

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This section describes several important aspects in relation to research method. This chapter presents research design, subject of the study, place of the study, data and data source, methods of collecting data and research instruments and method of data analysis.

A. Research Design

The thesis research approach using descriptive qualitative approach. Qualitative Research is primarily exploratory research. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. It provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential quantitative research. Denzin and Lincoln (1994, p. 2) Qualitative research is multimethod in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of, or interpret, phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them.

Qualitative research is collecting, analyzing and interpreting data by observing what people do and say. Qualitative interpretations are constructed, and various techniques can be used to make sense of the data, such as content analysis, grounded theory (Glaser & Strauss, 1967), thematic analysis (Braun

& Clarke, 2006) or discourse analysis. Qualitative research refers to the meanings, definitions, characteristics, symbols, metaphors, and description of things. Qualitative research is much more subjective and uses very different methods of collecting information, mainly individual, in-depth interviews and focus groups.

As a qualitative study requires participant perspectives, the researcher focused on factors may contribute to students' speaking proficiency, focusing on teachers' role, school leader's role and environmental role. Practically, the factors above directed the researcher to know further how teachers teach and facilitate students' learning and to know the school leaders' policy reflected in setting learning environment.

In this study using a qualitative descriptive approach, using scientific methods to express a phenomenon by describing data and facts thoroughly on the subject of research. The researcher uses several methods to collect data including observation, interviews, open-ended surveys, focus groups, visual analysis of content and textual materials, and oral history.

B. Subject of the Study

This research was intended to know factors increasing students' speaking skill. The subjects in this research were students, English teachers is Moch Furqon. Students that become sample in this research are students of the first grade of senior high school (class IV IPA and IV IPS) at MA Darul Hikmah Tawang Sari Kec. Kedungwaru Kab. Tulungagung. Researchers are very

interested in schools because schools have good management in demanding students to pay attention to the English and Arabic bilingual systems in daily communication. The reason at least provides a researcher's perspective on how factors increase students speaking that must be supported by oral communication both inside and outside the classroom.

C. Place of the Study

This research was intended to know factors increasing students' speaking skill. The selected place in this study is MA Darul Hikmah Tawang Sari Kec. Kedungwaru Kab. Tulungagung.

Madrasah Tsanawiyah Darul Hikmah is an Islamic educational institution under the auspices of Pondok Modern Darul Hikmah. This Madrasah is located in the north of the city of Tulungagung 4 km, precisely on Jl. K. H. Abu Mansyur I Tawang Sari. So the establishment of MTs Darul Hikmah also had to tell the establishment of the Darul Hikmah Modern Cottage as the embryo of MTs Darul Hikmah.

D. Data and Data Source

1. Data

Data are kind of information that show the answer of research questions, those can be “the rough materials researcher collects” (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998). Data in this research were qualitative data which were written through words by words, including statement or dialogue in the form of descriptive or narrative as the data taken from interview transcript,

observation sheet, and field note. The data were also in the form of picture gotten from the documentation, including lesson plan, and photos shoot. Besides, the additional data were in the kind of recorder, such as video or audio, to gain the deeper information.

2. Data Source

Data contains information related with what needed based on research question. Data source is source which researcher can take data from. Data sources intended are some subjects that is possible to give information to give representative data.

a. Teachers

Teachers have the vital role in effecting students' achievements. Especially in English lesson, teacher also take a position as model of English is foreign language in this country. So, that will very important to take teachers as one of source. Teachers will present data about their contribution given to students that capable to take good English achievement. The English teacher of the first grade senior high school name is Moch Furqon, he is a teacher responsible for English at MA Darul Hikmah.

b. Students

Students will give information related with all of research questions. They may give information about what they feel about school

lead program, teacher position and strategy, environmental factors about speaking English process.

E. Method of Collecting Data and Data Instrument

In accordance with the data obtained in this study, methods data collection used is as follows:

1. Observation

Observation method is a system to get data by doing survey and making notes systematically. Observation is done to get information about human behavior as like in reality. As Ary et al (2010:431) stated that the goal of observation is to understand complex interactions in natural setting. In addition, Patton (2002:4) also stated that the data from observation consist of detailed description of people's activities, behaviors, actions, and the full range of interpersonal interaction and organizational process that are part of observable human experiences.

In this research, the researcher observes the factors increasing students speaking skill Furthermore; the researcher observes the process of teaching English in and out of the class, the condition of students in class when learning in English, students who support material in learning, teacher circumstances or techniques in teaching. The researcher takes a role as a non-participant observer who did not involve into the students' activities. Then, the researcher notes down any actions taken by the teacher and students as well as identified the practices of

teaching speaking. Observation method, was used for monitoring student activity outside the classroom in order to clarify and identify the schools' policy to support students' speaking skill. Thus, the data related to teacher, school leader, and environmental roles could be called through conducting observation in the classroom and outside the classroom. During observation researcher will use instruments such field note, video and audio record to write information comes.

2. Interview

Interviews are conversations with a specific intention conducted by two parties is researchers and people who researched. The reason researchers who want to do this technique is to expand the information (Lexy J Moleong; 2010:186). Interviews conducted to obtain information about students' difficulties in understanding the material and the causes of student difficulties that are not obtained from the test results, also know the response of students in teaching and learning takes place.

In this research used semi structured interview. Interview was conducted to English teachers is Moch Furqon, students of the first grade senior high school. Questions arranged based on observation and document note taking in the field. By meeting face to face among researcher and informant, the researcher expected to dig some hidden information come from such kind of sources whether teacher role teachers motive in using certain strategy. Instruments used for this

method is interview guide. Interview guide means instrument contains some clue before the researcher doing interview.

3. Documentation

Documentation method is a method of collecting data in a way record and collect documentation either in the form of reports or other document. Which includes the document here besides the report, as well in the form of rules, history, Result of deliberation and so on.

In this research, several documents such official documents from teacher in term of lesson plan, reports artifact and minutes that have been prepared by observers of an event or setting (transcription). In document note taking the researcher can take a research toward teacher role and school leader. Lesson plan from teacher has function as document to strengthen the role of teacher may happened in the classroom. Artifact has function as evidence of teacher role and school leader of their contribution in learning process. Transcription from the researcher is useful for process of writing data later.

F. Method of Data Analysis

The analysis of qualitative research data is interactive and developed throughout the research program. Data analysis is executed starting problem-solving, collection and after data collected with analyze the data while collecting data, he continued, researcher can know which method to use in the

next step, how to analyze this research data is different from quantitative research.

Data analysis is a process done systematically to search, find and arrange transcripts interviews, observation and others to be collected by researchers.

The stages in analyzing the data include:

1. Reducing data

Data reduction is a process that includes selecting, focusing and simplifying all data that has been obtained. Data reduction is done by means of selection, concentration of attention, simplifying data from interviews.

2. Drawing conclusions

Conclusion is the activity of giving conclusion to the result of interpretation and evaluation. This activity includes searching the meaning of the data as well as providing an explanation.

3. Interpreting

After drawing conclusion, the last step of data analysis is interpreting the data. In the interpretation the researcher makes the descriptive data to express meaning from the data. The researcher tells what he finds that is important, why it is important and what can be learned about it.