

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the researcher describes how the data would be collected. This chapter contains a certain procedure conveying seven components. They were as follows: It includes research strategy, place and time of the research, the data resource, Subject and informant of the research, technique of collecting data and the data analysis.

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

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research that focuses on teaching speaking at Paman Sam English Course and Camp. Qualitative researcher tried to understand the researcher collects the data, write description and lastly makes conclusion. It can be explained that qualitative research is related to descriptive study because the data were collected in the form of words rather than numbers. The data collected were rich of descriptions about people, talks, places that would be difficult to explain with statistical procedures as in qualitative research. The data covered the transcriptions of the students at Paman Sam English Course and Camp. Furthermore, it was the study in which the researcher needs to collect and describe the data to get a conclusion. It did not deal with numeric data or variable and its relationship. Additionally, it was especially effective in obtaining culturally specific information about the values, opinions, behaviors, and social contexts of particular populations.

In addition, this study was meant to describe the speaking activity at Paman Sam English Course and Camp. This would help the reader to understand what was happening in the environment during learning activity. Moreover, the researcher was curious about the student's motivation to join this course and the problem faced by the tutor and also the students at Paman Sam English Course and Camp . In conclusion, This research was qualitative since the data are in the form of words not in the form of numbers. Meanwhile, the research was a descriptive. This research was conducted at Paman Sam English Course and Camp in pare, Kediri.

## **B. Setting**

Location of the research was the place where the research process was done to collect the data in order to find the phenomenon in the field. The researcher conducted this research focused on learning activity. This research was conducted at Paman Sam English Course and Camp in Pare village because it had good qualities to support the English learning activity well in class or outside the class. The research conducted this research on March 2019.

## **C. The Data and Data Resource**

The researcher wanted to study the learning activities, the difficulties faced by the tutor and the members of at Paman Sam English Course and Camp. The teacher and the students on this course will be participating for this study. The writer observed the activity and interviewing the tutor and the members as the

participants of this research. So, the data that used for this study were observation, interview, questionnaire and documentation. The data sources are informants, events, and document. The tutors and members would be as the informants in this research. The events in the process of learning activity also as the data source, and the researcher used document that is work plan to compare the real activity with the work plan.

#### **D. Subject and Informant of the Research**

At Paman Sam English Course and Camp has a good program such us grammar, vocabulary, speaking and pronunciation. The subject of the research was the tutors who teach English at Paman Sam English Course and Camp. The content of the object of the study was the students who study English at Paman Sam English Course and Camp. The researcher wanted to investigate the strategy used in learning activities in this course, the problem faced by the tutor and members, and the member motivation to follow this activity.

#### **E. The Technique of Collecting Data**

Collecting data is very important in a research because the data is used to get the result of the research. The techniques of collecting the data used by the researcher are interview, observation, and documentation.

## **1. Interview**

Denzin (1994: 26) quotes that interview is a conversation with certain purposes which is done by two sides as the interviewer and the interviewee (2002: 135). In addition, Sugiyono (2006: 35) says that the interview is a face to face situation in which the researcher set out the elicit information or opinion from a subject. It means that, to get real and objective information, every interviewer must be able to build a good relation with the respondent. Sugiyono (2015 : 195) states that there are two types of interview. Those are structured interview and unstructured interview. Structured interview is used as the collecting data if the researcher has known about the information will be gotten It means that the answer is not limited by the respondents. In this study, the researcher used unstructured interview because the researcher ask the respondents by giving opinion. By this technique, the researcher made an interview with the tutor of Paman Sam English Course and Camp. The topic of interview was about learning activities, the strategy used in this course. Previously, the researcher made an interview guide line to make questions in interview. The researcher made interview with the entire tutor consist of three tutors.

## **2. Observation**

Sugiyono (1996: 26) says that observation is observing and recording of events or circumstances in which the writer is presents. The researcher conducted the observation to collect the data from the field. The researcher observed the teaching activities by using checklist and field note comprehensively. Researchers

work directly in the student's activities. Researcher recorded the activities undertaken.

### **3. Documentation**

According to Sutopo (2002: 69) written documents are sources of research, which are often having important role in qualitative research. Further, he explain that document is used in research because of some reasons: documents is source of research, which is stable, rich and supported; it is as evidence to a testing and it has natural characteristic so it is appropriate to qualitative research. Documents were the material or others, which add and enrich the data in learning activity at Paman Sam English Course and Camp. The researcher gathered information or documents, such work plan, brochure, and module.

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

The data in this research is analyzed by using descriptive qualitative strategy. In this research, the researcher uses strategy of data analysis. It is descriptive analysis. According to Miles and Humberman (1984: 21-23), there are three kinds activity of data analysis, they are reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. These components cannot be separated. They bond each other in the data collecting process. Once the researcher made a complete field note, the researcher does data reduction, and continues to develop temporary data display. By examining data displayed in matrices, table, or graphics, the researcher attempted consideration to reach temporary conclusion.

This process flexibility continues and develops until the steadiness and confidence of data and reiteration are reached.

## **1. Data Reduction**

The data obtained from the field is quite a lot, it is necessary to note carefully and in detail. For that we need to make data analysis through data reduction. According to Miles and Huberman (1992: 16), reducing the data can be interpreted as the process of selection, simplification, and the transformation of the data to the field. This activity involved synthesizing the information Obtained from the source of the data into a coherent description. The researcher chooses, eliminates, and summarizes the data. Thus the reduced data will provide a clearer picture, and facilitate researchers to conduct further data collection.

## **2. Data display**

The researcher needs to display the data in order to give description about the result of the research. The display, as stated by Huberman and Miles (1994: 433), helps the writer to see the patterns; as first text makes sense of the display and suggests new analytic moves in the displayed data; a revised or extended display points to new relationships and explanations, leading to more differentiated and integrated text, and so on. The researcher described all the data obtained from observation, interview, and documentation. It was the way how to collect the research data and it helps the researcher to do the research.

### **3. Conclusion Drawing/verification**

The last step, the researcher is drawing conclusion and verifying about the research based on observation and interpretation. Preliminary conclusion expressed still provisional, and will change if no strong evidence supporting the next phase of data collection. But if the conclusions put forward in the early stages, supported by evidence of valid and consistent when researchers returned to the field to collect data, the conclusions put forward a credible conclusion.