulation by theory

Triangulation by theory was using multiple theoretical perspectives to examine and interpret the data.

Among the four triangulation types, there were two types which proper with this research. They were triangulation by method and triangulation by data source. The researcher used techniques of data collecting (interview, observation, and documentation) from sources (person, time, and place) which different. In this thesis, the verifications of data could be checked by employ different method of collecting data. The observation conducted at 12th, 13th, 26th, 27th February 2016 and 4th, 5th March 2016 in SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung and interview conducted at 10th, 12th, 19th February and 4th March 2016. The subjects were English teachers and students at SMP Islam Al Azhaat Tulungagung.

E. Data Analysis

To collected data obtained from the result of interview, documentation and observation are analyzed to draw conclusions. Ary *et al* (2010:481) state that data analysis in qualitative research is difficult process because field notes, interview transcripts, audio recordings, video data, reflections, or information from documents, all of which must be examined and interpreted.

Data analysis is happened after getting data from sample pass through instrument and will used to answer the problem in the research or to examine hypothesis that suggested through data presentation. The purpose of data analysis is summarizing and simplifying the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. Ary *et al* (2010:481) state that analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, unite, searching for significant patterns, and discovering

what is important. The researcher must organize what he or she has seen, heard, and read and try to make sense of it in order to create explanations, develop theories, or send new questions.

In this research, researcher used qualitative data analysis. In analyzing the collect data, the researcher applied the steps of qualitative data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman (1984) namely: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process of reducing the data occurring repeatedly. Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing on the important things, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in transcription. In this research, the researcher reduced the data that had been taken from the field which hadn't relation with research problem.

2. Data Display

After data reduction, the next step in analyzing the data is data display. With Data display, it will make easy to understand what is happening. According Miles and Huberman (1984) looking at displays help us to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on that understanding (in Sugiono, 2010:341). Data display itself 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 conclusion. Miles and

Huberman (1984) state that “the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text” (in Sugiono, 2010: 341). In this study, the researcher used essay in displaying the data, because it was most common data display used in qualitative research.

3. Conclusion and verification

This is the last step of qualitative data analysis according Miles and Huberman is conclusion drawing and verification. The first conclusion is still temporary conclusion and will able to change if doesn't found strong proofs that advocate on obtained stage for the next. But if the conclusion that explained on beginning stage, and be supported by valid and consistent proof when researcher obtained the data in the field, so that conclusion is credible. 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 object of this study. Finally, in this step the researcher got the result and conclusion of the research.

Step in analyzing data in this research were: 1). the researcher collected the data through interview, observation and documentation. Then, researcher selected by referring to formulation of the research problems in the study, 2). After collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those transcript data in the form of narrative. Finally, in this step the researcher could get the result and conclusion of the research in the form description of the subject of this study.

From description above, data analysis can be described in the figure 3.1

below:

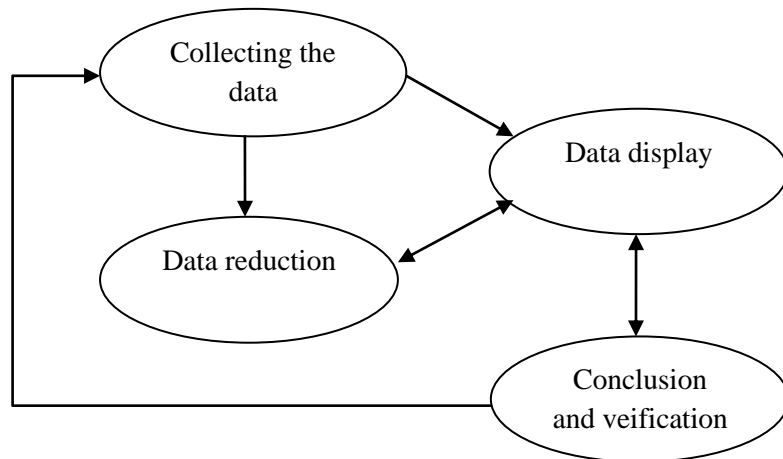


Figure 3.1 Data analysis according Miles and Huberman (source: Sugiono, 2005)