**CHAPTER III**

**RESEARCH METHODS**

In this chapter the writer discusses about the research methods used in this study. It covers the discussion of the research design, subject of study, data and data source, research instrument, method of collecting data, data analysis and trustworthiness of the study.

1. **Research design**

The research design is the researchers’ plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its natural setting. The design begins with a general statement of a research problem or topic. (Ary, 2002:426) Research is defined as the aplication of the scientific approach to the study of a problem. Its a way to acquire dependable and useful information. Its purpose is to discover answers to meaningfull question through the application of scientific prosedur. (Ary, 1985:21)

This study is a descriptive research. Descriptive studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena.They are directed toward determining the nature of situation as it exist at the time of the study. The aim of descriptive research is to describe “what exist”with respect to variables or condition in a situation.(Ary, 1985:322)

This study is also categorized as descriptive with qualitative data. Cresswell (2008:212) explain that, Qualitative data collection is more than simply deciding on whether you will observe or interview people. Five steps comprise the process of collecting qualitative data. You need to identify your participants and sites, gain access, determine the types of data to collect, develop data collection forms, and administer the process in an ethical manner.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the descriptive qualitative research is a design to give information of existence of the current status of the subject systematically and accurately. So, by employing descriptive qualitative design the writer describes of the of fourth semester of English education program at STAIN.

1. **The Subject of Study**

The subject of study were students and lecture in public speaking class of fourth semester of English department at STAIN. They were chosen because in this semester they took public speaking in which they were required to master speaking.

1. **Data and Data Source**

The data and the data sources are very important in the research. The data will be able to get information to the writer. The data consist of information about students’ problems and lectures’ strategy in public speaking class.

 The writer used qualitative data prosedures for the data analysis. According to the Lexy J. Moleong in his book the *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, the qualitative data is traditional social knowledge depend on the human in their area and have correlation with other person. (Moleong,2010:3)

The qualitative data was got from observation during research of teaching and learning process, interview students and lecture, and also documentation. The writer used this method to describe the students’ problems and lecture strategy in public speaking class.

Source data are subjects who give the data or information or where the data getting from three object. In the qualitative approach the data will be taken from some source, those are:

1. Person

The information of the interview: they are C class students and lecture of public speaking class.

1. Place

Place is the location of the research. In this study, the location is fourth semester of English education at State College for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Tulungagung. In this location the writer describes students’ pronunciation problems and lectures’ strategy in public speaking class.

1. Paper

Paper is source of the data that informs number of character, picture or symbols. In this study, the writer got the data from script or document of students’ speech in public speaking class at STAIN.

1. **Instrument and Method of Collecting Data**

Since the present study in descriptive qualitative study, the main instrument of the study is the researcher herself. The writer acted as an Instrument and a data collector at the same time. As the main instruments in this study, the writer used some method to collect the required data, those are;

1. Observation

According to Faisal (2007:52) observation is activity to observe condition, situation, process, and behavior. The goal of this method is to get complete description of behavior in a specific natural setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviors. (Ary, 2002:10)

 In other words, observation is the way to get data of research. This instrument is to get the data of students’ pronunciation problem and lectures’ strategy in public speaking class. In this research, the writer use passive participant observation.

According to Sugiono(2009:312) passive participant observation means the research is present at the scene of action but does not interact or participate. In this study, the writer present in the public speaking class to do observation but the writer does not participate in class activity.

Then, Field note is the method of recording the data collected during observation. The researcher may make a brief notes during the observation but then later expands his or her account of the observation as field notes.(Ary, 2002:431)

Field notes have two components: (1) the *descriptive* part, which includes a complete description of the setting, the people and their reaction and interpersonal relationships, and accounts of events (who, when, what was done); and (2) the *reflective* part, which includes the observers’ personal feelings or impressions about the events, comments of the research method, decision and problems, records of ethical issues, and speculations about data analysis. It is means that, the writer notes all of the class activity in public speaking. This method is used as a proof of observation.

1. Interview

Interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and join construction of meaning about a particular topic.(Sugiono,2009:317)

In this study, the writer use guided interview. Guided interview is technique to collecting data, the researcher prepare questions before they interview the subject.(Sugiono, 2009:319) The writer also used one in one interview. It’s means that in this technique the writer interviews the subject one by one to get more valid data.

This interview conducted to the C class lecture and students of fourth semester in public speaking to get more information directly concerning to the research problem being investigated.

1. Documentation

Documentation is the prosess of recording the data gotten from document. Documentation is used to get data directly from the place research usually they are relevant books, laws, activities report, photos, film documenter. (Arikunto, 2006:231) In this study, the writer record the students’ speaking when they perform. Then, the writer makes a script from the record and analyzes the data.

**E. Data Analysis**

 Data analysis is a process of organizing, systemizing data into pattern, category and basic essay unit to find out theme and formulate hypothesis as suggested by the data. Moleong (2010:280)

Meanwhile, Bogdan and Biklein (1982:145) Analyze data is the effort made by way of working with data, organize data, choose it to units that can be managed, seek and field patterns, discovering what is important and what is learned, and decide what can be told to others.

This data analysis used in this study is inductive method. Inductive method is used to analyze the data that starts from the particular facts, the concrete things to get conclusion by drawing the particular facts and things to the general ones. The inductive method for the present study was done by applying the procedure suggested by Milles and Huberman in which the data collection, data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing were done.

1. Data Collection

Data collection is the first process of analyzing data. In this process, the writer used some methods to collect data; those are, observation, interview and documentation. In observation method, the writer presents at the class but does not interact or participant, it’s called passive participant observation. The writer also use field note as a proof of observation. Then, the writer interview C class students and lecture of public speaking class. The last method is documentation. In this method, the writer records the students’ speech as documentation.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a form of analyzes that the sharpens, focuses, discard, and organizes the data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified. It is mean that, reducing data is process to choose focused research and throw some data are not needed. In this data reduction, there are living in process and living out process. It means that the data selected is called living in and the data unselected is called living out.

 In this study the data were analyzed by the process of data reduction which in values the process of selecting, simplifying, and organizing these raw data by referring to the formulation of research problems.

1. Data Display

Data display is a form of analysis that describes what is happening in the natural setting so that it finally can help the researcher to draw a final conclusion . In the study, the data that were displayed were the information about students’ pronunciation problems and lectures’ strategies in public speaking class. The writer also arranges data systematically in order to get conclusion as finding research.

1. Drawing Conclusion

Conclusion drawing is the last procedure of analyzing the data of the study. In the context of this study, after the data were displayed, a conclusion was drawn. In drawing conclusion there were two kinds of conclusion that the writer drew in this study. They were temporary and final conclusion drawing. If the temporary conclusion drawing was valid or could answer the research problem, the writer could use it as final conclusion. On the other hand, if it was not valid, the researcher should repeat the process starting from displaying the data in order to check wheter the data displayed were in line with the formulation of the research problems being investigated in the study or not. In this study, the writer also uses triangulation technique to measure the validity of data.

To have clear understanding about the process of the data analysis, the figure 1.1 show the above procedure.

Figure 1.1

Data analysis procedure develop by Milles and Hubberman

Data collection

This data collected are through observation, interview and documentation.

**TRIAGULATION**

Data Reduction

Selecting, simplifying and organizing those raw data referring of the form of research process.

Data display

1. Students’ problems in pronunciation.
2. Lectures’ strategy to solve students’ problem in pronunciation.

Temporary conclusion drawing

 Invalid

 Valid

Final drawing

**F. Trust Worthiness of the Study**

Validity of data is evaluation data which is appropriate with reality. Validity is an important key to effective research. If a piece of research is invalid then t is worthless. (Cohen, 2005:111)

Its mean that, validity of data provides the writer with the real research finding on the teaching and learning speaking in public speaking class. To get the validity in this study, the writer use triangulation techniques.

Triangulation is a technique of investigation the validities of data which gives advantages to others that need verification or become standard of data. Sugiono (2009:330) said, the aim of triangulation is not to determine the truth about some social phenomenon, rather the purpose of triangulation is to increase one’s understanding of whatever is being investigated

Bogdan and Biklein and Denzin in Kurniasih suggest that triangulation techniques include (1) sources or data triangulation, (2) investigator triangulations, (3) theory and (4) methodological triangulations.

Source of data triangulation is process 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, they were the teacher and students. The data triangulation for this study was done by analyzing students’ problems and lectures’ strategies used in public speaking class.

Methodological triangulation is process in which various method are use to measure same unit. Methodological triangulation was done by employing different method of data, namely observation, interview and documentation.

In this study, the writer gets the data from interview students and lecture of public speaking class. After the data of interview collected, to check validity of data the writer compare with data observation and compare again with data documentation. For example, the writer observe the teaching and learning activities to describe students’ problems and lecture’ strategy in public speaking class. To check the validity of observation data, the writer also interviews students and lecture.