

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes some steps used in conducting research. It consists of six sub topics. Those are research design, research setting, subject of the study, data and data sources, data collecting method and instrument, data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used qualitative research approach. Berg and Howard (2012) the characteristics of qualitative research as meanings, one of concepts, a definition, metaphors, some of symbols and a description about things. The definitions show that qualitative necessary instruments that can help solve the problem. A Qualitative research approach views human thought and behavior in social context and covers a wide range of phenomena in order to understand and appreciate them. Qualitative research method was developed in the social science, to study about social and cultural phenomena, such as observe feelings, thoughts, behaviors and belief of society. Example of qualitative method there are: case study.

In this research, the researcher will be use Case Study research design. Yin (1984: 23) describes the case study research method “as empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used”. Ary *et.al* (2010:29) stated that “A case

study is a type of ethnographic research study that focuses on a single unit, such as individual, one group, one organization, or one program”.

The goal of this research is to arrive at a detailed description and to understanding of the entity or the case. This research uses multiple methods, such as interview, observation, and archives to gather the data from the field. In case studies an in-depth of a single unit. Unit here can be an individual, a group or community, an institution, etc. The big advantage of case studies is the possibility of depth. It seeks to understand the whole case in the totality of the environment. The data sources include observation, participation observation (fieldwork), interview, questionnaire, texts, documents, the researcher’s reactions and impressions.

Writing descriptive qualitative from uses personal documents, data observations, observation of research subject, interviews and community statements around the object of research (the goal for all elements in the course such as students and teacher) as a means of data collection techniques. By observing several research objects directly in the field and gathering some images from observation, in describing an outcome will develop naturally expand and can help to illustrate all the real conditions from the situations of the research object that has been observed.

Descriptive qualitative is used in this research, especially case study because in this research analyze the uniqueness of this school between other school. Denscombe (2010) stated that the qualitative data take the form of words (spoken or written) and visual images (observed or creatively produced). They are

associated primarily with strategies of research such as case studies, grounded theory, ethnography and phenomenology, and with research methods such as interview, documents and observation.

Some of the processes of data retrieval researchers do several actions, namely, interviews, records, and observation checklist as qualitative descriptive data instruments is an important thing to analyze a case. Interviews and records relating to research problems provide more information to develop descriptions because this interview is aimed at several parties around the case environment who know well about real cases in the field and observation checklist may be needed in this study to collect and confirm data. By using qualitative descriptive research design specially in a case study, the research problem will be better obtained and clearer how the real case in the field. If the results are revealed, all data be discussed and compared with some theoretical support in chapter IV.

This research was conducted to describe the process implementation of daily conversation method and the obstacles in teaching learning process in implementation of daily conversation method. This way, the researcher hoped that this research revealed this matter clearly for the sake of English learning improvement in the classroom.

B. Research Setting

This research was located at Blitar in Jl. pondok pesantren Al-Kamal Blitar in East java The place is around 40 kilometers from Tulungagung downtown. One of the islamic boarding school places in Blitar was the location where this research

taken, that was Al - Kamal islamic boarding school Cemandi - Kunir - Wonodadi - Blitar 66155.

The researcher choose this location because, Al-kamal Boarding School have the English language program that difference with other school.

C. Subject of the study

Subject of research is an individual that is observed, analyzed, examined, investigated, experimented upon or/and treated in the course of particular study.

The subjects of this study as follow:

1. The Teacher

The majority of the teachers of Al Kamal graduated from *AlKamal Blitar*. Usually, the qualified graduates were invited and given a letter of recommendation from the leader to teach at *Al Kamal Blitar* . The primer participant/subject in this research is the teacher that doing practice English language program.

2. The Administration.

The other participants that support this study is administrators who also give information about the implementation process of English program. (*pengasuh*). In this research, researcher choose headmaster of language “Kepala unit Bahasa” who handle all English language program in female building of Al-kamal Boarding school.

3. The Student

The participants that support this study is student who practices directly speaking proficiency that can give more information how the process. The researcher choose one student that doing English language during observation.

D. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

Data is raw of material that needs to be processed to produce the information. The source of data in the research is the subjects from which the data can be collected for the purpose of study (Arikunto, 2010: 129). Qualitative data is important determining the particular frequency of traits or characteristics. Moreover, Qualitative data are mostly non- numerical and usually descriptive or nominal in nature. It means the data collected are in the form of words and sentences. Qualitative approaches aim to address the 'how' and 'why' of a program and tend to use unstructured methods of data collection to fully explore the topic.

In this study, data are getting from observation and in-depth interview. The observation is getting from the teacher and the students daily activities during teaching and learning process in the environment. And interviews are getting from the teachers that implement the material of increasing English proficiency during learning process in the environment.

2. Data Sources

The source of data in the study is subjects from which the data can be obtained (Arikunto, 2010:129). In this research, the researcher gets the data as follows:

a. Primary Data

Primary data are first hand, original data collected by the researchers for the project by hand. They are collected for meeting the objectives of the study. In this research, primary data getting information from teacher's activities learning process in the environment, the preparation or planning before doing English language program in increasing speaking proficiency, the procedure in implementing practices of English language program and the evaluation in practices of English language program.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data collected from sources that has already been in some forms. In this Study, secondary data collected by researcher indirectly. The secondary data in this research: such as the document of teachers' preparation (Handbook), students activities in the environment when they practice English language program.

From handbook student have material to make them more effective for practice English language, in this handbook have already all of grammar and the role of how to speak clearly

E. Data Collecting Method

Data collecting method is the techniques are used by researcher to collect the data. Data collection is one of the most important stages in conducting research. The researcher used observation, interview and documentation to collect the data.

1. Observation

Observation in qualitative research is “one of the oldest and most fundamental research method approaches. This approach involves collecting data using data using one’s senses, especially looking and listening in a systematic and meaningful way”(Mc Kechnie, 2008, p.573) Observation is used to understand phenomena by studying people’s accounts and actions in an everyday context. In this research the researcher write done the result from observation and researcher doing observation in the field.

In this research, the researcher writes done the result during observation. Thus, the researcher observed speaking process by writing field note such as the teacher’s preparation and the students’ activities in the that implements the practices of speaking proficiency. The result writes done on observation instrument (observation sheet).

2. Interview

In Qualitative research, interview is a conversation where questions are asked to get information. It functioned to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. Interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind a participant's experiences. Interview is one of the most widely used method for obtaining qualitative data (Ary et al, 2010: 438).The interviewer can pursue in-depth information around the topic. Interviews may be useful as follow-up to certain respondents to questionnaires, e.g., to further investigate their responses. (McNamara,1999).

In this study the researcher interviews the teacher, and administrations about implementing practices speaking proficiency. To conduct interview in this research, the researcher to find the information deeply about some question related with research problem such as the teachers' preparation before implementing practices speaking proficiency, the teachers' procedure in implementing practices speaking proficiency and their evaluation in implementing practices speaking proficiency. The researcher use interview guideline to get the data. In this process to help the researcher to find and get the information deeply related with research problems. This process used structured interview.

To get the specific information in this research consist the kind of preparation and how they prepare, the researcher used semi structured interview. The interview guideline about the strategies in practice English

proficiency, and the evaluation in practice of English speaking proficiency.

Semi structured interview is a method of research used most often in social sciences.

Then, unstructured interview conducted without a set of question.

Unstructured interviews sometimes called informal interviews. To collect the data by this kind of this interview is used the main point of the research problem (preparation, procedure and evaluation).

3. Documentation

Documentation can be pictures or videos that get from field. Ary (2010: 442) stated that document refer to a wide range of written physical and visual material, including what other authors my term artifact. The document as the secondary data. And the documents were included picture during the observation. In this study, the researcher collected some documents such as English lesson plan, non-written documents (picture or videos) in teaching and learning process in the classroom.

F. Data Verification

In this study, needs validity to find and make verification of the research. It is the evidence that the data collections of this study are valid and responsible. Ary et.al (2010:481) stated there are four techniques to determine the validity data in this study; they are credibility, transferability, dependability, and conformability.

a. Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research concerns to truthfulness of the inquiry's findings. Credibility or truth value includes how well the researcher make confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. In qualitative research data can be categorized good data if a data are valid. According to Creswell (2009:191) classified the validity of data into eight strategies, one of them is triangulate. The methodological triangulation is used in this study. Triangulation since three data collecting techniques, they are: observation, interview, and questionnaire. Furthermore, Cohen (2000: 112) stated "Triangulation defined as the use of two methods of data collection in the study f some aspect of human behavior". In this study the researcher used is theory triangulation to make inquiry of the data. The triangulation that involves consideration of how the phenomenon under study might be explained by multiple theories.

Triangulation is drawn as below:

No	Data	Data Collection	Data Sources
1	Teachers' preparation in practices speaking proficiency.	Interview	Teacher Administrations
2	Teachers' procedure in practices speaking proficiency.	Interview Observation	Teacher Administrations
3	Teacher's evaluation in practices speaking proficiency.	Interview Observation	Teacher Administrations

b. Transferability

Transferability related to the questions, how far the result of the study might be applied by the other people in the other context. Ary (2010) stated that transferability is the degree to which the findings of a qualitative study can be applied to generalized to other contexts or too other group. Transferability is external factor. Therefore, the researcher is demanded to report the data conclusion clearly, systematically, and acceptably.

c. Dependability

The third standard for judging qualitative studies and refers to the stability or consistency of the inquiry processes used over time. To check the dependability of qualitative study, one way to see if the researcher has been careless or made mistakes in conceptualizing the study, collecting data, interpreting the findings and reporting results. This is referred to as dependability or trustworthiness (Ary et al.,2010:502).

In this study, the researcher audited guidelines and process. The beginning from research questions/research problems, data collection, take documents, analyze, and examine the data. The researcher collected the data from teachers and administrations.

d. Conformability

Conformability in qualitative research is the same as quantitative research's concept of objectivity. Both deal with the idea of neutrality or the extent to

which the research is free of bias in the procedures and the interpretation of results. Because it may be impossible to achieve the levels of objectivity that quantitative studies strive for, qualitative researchers are concerned with whether the data they collect and the conclusions they draw would be confirmed by others investigating the same situation. Then, in qualitative research, the focus shifts from the neutrality of the researcher to conformability of the data and interpretations.

G. Data Analysis

The step after collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data. Data analysis is the process of systematically applying statistical and/or logical techniques to describe and illustrate, condense and recap and evaluate data. Data analysis is the process of managing data, organizing it into a good pattern. To analyze the data, according to Miles and Huberman there are three types of analysis data: data reduction, data display and verification or conclusion drawing.

Data analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit it can be from interview, field notes and other materials. 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. 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.

As using this technique, the researcher collected data, arranges data and presents data. The qualitative method was kind of research without using any calculation or statistic procedure. To know the speaking program of Female Islamic boarding school Al-Kamal Blitar, the steps done are as follow:

1. Data Reduction

The data 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. According Miles Matthew (1994) this data refers to the process of selecting, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions. In this data reduction, there are living in process and living out process. It means the data selected is called in living in and the data unselected is called living out.

In this research, data reduction have done by making summary contact, developing category coding, making reflection note and data selection. Data reduction can be using of greeting in student activity, the teacher's guide voice in activity and etc.

2. Data Display.

The data had been process showing data simply in the from of word, sentence, narrative, table and graphic in order that the data collected are mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion. A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Miles Matthew (1999) The most frequent

from of display for qualitative data in the past has been extended text. In this research, the researcher will use narrative essay I displaying the data because it is the most common data display used in qualitative research.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification.

Presented preliminary conclusion is still tentative and will change if not found evidence that supports strong data collection on the next stage. In the last step, the conclusion will be 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 and the data from 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 validity.

Finally, applying this technique to describing and analyzing data from the result or research about the speaking strategies of Female Islamic boarding school Al-Kamal Blitar systematically.