CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer is going to discuss the research design, subject of the study, data and data source, setting of the study, methods in collecting data, and the methods of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study discussed how to get information about the good EFL learner in speaking English. In this case, the writer uses the design descriptive qualitative. According to Ary (2002), descriptive research is studies designed to obtain information concerning the current status phenomena. In qualitative research, there is little or no statistic (2002:426). According to Cristine Marlow (2010) qualitative the interpretive approach generally uses words (qualitative data) rather than numbers or concepts that can be quantified (qualitative data), rich description of phenomena can be produced.

The descriptive method is a method that researches the status of humans, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or even a class of phenomenon at the present. Qualitative research is a research procedure which produces written or spoken descriptive data of research that is possible to observe.
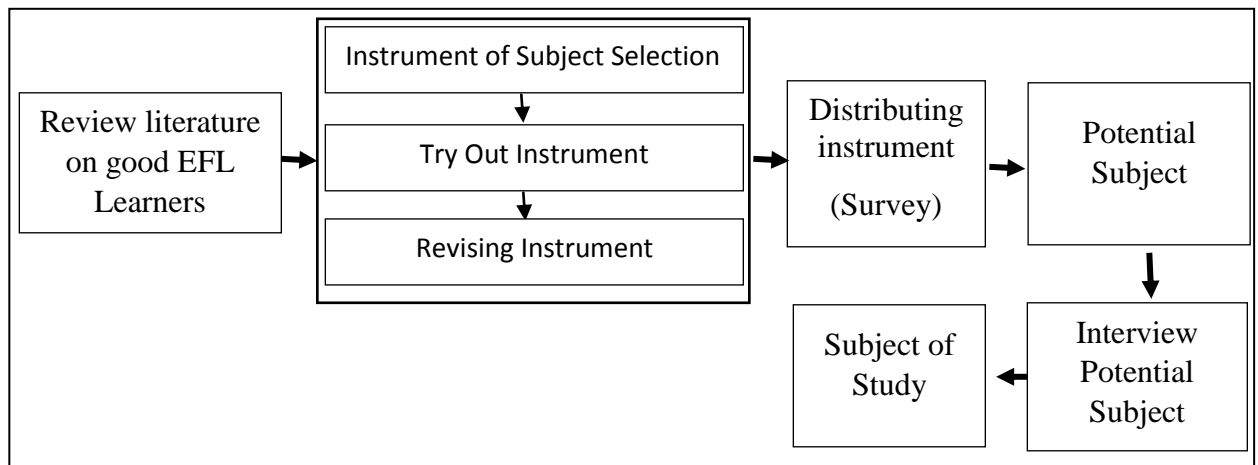
3.2 Subject of the Study

In this study, the subjects is good EFL learner in English Department of IAIN Tulungagung. The subject choosen based on the criteria of good EFL learners.

3.2.1 Characteristic of the Subject

The characteristic of the subject mentioned based on the criteria. The subject should be mastering speaking. Fluency and accuracy are closely related and are neccesary for successful speaking. Encarta Encyclopedia observes that fluency counts the percentage of how people understand what you say, while accuracy in speaking count exactly/correctly you use grammar in your speech.

3.2.2 Subject Selection

The subject selection, select based on this diagram :

The diagram of Subject Selection. **Figure 3.1**

The choosen subject must fulfill the above-mentioned criteria, at least in the accurate level. The selection of the subject conduct based on the diagram mentioned.

3.3 Data and Data Source

Data are very important information in the research finding. According to Moleong (2011: 157) defined kinds of data are divided into words and behavior, written documents, photos, and data statistics. Beside it, Ary (2006:454) suggested that the data collection in qualitative, attemps to arive at much description of the people, objects, events, places, conversation, and so forth by the writer. In qualitative, the data are in the form of words rather than numbers and statistics (Ary, 2002: 425). Data contains selected information concerning with motivation. The data must be accurate, relate, and appropiate with the research prblem which is being observed. The data in this study was selected information and description about the motivations of the good students in speaking mastery.   In this study, the data were in the forms of statements and descriptions which belong to good EFL Learner's motivation in Speaking English. Arikunto (2006:118) states that the source of data are subject where data can be gained. In the qualitative approach, the data can be taken from some sources. Those can be from person and paper. The data source is the students mastering speaking.

3.4 Methods in collecting data

In this study, the data were collected through observation and interview. In this study used snowballing technique. These methods applied to the good learners of English speaking mastery. The research instruments were observation checklist, and

interview guide. Furthermore, the methods in collecting data in this study will be explained as follows :

1.   Questionnaire

To gather the information about the teaching and learning process, the researcher conducted questionnaire. The aim of the questionnaire is to investigate the good EFL learner as motivated students in speaking skill. The students' questionnaire included the characteristics of good language learners, main characteristics of the learners having high motivation, and the indicators of motivated students. This is used to collect the data.

The questionnaire consists of 15 statements. The questionnaires included 'agree' or 'disagree' questions. It is used to gain the data from questions that have been answered by the research participants. The blueprint provided from the questionnaire to clarify the theories which was used in the questionnaire.

This was about the data presentation of distributing instruments at English Department of IAIN Tulungagung in the sixth semester, especially class 6A, on May, 1st 2020. The first step is subject selection. The researcher distributed instruments for class 6 A, and the instrument was questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of 15 statements.

The first step is done by the researcher was a survey (distributing instrument). The students just give a mark checklist in one of the "agree" or

"disagree" column. It is used to gain the data from questions that have been answered by the research participants. The blueprint provided from the questionnaire.

The aim of doing survey is to investigate students in good speaking or not. The students' questionnaire included the characteristic of good language learners, the indicators of motivated students and the characteristic of EFL learner in speaking. This is used to know the potential subject.

No.	Respondents	Percentage
1	DA	92%
2	GE	92%
3	MA	92%
4	AA	86%
5	NM	86%
6	YR	86%
7	ZH	86%
8	AK	79%
9	AR	79%
10	FA	79%
11	FN	79%
12	GN	79%
13	SP	79%

$$P = \frac{\Sigma \text{ item}}{\Sigma \text{ total score}} \times 100\%$$

14	UC	79%
15	AF	73%
16	DM	73%
17	DO	73%
18	DV	73%
19	HN	73%
20	MF	73%
21	MI	73%
22	MJ	73%
23	RZ	73%
24	SA	73%
25	AR	66%
26	AZ	66%
27	SF	66%
28	WY	66%
29	YO	66%
30	AK	59%
31	ES	59%
32	IY	59%
33	NR	59%
34	NS	59%

35	PU	59%
36	VM	59%
37	WY	59%
38	YA	59%
39	DR	53%
40	LA	53%
41	NA	53%
42	YK	46%

The Result of Questionnaire **Table 3.1**

To get the potential subject, the researcher made a percentage then classified the respondents by the highest item. The result of the survey concluded from 42 students there are 3 potential subject, they are DA, GE, and MA. So, they were categorizes as potential subjects because they have the closest characteristics of motivated good EFL learner.

The result of the questionnaire, 3 potential subjects have closest characteristic as good EFL learner. After conducted the survey(distributing questionnaire), the researcher doing interviews to verify the data.

2.   Interview

According to Ary, et al (2010:438) interview is used to gather data from people about their opinion, belief, and feeling about the situation with their own words. Then, interview can be defined as the conversation with certain purpose (Moleong 2011: 186). The interview is a conversation between the researcher and the potential subject to explore their experience and interpretation. In the context of this study, interview is addressed to the good students at speaking mastery. The interview aimed to get information from the good EFL learner about the motivation in speaking English.

Ari (2010) mentions three kinds of interview as follows :

a. Unstructured interview. In this type of interview, direction of interview greatly is guided by respondents' answer. So, the direction of interview is difficult to be predicted.

b. Semi-structured interview. This interview starts by general idea from researcher but during conducting interview it does not use the questions that has been arranged previously.

c. Structured interview. The direction of interview is guided by general idea of researcher from question list that has been arrange previously. Based on the types of interview explained above, the researcher used unstructured interview. In this research, before conducting interview the researcher makes the general idea by some

questions prepared before. The targeted interviews are good Students in speaking English. Before conducting an interview, must have an interview guide.

The important thing if the researcher do the interview, the researcher give the related question for the interview and there are four tips for good interviewer such as, the first is clear the topic, the second is give question based on the research question, the third is the good respondent, the fourth is the good management of time, the last is take transcript of the interview.

Based on the ideas, in this research, the researcher used semi structured interview. By applying this technique, the interview were be more relax and flexible. Besides, this interview has done in this research is in-depth interview. This interview is aimed to get the data deeply.

In this case, the researcher used interview guide as the instrument. It was developed by using interview to make the researcher easier in created the interview guide and provide the consistency of the focus in this research. During the process of interview, the researcher used audio tape to record the interview. It enables the researcher to keep the information safely (Creswell, 2012). Audio tape is convention and reliable, the original data is available at any time. Audio tape is the best way to record the process of interview.

The interview was conducted for the students as potential subject to verify as good EFL learner. The result of the interview, the learner were good EFL learner

because they were had the characteristic such as : active learner, being discipline, and have their own way to learn.

3.5 Methods of Data Analysis

Analysis after collecting the data through questionnaire and interview, the next is the data will be analyzed. Bogdan and Bicklen (1982: 248) state that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field note and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others. The purposed of data analysis was to summarize and to simplify the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion The data analysis for the present study was done by applying the procedures suggested by Miles and Huberman (1992: 23) covering data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1.   Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data which appear in written field notes or transcription. In this study, after the researcher collected the data from interview, the researcher selected and organized the raw data. In other words, the ones which are irrelevant to the research problems were discarded. Moreover, the data which were relevant to the research problem were re-transcribed. Data reduction was done by transcribing the raw data and organizing based on the research problems.

2.   Data Display

The next steps data display which is an organized, compressed assembly of information which permits conclusion drawing and action (Miles and Huberman, 1992:11). After collecting and reducing the data about the good students, the researcher displays the selected data in the form of narrative or description.
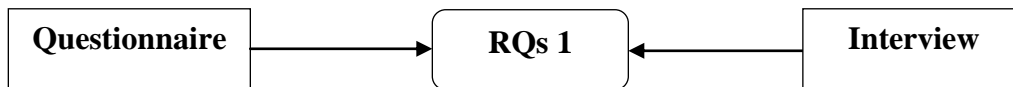
3.   Conclusion drawing

The last step of analyzing data is conclusion drawing or verification. In this step, the conclusion is drawn based on the data and the information gathered during the research conducted. The conclusion drawing related to the good students in speaking mastery. From the presented data taken from doing survey by questionnaire, interview, and analysis the conclusion is drawn.

3.6 Validity of The Data

The trustworthiness of the data can be defined as every Situation that must demonstrate the right value, provide the basic to be implemented and allow the outside decision that can influence the consistency from is procedure and neutrality of the findings and decisions (moleong, 2007). In qualitative research, the trustworthiness of the data has several criteria namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The credibility of the data was supported by the use of triangulation. The purpose of triangulation in qualitative research is to increase the credibility or validity of the result. Denzin in patton (1990) states there are four kinds of triangulation namely data triangulation, investigator triangulation,

methodological triangulation, and theoretical triangulation. In this study, the researcher used triangulation and methodological triangulation . Data triangulation was proven by the use of different data sources. Meanwhile, in methodological triangulation the researcher got the data by using different techniques. Both the triangulation gave impact to make the data more credible. Here, the researcher took the data from some different kinds of sources, they were college student, and took data document. The methods to get the methodological triangulation were the data gotten from survey and interview.

| Questionnaire | ⟶ | RQs 1 | ⟵ | Interview |

The sketch of Methodological Triangulation. **Figure 3.2**

The figure showed visual overview in how the research question answered. The data of the research question are collected through survey and interview. thus, the data of the research questions are triangulate methodology.