CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes several aspects that have relation to the research method. It is divided into some parts like research design, data sources, technique of data collection, technique of dara verification and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Ary *et al* (2010:22) stated qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings. Furthermore, qualitative research deals with data in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics. Qualitative research has several characteristics, which the researcher itself is the main instrument and the analyzing data was done inductively. Qualitative research is known as naturalistic research because the research was done in the natural condition.

In this case the phenomenon was the English Extracurricular activities and the contribution of the English Extracurricular activities toward students' English speaking skills at SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung. By explaining this case, the researcher wants this research will give the additional to the teaching English library for students, researcher, and lecturers of Islamic State Institute of Tulungagung and all readers about English speaking Extracurricular

activities of students and the contribution of the extracurricular activities toward students' English speaking skills at SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung. In order to get deep information of it, the researcher would describe as detail as possible about the object being described.

B. Data and Data Sources

a. Data

Data refers to the answer of the research question. Bogdan and Biklen, (1998:106) define data as the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying. Data include materials the people doing the study actively record, such as interview transcripts, and participant observation field notes. In this research, the researcher used qualitative data based on the data from field and other source. The data of the study belong to descriptive qualitative data.

Descriptive data would be in the form of words and pictures rather than in the form of numbers. In this study, the data were the information about the activities of English speaking Extracurricular activities and its contribution toward student's English speaking skills at SMP Islam Al Azhaar.

b. Data source

Data source in research is subject where data is taken from. If researcher used interview in collecting of data, so data source

known as interviewee. Interviewee was person who response or answer the questions from researcher, can be written or oral. When researcher used observation technique, data source can be from thing, movement, or something process. If researcher uses documentation, data source is document (Arikunto, 2013:172). In this research, the data sources were students. The researcher also collected data by taking picture during observation.

The criteria for choosing the teacher who became subject were the English teacher and the tutor of AIS (Al-Azhar Internasional System) performance. The students who were interviewed taken from the eighth grade of SMP Islam Al Azhaar as recommended by the teacher. In this research five students were recommended.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Interview and observation are suitable with qualitative research techniques. Besides, written sources about subject of research also often are used to complete the data. It is known as documentation. In this research, researcher used those techniques to collect the required data. Those were interview, observation and documentation.

1. Observation

The observation was a technique to get data by observe and make note systematically towards the object of study. It aims to get information about human behavior like in the reality, in the social

studies. Ary said that the objective of observation is to find out the complex interactions in the natural setting. Observation is an activity that knowing about the object which being observed. In this research, the researcher observed English speaking Extracurricular activities in increasing students speaking skill by making a field note. Field note includes the note of the description of English speaking Extracurricular activities in increasing students speaking skills there. Furthermore; the researcher observed the students activities when speak in English. The observer took a main role as non participant that not become in the real activity that held in the institution or that school. After that, the researches draw a note about some action and activity that do by the student and the teacher in the speaking learning.

In this observation,The data were got from observation during research of English speaking Extracurricular activity. The writer used this method to describe how this study deals with the contribution of the extracurricular activities on student's English speaking ability and also to investigate the activities which increase the students' English speaking ability.

The researcher observed the English Extracurricular activities such as drilling vocabulary, English weekly meeting, English club and English camp and it contribution toward student's English speaking skills. The researcher observed the drilling vocabularies program on 2ndand 3rdof march 2020, English weekly meeting or we can called AIS (Al-Azhaar International system) Performance and English club on

29th February 2020 and 7th march 2020, The researcher add observation guidelines on appendix 1 and the report of observation on appendix 9. Observation guidelines are made with the aim of being the basis for data collection so that there is no bias with the data taken. In collecting data, the researcher uses the following steps as follows:

1. The researcher asked permission to join English extracurricular activities.

2. The researcher identified student's English speaking activities.

3. The researcher took results of observation.

2. Interview

Interviews are conversations with a specific intention conducted by two parties are researchers and people who researched. Staniback (1988 in Sugiyono, 2014: 318) asserts interviewing to be the foremost method to gain a deeper understanding of how the subject studied interpret activity, situation or phenomenon gained through observation. The interview focused on how this study deals with the contribution of Extracurricular activities on student's English speaking ability and also to investigate the activities which increase the students' English speaking ability.

In this research, the researcher used oral interview. The interview was held on February 29th 2020 and March 6th 2020. This interview was held at the SMPI Al-Azhaar Tulungagung. A number of informants were selected by researchers who they could provide detailed information about this research. The selected students as the

subject of the study are the students in class 8C. The researcher can determine that this student is eligible to be appointed as an informant because previously the researcher asked the English teacher. The second taking consideration into the classroom teacher the classroom is more active talking in the conducting interaction than other classroom, and the last consideration the class was conductive and communicative. Based on that all suggestions the researcher take consideration to use five students from that class as the subject of this study. The interview was conducted to five students.

The researcher interviewed the first student and got the data related to the formulation of the research problems. Then, continued to interview the second students and the researcher got new information related to the formulation of the research problems. Next, the researcher interviewed the third, fourth and fifth student. At the fifth students, the researcher did not get the new information. That is way, the researcher decided to finish the interview with five students, because the researcher got the saturated data.

Moreover, Esterberg (2013) mentions three kinds of interview one of which is unstructured interviews. The researcher used unstructured interview, because in this research, researchers put forward questions that are aimed at a goal that has been prepared before previously. For collecting the data the researcher used some procedure as follows; Firstly, preparing the questions related to the formulation of the research problems. Then, the researcher also

prepared a recorder to record the subjects' answers. In the process of interviewing, the researcher asked questions based on the interview's guideline related to the research problems of this study. The researcher listened carefully to the subjects' answer then the researcher asked the next question based on the subjects' statement.

Finally, the researcher wrote the interview transcript based on the result of recording. For addition, the researcher made guidelines of interview with the aim of being the basis for data collection so as not to deviate from the research problem. The reasearcher enclose the guideliness of interview in appendix 2, transcript of interview in appendix 5.

3. Documentation

Documentation is derived from documents, such as books, magazine, document, class facilities, media, etc (Arikunto as cited in Kurniawan, 2011: 35). Documentation is a way to collect data that is not doing directly by the research subject. This documentation was done to get the data about the kind of the Extracurricular activities. The researcher also collected the picture from documentation, picture interview and observation at SMP Islam Al Azhaar Tulungagung. The documentation guidelines added in appendix 3 and the documentation pictures on appendix 10. The documentation guidelines are made with the aim of being the basis for data collection so that there is no bias with the data taken.

D. **Technique of Data Verification**

The technique of the data verification in this research is need to the trustworthiness of the data that checked to reduce the biases and prejudices in the research. The researcher used the technique of triangulation to review the trustworthiness in this research. Triangulation is defined as the combination of several data sources that collected in one or more collecting data. Ary (2010:498) said that the use of this several sources of data, observers, and methods was to the crosscheck the triangulation. The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings. According to Denzin (1978) there are four types of triangulation. Those are triangulation by method, triangulation by researcher, triangulation by data source, and triangulation by theory.

Among the four triangulation types, there were two types which proper with this research. They were triangulation by method and triangulation by data source. Triangulation by method is a process in which various methods are used to measure the same unit (Denzin, 1978). In this research, triangulation by method would be done by employing different method of collecting data, they are: interview, observation, and documentation.

Triangulation by data source is a process in which various sources of data are collected. The variety of source can refer to time, space, and person (Denzin, 1978). In this study, the source of data refers to person; they were the teacher and the students.

E. Data Analysis

The data in this study consisted of the information obtained from classroom observation which is documented by video recording and students' interview transcriptions. Data analysis was performed when data collection was in progress and after completion in a given period. When conducting interview, I had held analysis toward the subject responses, (if the subject responses were insufficient, I continued to another questions until the data was credible). Data analysis used are based on Miles and Huberman (1994: 10-12) data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and tranfforming the data appear in written-upfield notes or transcriptions. The data which were not suited proprosed research question were discarded. The steps of data reduction involved transcribing interview, typing of fields notes, or sorting and arranging the data into different types depending on the sources of information. In this process, the researcher selectedinformation relevant to the focus of this research. All of data that collected and selected then displayed in a view of data display.

2. Data Display

In this step, the showing data then simplified in form of narration, and other display technique to ease the essential of the

taking conclusion. In the next step, the researcher displayed the selected data related to the research questions were presented in the form of table, figure, description. In this step, the data consists the knowledge and information in the English speaking Extracurricular activities and its contribution on the student's ability in improving their English speaking.

3. Drawing conclusions

Conclusion is the activity of giving conclusion to the result of interpretation and evaluation. This activity include searching the meaning of the data as well as providing an explanation.