CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In 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 experience about speaking activities that used by the debater student at Senior High School 1 Trenggalek to maintain her English Speaking skill. Concerning this statement, the design that used by the researcher was narrative inquiry with qualitative approach which is method of research that attempt to investigate the experience about speaking activities of debater student in maintaining her English speaking skill. Qualitative research is form of inquiry that explores natural phenomena by using multi-methods to explain the data (Anderson & Arsenault, 1998: 126).

Narrative inquiry defined as qualitative approach which captures the personal and human dimension live experiences and the data presented narratively. Connelly and Clandinin (1990) stated that narrative inquiry is the study of human experience. Besides, Moen (2006) said that narrative approach focus on the value and meaning of individual experiences or stories which they tell. In conclusion, narrative approach understands a person's experience through what he or she tells. Although this approach is very subjective, but the data obtained are very detailed and in-depth.

B. Subject of The Study

The researcher does an interview with one of six debate students in Senior High School 1 Trenggalek to be the subject of this study. The student who chosen is these who has good speaking in English and has won English speaking competition especially in debate, because surely she has a good and suitable learning experience about some activities to maintain her speaking skill. Not only as a debater, the student who chosen also ever joined students exchange of sister school in Australia when she was in fourth grade of elementary school. So, she got many experiences and surely has some activities in learning English.

In this study, the researcher needs participant's story. The data will be collected in the form of words that focused on the analysis of some activities of the debater to maintain their speaking skill.

C. Data and Data Source

1. Data

   Data is a set of facts that contain information needed in a study. It is the important thing in the research to answer any research questions or problems. According to Moleong (2011: 157), data are divided into words and behavior, written documents, photos, and data statistics. In qualitative research, the data are in the form of words rather than numbers and statistics (Ary, 2002: 425). The data must be accurate and appropriate with the research problem. In this study, the data is narration of words or statements that contain information which are

taken from the narrative frame and interview about learning experience of speaking activities in maintaining English speaking skill that used by debater student who have good speaking in English and also her experiences when she join debate competition.

2. Data Source

Data source is anything that produces information. Data source is used to collect the data. Arikunto (2006: 118) stated that data sources are subject where data can be gained. The researcher got the data by doing interview (by listening to the story), using narrative frame and documentation to the debater student at Senior High School 1 Trenggalek who has good speaking in English and added by doing interview to the participant's English teacher. So, the data sources of this research are real situation, person and paper data sources.

D. Technique of Data Collection

This study used narrative frame, interview and documentation for collecting data. The researcher made a narrative frame to get the detail life experience story of the participant in learning speaking English. Narrative frame is a research tools as an instrument to collecting data. They have a supportive and guiding function because some people difficult to write reflectively on a personal level, especially in narrative form. They were often unsure about what to say, what style shoud they use, etc. From the researcher's perspective, the narrative frame helps the researcher to collect data; ensure that the content will be more or less also required to address

the research questions that will be delivered in narrative form. Gary Barkhuizen et al (2014:45) stated that narrative frame is an incomplete sentence and blank space of written story template that used to produce story by filling the blank space according to the individual life story. It also used to provoke participants to remember and describe in detail their life experiences.

Then, the researcher prepares some questions which related to research problem and asks the questions to the subject of the study through face to face continue by phone in *WhatsApp* chatting application to get more detail story. According to Anderson & Arsenault (1998: 202), interview is commonly used in educational research to collect the data. In addition, Ary et al (2010: 438) states that interview used to collect data from people about their opinion, belief, or feelings about the situation with their own words. There are some types of interview based on Dawson (2002: 27):

1. Unstructured or In-Depth Interview

   Unstructured interview is a kind of interview that was not planned before conducting the interview. It is usually used to collect the data from the certain subject and based on the situation when the interview was being done. Morse & Corbin (2003) states that unstructured interview Unstructured interviews occur between the researcher and interviewees where the interviewees tell a story

with a comfortable feeling. This interview is not planned and the subject may not even realize that they are being interviewed.

2. Structured Interview

   Structured interview is an interview that used for specific purpose of getting certain information from the subject. Before conducting the interview, the researcher must arrange list of questions. According to Ary et. al. (2010: 439), the list of questions in qualitative approach is generally more limited in length and most questions cannot be answered with yes or no or limited word responses. In this study, the question is related with the student's experience in learning speaking English.

3. Semi or Partially Structured Interview

   Semi or partially structured interview is an interview between structured and unstructured interview. Semi-interview is a combination between structured and unstructured interviews where the questions asked can change during the interview process based on the topic to be discussed.

In this research, the researcher uses a semi-structured interview followed by an interview protocol, so that the interview process is not too serious but also not too far from the topic of discussion.

The researcher uses some procedure to collect data:

1. The researcher prepares some questions for interview related to the research problem and recorder to record the answer from the

subject study. I allowed the participants to speak either in Indonesian or English in telling the story.

2. Then, the researcher listen carefully the subject's answer based on the first question. Continued by question from the subject's answer before until there is no new information found. The researcher used a voice recorder so that do not miss the participant's story.

3. After all the data have been collected, the researcher made a transcript of the recording by listening to the recording repeatedly and narrating it in a narrative form based on the place, time, and events experienced by the participant.

The researcher also uses documentation as the physical evidence to proof the validity of the data, for example photos and certificates of debate competition. Based on Bogdan & Biklen (1998: 57), documents are additional information obtained from participant observation or interviews in the form of photos, videos, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records and memorabilia.

E. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, the data can be categorized good data if the data are valid. One of techniques to get the trustworthiness of the data, this study used credibility technique. In this study, the researcher used triangulation and member check. There is a famous technique to get validity of the data that is triangulation. There are four techniques in triangulation based on Denzin (in Patton, 2009), those are:

Miles and Huberman (1994) distinguished five kinds of triangulation, they are:

1. Source triangulation means the researcher uses more than one sources or participant to get the accuracy of data

2. Investigator triangulation means the researcher uses more than one researcher in collecting and analyzing data

3. Methodological triangulation means the researcher uses more than one method in the research.

4. Theoretical triangulation means the researcher compares the data finding with perspective theory that is relevant.

Based on many kinds of triangulation above, the researcher used source triangulation and methodological triangulation. In this study, the source triangulation refers to person; a debater student of SMAN 1 Trenggalek and her English teacher as the facilitator of debate. Meanwhile, the methodological triangulation refers to method of collecting data; narrative frame, interview, and documentation, as the table below:

Besides, the researcher also used member check to get verified data. Member check is a process the researcher uses to ask about the accuracy of the participants' stories (Ary et. al, 2010: 645). After collecting data, the researcher asked participants to review, criticize, or add additional information to the data; it called as giving feedback. In this process, there must be trustworthiness between the researcher and the participants. (Ary et.al, 2010: 500).

F. **Data Analysis**

After the data are collected through narrative frame, interview and documentation, the researcher analyze the data to summarize and simplify the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. Anderson and Arsenault (1998: 138) stated that analyzing qualitative data is a systematic process that organizes the data into manageable units, combines and synthesizes ideas, develops constructs, themes, patterns or theories and illuminates the important discoveries of your research.

Here, the researcher is applying the procedures to analyze the data analysis in qualitative research that suggested by Ary (2010: 481). Ary (2010: 481) believe that data analysis can be described in three stages; they are organizing and familiarizing, coding and reducing, and interpreting and representing

1. Organizing and Familiarizing

    The first step in analyzing data is organizing and familiarizing. It means that the researcher rereads, listens to, and reviews the data from the recordings and notes obtained from the participants. Then, the researcher arranged the data into coherent writing. (Ary et al. 2010, p.481).

2. Coding and Reducing

    The next steps is coding and reducing. In these steps, the researcher sort the data by removing data that is not relevant to the

topic that discussed and providing code. It was aimed to distribute certain needed by the researcher.

3. Interpreting and Representing

This step contained of interpretation of all the data gathered from the study to answer the research question in form of narrative related to the student's experience in maintaining English speaking skill.

4. Drawing Conclusion

The last steps is drawing conclusion. In this step, the researcher combined all the ideas and result into final conclusion. There are two kinds of conclusion: temporary conclusion and final conclusion. The researcher make temporary conclusion in the beginning of the research. The temporary conclusion is analyzed continuously and verified to get the final conclusion which supported by sufficient data in the field and member check. The final conclusion of this research was presented in the form of narrative, related to the strategies that used by EFL students' to maintain their speaking skill. The student's opinion about her own activities was also included to be additional information.

From the procedures above, the researcher can get the valid conclusion based on the real situation in the field from the subjects through narrative frame, interview and documentation, also by passing source

triangulation, methodological triangulation and member check as the table

below:

TABLE OF METHODOLOGICAL TRIANGULATION

No.	Method of collecting data	The source of data	Kind of data that will be get
1.	Narrative Frame	Student	To know the feeling, experiences, problem or difficulties, to investigate activities that has been done in speaking and future expectation in debate.
2.	Interview	Student	To know more detail information about the feeling, experiences, problem or difficulties, to

			investigate activities that has been done in speaking and future expectation in debate.
		Teacher	To know what activity that has been done by the student, what teacher give for the student
3.	Documentation	Photos	To support the data from the participant and the teacher
		Evaluation note	
		Certificates	

From the table above, the researcher can attract valid conclusion because researcher compared all data so the data that was collected is not bias