

CAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Before coming to the point of that research it is better to know what research is. David H.Penny as cited in Narbuka & Ahmadi (2003:1), states that research is “a systematic thinking about how to solve the problem are needed to collecting data and interpretations”. Its means that research is systematic observation about the kinds of problems that the researcher needs to collect and interpret the data.

According to Nasir (1999:99), research design is “a process which needed in the research”. It means that it needs in planning and doing the research. Other opinion L.R Gray (1992:93) state that a research plan is a detailed description of the proposal study designed to investigate a given research.

In this research, the writer takes descriptive Qualitative approach, design : Case Study. According to Arikunto (2010:94) “descriptive studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena, and are directed toward determining the nature of the situation as it exists at the time of the study”. The main purpose of descriptive research is to give a clear and accurate description about material and phenomena researched.

Then about the means of qualitative is the research that the data is collected with the first object in the place of research (Arikunto, 2010:165). Qualitative is focused on the common principle based on any indication in the

human life or pattern that will be analyzed social indication by using the culture of the society or population to get the description of the pattern (Burhan, 1999:20). The qualitative research use design research and case study in meaning the research focused on one phenomenon choose and want to be understood, by neglected to the other phenomena (Nana, 2005:102).

Case studies in this thesis were taken from the student's problems of the first grade at MA Terpadu Al Anwar that required daily English speaking activity at school and outside school. School curriculum is made different from the others to support students able to speak English and Arabic. English and Arabic compulsory at all times is the first students' rule must be obeyed. Because the school is one foundation with a Islamic boarding school namely Anwarul Haromain requires obliging to use English and Arabic every time. So the regulation is difficult for new students in the school, because they have to adjust the English language culture every day with their habits. For the new students they will find some difficulties to speak English such as pronunciation, vocab, and grammar. But here researchers focus on examining their difficulties through vocabulary. Vocabulary was an important component in language. Vocabulary is a set of words known in one's language. A vocabulary, usually developing with age, serves as a useful and fundamental tool for communication and gaining knowledge. Getting a broad vocabulary is one of the biggest challenges in learning a second language.

B. Setting and Subject of the Research

The place of the research was MA Terpadu Al Anwar Baruharjo, Durenan, Trenggalek, especially the students of the first grade. The researcher chose the students of the first grade because first class is the beginning of the stages of adjusting the educational environment that will encounter various learning problems. Moreover, this school has own curriculum that requires speaking English whenever and wherever. They will know what problem that they faced in daily speaking activity. The time of researcher was on 01 March 2019 – 10 March 2019.

C. Data and Data Source

1. Data

Data is something important in all of the research, especially qualitative research, because they contain the answer that related with the research questions need. The collected data of this research belong to the qualitative data. Data in this study are in the form of statement related to research questions. Qualitative inquiry seeks to understand and interpret human and social behavior as it is lived by participants in a particular social setting (Ary, 2006:420).

According to Suryabrata (2006:36) “metodologi penelitian adalah suatu pendekatan praktek”. The data can be classified into two groups, they are:

a. Primary Data

Primary data is collected by the researcher through the first object directly (Suryabrata, 2006: 39). Other opinion is according to Winarno Surachmad that the primary data is the data gotten from data source by the researcher to specific purpose (Ahmad Tanzeh, 2004:15).

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data are data that are gotten from the other resources. The researcher reports the result of observations to the other person (Suryabrata, 1990: 7). Secondary data is “the data gotten by publication form” (Suparanto, 1986:4). It is means that secondary data are the data gotten not directly from the object, but from the other process. And then, according to Winarno Surachmad the secondary data are the data gotten and reported by the people and are outside the researchers them self, although it is the origin data (Winarno, 1990:163).

The secondary data of this research are the history of the school, the names of the students, data of the teachers, the structure of the organizations, English teaching and learning process, etc. These data are taken from the documentation and interview with the headmaster, the English teacher and the students or observations.

2. Data Source

Arikunto said that the sources of data are the subject that can be obtained. Data source are significant in the research. The research will not able to get information without resource the data.

According to the (Arikunto, 2010:168), there are three resources of the data, namely informant, events and archive.

a) Informant

Person is man who gives the data or information orally and also can be done by interviewing. In this research the person who will give information to the writer is the teacher, the head master and the students of the first grade.

b) Events

Events are other data sources that relate to events when carrying out research that contains data. The writer took the location of the resources of the place of the research will be at MA Terpadu Al Anwar Baruharjo, durenan, Trenggalek. And surely the situation in Islamic boarding schools will distinguish this school from schools outside boarding schools.

c) Archive

Archive is a resource of data that deals with symbol picture the document, book number. Archives have special characteristics, namely the archive must be authentic and reliable as valid evidence, the information is intact, and based on the principles of provenance and principle original order. The Archive of this research is document about structure, data on school regulations, and others at MA Terpadu Al Anwar Baruharjo, Durenan, Trenggalek.

In this research data source the writer took the data from the results of interviews and observations. The data were qualitative data. They consist of

information and description about student's problems in daily speaking English activity at MA Terpadu Al Anwar Baruharjo, Durenan, Trenggalek based on Islamic boarding school.

D. Technique of Data Collection

In most qualitative, data collecting and data analysis take place simultaneously (Ary at al, 2002:425). It is means that the researcher does not wait until all the data collected before beginning to interpret them. The collecting method and instruments are needed to obtain the research data. The aim of data collecting in conducting scientific research is to get the materials needed. The materials must relate each other and can be interview, observation and documentations. The main instruments of this research are interview. The interview will be done at some times. There are explanations and applications the method of collecting data practically.

1. Observations

Observation means the action of process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone (Hornby, 2002:233). Observation is the technique of obtaining data through direct contact with a persons or group of persons. Through observation, the researcher learns about behavior and the meaning attached to those behaviors. Sanafiah Faisal (1990) classified observation into three kinds; they are participant observation, overt observation and covert observation, and unstructured observation.

The researcher here used participant observation because in this observation the researcher joined the resource activities. While conducting the observation, the researcher also did what the data resource did. For example in observing the students' speaking activities, the researcher sometimes invited them to speak, so the researcher could observe deeply the behavior of teachers or students in English speaking activities.

The researcher made observation before conducting the interview because the researchers wanted to see the situation and conditions in the Islamic boarding school. Observations were made twice, the first before the interview day and the second day when the interview began.

2. Interview

Interview is a dialogue that is done by interviewer to get information. Interview is also an oral questionnaire. Interview is one of the most widely used methods for obtaining qualitative data (Ary at al, 2002:434). It's a kind of method in collecting the data and which requires direct communications between the researchers with the subject and respondent. In this research, the researcher interviews the headmaster, the English teacher and students directly. The people who were interviewed by the researcher are:

a. The English Teacher

For this case, the researcher interviews the English teacher to ask about everything that deals with the way in teaching and learning process. In this research, the researcher interview with one teacher. The teacher's position is supervisor English club.

b. The Students

The researcher interviewed the students to complete or add what the students answer in questionnaire. There are ten student that will interview with the researcher.

3. Documentations

Documentation is a kind of source data involves anything notes aimed to examine research (Moleong, 2006:280). Documentation is used by the researcher to enrich information in qualitative study because it has a role as authentic and natural evidence. In this study the documents were the teachers' speaking assessment sheets, some picture of speaking activities, etc.

E. Method of Data Analysis

Data analysis is a time consuming and difficult process, because typically the researcher faces massive amount of field notes, interview transcript, reflections and information from document to examine and interpret (Ary at al, 2002:465). The technique of data analysis the way data analyzed by the researcher. The technique of data analysis in this research is descriptive qualitative. The analysis technique of qualitative data according to (Arikunto, 2010:169) "The descriptive of qualitative data become words or sentence in own categories". It is means that the technique of qualitative data analysis is the process of describing data by using words or sentences in accordance with the

category used in order to get the conclusions. The qualitative data are analyzed by inductive method.

Inductive method is thinking method from the special fact to general conclusion. It is equal with Nana Sudjana's (1996:56) statement that "Metode deduktif adalah pengambilan kesimpulan dimulai dari pertanyaan atau fakta-fakta khusus menuju pada kesimpulan yang bersifat umum". It is mean that the writer presents the problem specifically than make general conclusion.

According to Patton in Moleong (2004:101), data Analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit. Data analysis is the process of planning effort formally to find the theme and to formulate hypothesis as suggested by the data and as an effort to help the theme and the hypothesis.

From the explanation, it can be synthesized that data analysis is the process organizing and put 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 (Moleong, 2004:103). In analyzing the data, the researcher used the inductive method. Inductive thinking proceeds from the specific to the general. Understandings are generated by starting with specific elements and finding connections among them.

To argue inductively is to begin with particular pieces of evidence, then pull them together into a meaningful whole (Hatch, 2002:161). According to Miles and Huberman in Yatim Riyanto (2007:32), there are some data analysis procedures, they are:

a. Data Reduction

Data Reduction is started by explaining, selecting the basic things, focusing on something important to the content of data which derives from the field, so the data reduced can give description deeply to the observation result. In this research, data reduction is done by making summary contact, developing category coding, making reflection note and data selection.

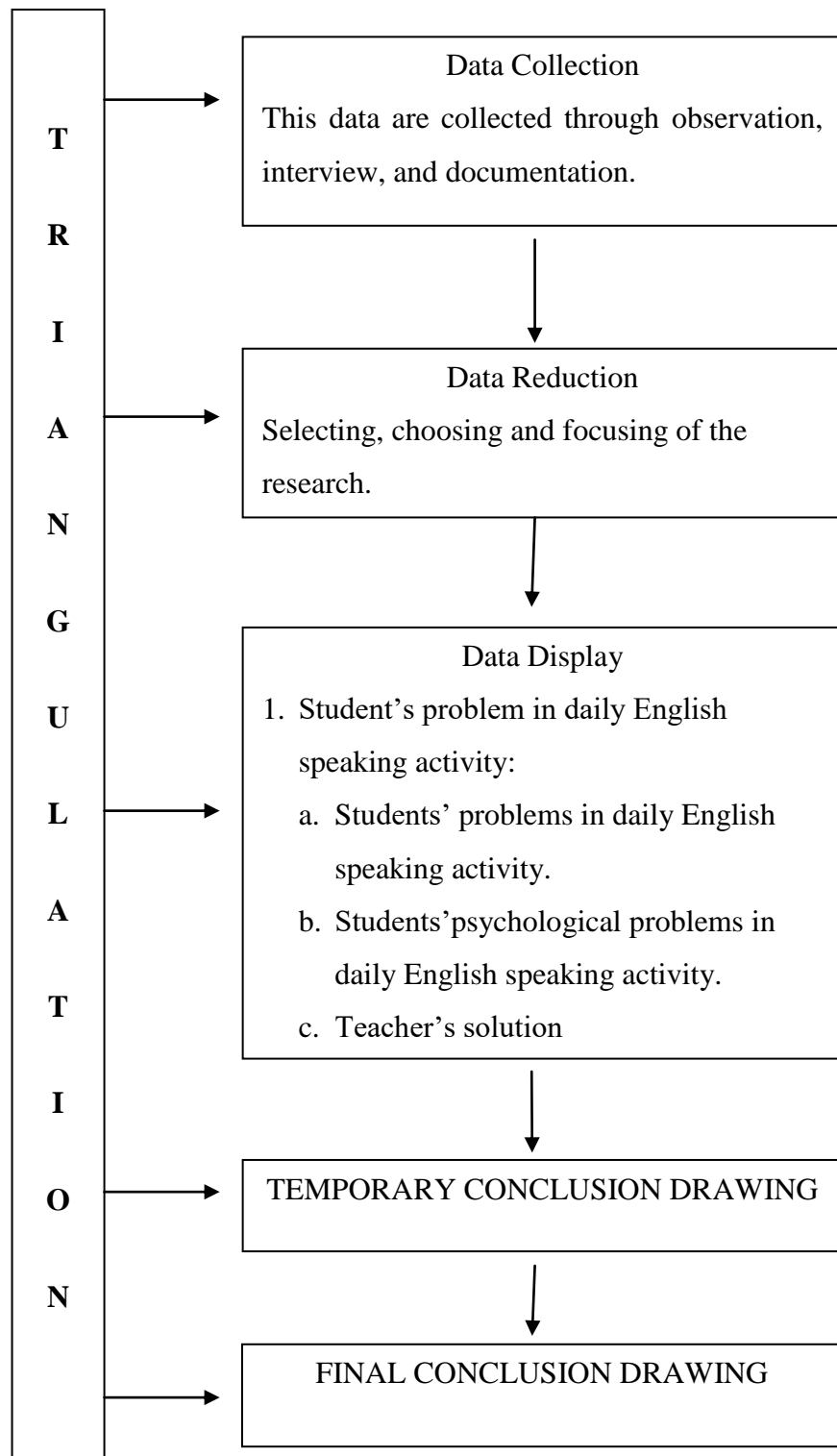
b. Data Display

Data Display is the process showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order that the data collected is mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion.

c. Verification and Conclusion

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion verified to the notes taken and 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 and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed.

After getting the data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. Finally, the last conclusion which is more significant and clear can be gotten (Rianto, 2007:32-43). To have the clear understanding about the process of the data analysis, this figure shows the above procedures:



(The figure was taken from Rianto Yatim (2007:32)).

As shown from the figure above, after collecting data through observation, interview and documentation, the researcher selected, transcribed and focused on

the data by referring to the formulation of the research problem being investigated in the study.

In other words, the irrelevant data should be discarded while the relevant data should be included. Next, after collecting data and reduction data, the researcher displayed those transcribed data in the form of narrative texts.

As well as the process reducing the data, in displaying the data, it should also be based on the formulation of the research problems. After the data was displayed, a conclusion was drawn. In this study, the researcher used temporary conclusion and final conclusion drawing to make the data valid.

The conclusion drawing was started since the beginning of the research after the data collected by making temporary conclusion. Then, in the last step the researcher drew the final conclusion. In other words, it can be said that the conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get the perfect conclusion.

F. Trustworthiness Data

Triangulation is a correction technique which uses something out of the data for verification or as a comparison to the data (Moleong, 2002:178). According to William Wiersma (as cited in Sugiyono's book, 1968), triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data collection procedures. In this study, triangulation was used to check the trustworthiness of the data.

There are three kinds of triangulations, they are: (1) source triangulation (2) method triangulation, and (3) time. In this study, the triangulation used was method triangulation and source triangulation. Method triangulation is used to check the data credibility. It is done by checking data to the same source by using different technique.

For example to get the validity data about the students' response taught using games method, it can be done by doing observation, then check it by using another method, namely conducting interview with the students. While source triangulations is used to check the data credibility. It is done by checking data gotten through some sources (Sugiono, 2008:273-274).

For example to get the data about the students' response taught using games method, it can be done by doing interview with all students and the English teacher, then compare the data gotten whether it is suitable or not between the students' information and the teacher's information. In the relation of this study, the use of trustworthiness of the data is necessary to be checked out in order to reduce the researcher's opinion and prejudices.