

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter discusses how the research is done. It covers the research design, subject of the study, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data verification and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This study was designed to obtain the answer related to the practice of English club to facilitate students improving their speaking ability at SMAN 1 Trenggalek. Concerning this statement, the design used was descriptive qualitative which was done in order to explore and understand the meaning of individuals or groups raised from social or human problems in which the researcher in qualitative method has a role as the key instrument (Tracey, 2013:25). Burns and Grove (2003: 19) describe qualitative approach as “a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and situations to give them meaning”. The result of research was showed naturally without any manipulation or special treatment for research object, because this research has characteristics; (a) naturalistic (b) field work (c) main instrument is human being (d) the collections of data mostly at the form of words rather than numbers.

Furthermore, Strauss and Corbin (1998: 11) explained that qualitative methods can be used to obtain the intricate details about phenomena such as feelings, thought process, and emotions which are difficult to extract or learn about through more conventional methods. Meanwhile, Moleong (2011: 6)

states that qualitative study as study aimed to understand a phenomenon about what is experienced by the subject such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and so forth.

In conclusion, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research design. Descriptive research was used to describe a current situation which existed in the past or now in the way it is. The aim was to gain information about the activities and the contributions of English Club facilitating students' speaking ability improvement at SMAN 1 Trenggalek. By using this design, the researcher described that activities happened naturally. In this case, the researcher as the main instrument. Additionally, the analysis of this data was done inductively through some investigation and ended by analysis and conclusion.

## **B. Subject of the Study**

Subject of the study refers to the source from where the data are collected. The data of this study were the statements of the 12 students who join English club at SMAN 1 Trenggalek consist of 6 members of debate division, 3 members of storytelling division, 3 members of newscast and speech division, and the English teacher. The researcher interviewed the subjects to get the data. Here, the researcher sought out many information related to the formulation of research problems from one subject to other until getting saturated data as what the researcher expect even the reseacher has to interview all of the members. Data is any information that can answer the question of the research problem. In this study, the data were in the form of statement or words that were taken from interview transcript and documentation.

### C. Data and Data Source

Data are very important information in the research finding. Moleong (2011: 157) defined kinds of data are divided into words and behavior, written documents, photos, and data statistics. Talking about the data, Ary (2006: 454) suggested that the data collected in qualitative, the researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so forth. In qualitative, the data are in the form of words rather than numbers and statistics (Ary, 2002: 425). Data contains selected information which is needed based on research questions. The data must be accurate, relate and appropriate with the research problem which is being observed. The data in this research were selected information and description about the activities carried out by the members of SMANESA English club and the contribution of the English club activities facilitating the improvement of students' speaking ability. In this study, the data were in the forms of statements and descriptions which belonged to qualitative data.

Meanwhile, the data sources are either subjects who give the data or where the data taken from. Arikunto (2006: 118) states that the sources of data are subject where data can be gained. In the qualitative approach, the data will be taken from some sources. Those can be from person, place and paper. In this research, the researcher got the data by doing observation, conducting interview to the students who join English Club, either students in regular class or students who join division, such as debate, storytelling and oration and documentation as well. Additionally, the data was got from the tutor of English club and the

teacher as well. Hence, the data source of this research was categorized as person and paper data source.

#### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

In this study, the researcher used participant observation, interview and documentation for collecting data. According to Ary et. al. (2002: 431), qualitative observations rely on narrative or words to describe setting, the behaviors, and interactions. The goal is to understand complex interactions in natural setting. Participant observation is the process enabling researchers to learn about the activities of the people under study in the natural setting through observing and participating in those activities. It provides the context for development of sampling guidelines and interview guides (Kathleen & Billie, 1998: 259).

By conducting participant observation, the researcher got the information about the activities of the students at SMANESA English club to develop their speaking skill and the contributions of the activities toward the improvement of their speaking ability. Then, the researcher wrote and recorded everything that was seen and listened. Video and audio recorder were used to support the observations.

In this research, the researcher was an observer to observe and do note taking about everything they have been doing either in Language laboratory or in the classroom. The purpose of doing participant observation was to investigate directly the activities of E-club which are usually done by the

members and compare those with the subjects' explanation in their interview whether it was true or not.

In addition, the researcher used interview to ask some questions which was prepared by the researcher and ask open-ended questions to the subjects as well related with the activities which students usually do in the club and the contributions of English club activities toward the improvement of their speaking skill. Interview is conducting communication between two people or more for specific purpose. The interview is probably the most widely used method of data collection in educational research (Anderson & Arsenault, 1998: 202). It is used to gather data from people about their opinion, belief, and feelings about the situation with their own words (Ary, et al: 2010 438). There are many types of interview, and the most common are unstructured or in-depth interviews, semi-structured interviews, and structured interviews (Dawson, 2002: 27);

#### 1. Unstructured Or In-Depth Interview

Unstructured Or In-Depth Interview is a conversational type of interview in which the questions arise from the situation. It usually called as a conversation with a purpose (Legard at al.: 2003). This is a view also shared by Morse & Corbin (2003) who describe the unstructured interview as a shared experience "in which researcher and interviewees come together to create a context of conversational intimacy in which participants feel comfortable telling their story". The interview is not planned in detail ahead of time; The subject may not even realize that are being interviewed.

## 2. Structured Interview

Structured Interview is used for specific purpose of getting certain information from the subjects. Although the questions are structured, qualitative structured interviews differ from quantitative structured interviews. In the view of Gill et al., (2008) the structured interview is defined as a “verbally administered questionnaire” which does not use prompts and provides very little scope for follow up questions to investigate responses which warrant more depth and detail. The advantage of such an approach is that this extra structure allows for the interview to be administered quickly, though it is of little use if ‘depth’ is required. In the qualitative approach, the list of questions is generally more limited in length and most questions cannot be answered with yes or no or limited word responses Ary *et. al*, 2010: 439).

## 3. Semi or Partially Structured Interview

.Semi or partially structured interview is an interview between structured and unstructured interview. Gill et al., (2008) define this approach as an interview that has several key questions which help to define the areas to be explored, but also it allows the researcher to pursue an idea in a response in more detail, this is a medium between structured and unstructured interviews. The interviewer may change or modify the format or questions during the interview, eventhough the interviewer will have already formulated the choosen area of interest and questions (Ary *et. al*, 2010: 438). The questions are designed to reveal what is important to understand about the phenomenon under study.

Here, the researcher used semi structured interview in order to help her define the areas to be explored. Since the researcher used a standard interview protocol, participants' narratives would not maneuver the conversation away from other aspects of the research topic she explored. In addition, the researcher did not conduct several rounds of interviews with participants in order to gather all information she has needed.

Therefore, For collecting the data the researcher used some procedures as follows; Firstly, the researcher prepared the questions related to the formulation of the research problems. Then, the researcher prepared a recorder to record the subjects' answers. In the process of interviewing, the researcher asked questions based on the interview's guideline related to the research problems of this study. The researcher listened to it carefully to the subjects' answer. Then, the researcher asked the next question based on the subjects' statement and the provided questions related to the research topic. Finally, the researcher wrote the interview transcript based on the result of recording.

Meanwhile, Documentation is derived from documents and artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study (Ary et al, 2002: 442). The term documents here refer to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors many term artifacts. Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes, or documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos. Document analysis can be

written or text-based artifacts (textbook, novels, journals, meeting minutes, logs, and so forth).

According to Bogdan & Biklen (1998:57), document refers to materials such as photographs, videos, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records and memorabilia of all sort that can be used as supplemental information as part of study whose main data source is participant observation or interviewing. Documentation is a technique of collecting data that is indirectly given to research subject. In this study, the researcher used documentation as the physical evidence to prove the validity of the data. Thus, the documentation gained by the researcher was the guiding book of debate division, the appreciation certificate of debate division, the prepared news script of Newscast, the notes related to the speech material and the text of storytelling made by the members.

#### **E. Technique of Data Verification**

In qualitative research, there are many techniques which can be used to check the trustworthiness of the data. It is necessary to check the trustworthiness of the result of the data in order to reduce the researcher bias or prejudices and the accuracy of the findings (Cresswell, 2016: 251). One of them is triangulation. Miles and Huberman (1994) distinguished five kinds of triangulation in qualitative research as follows:

1. Triangulation by data source. (data were collected from different person, or at different times, or at different places);
2. Triangulation by method. (data were collected by various method, such as observation, interview, documentation, and so forth);



3. Triangulation by researcher. (data were collected from comparable to interrater reliability in quantitative methods);
4. Triangulation by theory. (data were collected by using different theories)
5. Triangulation by data type. (data were collected by combining some data type, e.g., combining quantitative and qualitative data).

Based on many kinds of triangulation which has mentioned above, the researcher decided to employ the two of them in this study, those were triangulation by data source and triangulation by method. Triangulation by data source refers to various sources from where the data were collected. The kind source can refer to time, place, and person. In this study, the source of data referred to person. They were the students who join SMANESA English club and the English teachers who handle the club at SMAN 1 Trenggalek. Meanwhile, the data triangulation method for this study referred to the use of some methods of collecting data to collect the needed data. Applying the triangulation method, the researcher interviewed one English teacher and twelve members of SMANESA English club, who consist of six debaters, three storytellers, and three newscaster and speech. In this study, they are interviewed related to the research problem; those are the activities of SMANESA English club and the contribution of English club activities toward the speaking ability improvement at SMAN 1 Trenggalek. Moreover, the researcher used documentation and observation to strengthen the data taken by interview.

#### **F. Data Analysis**

After the data were collected through doing observation, interview and documentation, then the data were analyzed, Bogdan and Bicklen (1982: 248)

state that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field note and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others. The purpose of data analysis was to summarize and to simplify the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. The data analysis for the present study was done by applying the procedures suggested by Miles and Huberman (1992: 23) covering data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

### 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data which appear in written field notes or transcription. In this study, after the researcher collected the data from observation, interview, and documentation, the researcher reduced some part of the data. Along data reduction, the researcher selected and organized the raw data. In other words, the ones which are were irrelevant to the research problems were discarded. Moreover, the data which were relevant to the research problem were re-transcribed. Data reduction was done by transcribing the raw data and organizing based on the research problems.

### 2. Data Display

The next step is data display which is an organized, compressed assembly of information which permits conclusion drawing and action (Miles and Huberman, 1992: 11). The process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentences, narratives, table and graphic in order to the

researcher mastered in the data collected as the basis of taking appropriate conclusion. After collecting and reducing the data about SMANESA English club, the researcher displayed the selected data in the form of narrative or description.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing

The last step of analyzing data is conclusion drawing. Since the beginning of the research, the research made temporary conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of upright statements. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Meanwhile, verification means testing the provisional conclusion for their validity. In this research, the temporary conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified to bring it to the final conclusion it was supported by sufficient data in the field. The researcher got final conclusion as the answer of research problem. In short, the conclusion was related to the activities of SMANESA English club in facilitating the improvement of students' speaking ability and the contribution of those activities toward the improvement of students' speaking ability at SMAN 1 Trenggalek.