CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter consists of Research Design, Subject of the Study, Data Sources, Technique of Data Collection and Research Instruments, and Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

The research method is an attempt to find, develop, and test the truth of knowledge in scientific ways. Therefore, the method used in a study must be appropriate. This research design is descriptive with a qualitative approach. This research is descriptive because the researcher describes what non-English students do to improve their ability to speak English.

The researcher used a qualitative approach because the data aims to provide insight into the case of independent learning by non-English department students to improve their English speaking skills. Qualitative research has become an increasingly important approach in many research fields; it involves some generally accepted common procedures. Marshall & Rossman (1995) view qualitative research as an interactive process – both descriptive and analytical – between researchers and participants that relies on people's words and behavior to provide the primary data. Based on opinion in the previous statement we can easily understand that qualitative research

requires both researchers and participants to provide opinions to produce the information needed.

Since some qualitative researches display a lack of focus and design description, Marshall & Rossman (1995) believe it is necessary to have clear guidelines for those considering qualitative research, from the process of writing a qualitative research proposal, demonstrating how to write a proposal that reassures reviewers by defining explicit steps to follow, principles to adhere to, and rationales for the strengths of the qualitative approach. Accordingly, the researcher must fulfill and comply with the guidelines as much as possible so that the process can run well.

B. Subject of the Study

Subject in the research is the source from where the data is obtained. In qualitative research, researchers must seek as much information as possible about activities the students can do it themselves to improve their ability to speak English. The subjects in this research were three non-English department students of IAIN Tulungagung who likes English and want to improve their speaking skills.

In order to get these subjects, the researcher did pre-observation by distributing questionnaires. This method aims to choose the subject, students who like English material will be the selected subject, and the students who do not like English material will be discarded. After the researcher got the selected subject, the researcher conducted an interview

to identify what activities they did to improve their speaking ability. From these activities, the researcher conducted in-depth interviews to find out how these activities could help them to improve their speaking skills. In this stage, the researcher asked some questions about what activities they did to improve their ability to speak English and how they did those activities.

C. The Description of the Subject

As mentioned in the previous statement, the subjects were selected by distributing a questionnaire and from this method, 3 subjects were elaborated as follows.

1. Subject 1 (S1)

Subject 1 is a FEBI Syariah Accounting student at IAIN Tulungagung. Her name is RV. She is from Sidoarjo, East Java. She thinks English is an important thing for a work-related future. She likes English since she was in 4th grade. According to her, English is a foreign language that she first learned and it made her interested to learn more about the language. She said he studied English at home, at school, and even had time to take English lessons in her hometown. She stopped taking English lessons because she thought the results she got from the lessons were not much. Therefore she began to study by herself at home by watching videos in English, listening to songs in English and also listening to stories in English. In one week, she saw an English-language video five times to improve her ability to speak English. To listen to music, she does it all the time.

From the efforts she made, she felt her ability to speak English greatly improved. She is very grateful that her English skills will be very useful in the workforce.

2. Subject 2 (S2)

Subject 2 is a FEBI Islamic Economics student at IAIN Tulungagung. Her name is AT. She is from Blitar, East Java. According to her English is important because, in the present time, all the technology used uses English in its operation. That's what caused her to like English. It's been a long time since she first liked English. Of the many skills available, she is better at writing and reading skills. Besides in class, she also deepens her abilities by studying on her own to improve her abilities. The thing she did to improve it was reading and writing in English. That habit she did since she graduated from senior high school. Although the habit was not long ago, she already felt the benefits. She is easier to understand the material delivered by lecturers when learning in class. She is eager to improve her abilities because she feels English will be very useful in the world of work.

3. Subject 3 (S3)

Subject 3 is a FEBI Islamic Banking student at IAIN Tulungagung. Her name is LW. She lives in Blitar. She likes English because she claims that English is cool. Speaking skills are things that she thinks are more interesting than other skills. The reason she said that was because the speaking skill was a very difficult skill, that was why she felt challenged to learn the skill. She said that learning speaking skills require many aspects that must be well learned, including

vocabulary, grammar, and fluency. According to her studying at home is more fun than studying in the classroom. That's because when she studies alone at home, she can use the method as she wishes. The way she uses to learn speaking skills at home is by reading English stories through the *Wattpad* application, watching movies, or listening to music in English. By using that method she claimed to be able to improve her ability to speak English. Every day she can spend hours reading on the *Wattpad* application. She did that since he was in Senior High School, and is her hobby.

D. Data and Data Sources

a. Data

Data in a study is all information related to problem formulation. As stated in the previous chapter that the problem formulation is 'What learning activities do Non-English Department students do to improve their speaking skills?', The data will be a description of what activities non-English students do to improve their speaking skills.. Because the data is in the form of words and explanations, it is qualitative data which is the result of queuing and in-depth interviews.

b. Data Sources

According to Arikunto (2002:129), there are three resources of the data namely person, place, and paper.

1. Place : object of observation, namely which cover students FEBI fourth semester IAIN Tulungagung which cover students independent strategy to improve their speaking skill.

2. Person : information of the interview, they are three students FEBI IAIN Tulungagung.

3. Paper : documentation, it includes recording, photos of activities interview the subject.

   Based on the theory that has been discussed previously, the data sources of this research are people, namely non-English students who were selected based on the results of questionnaire and unstructured interviews conducted by researchers by asking some questions about what activities they do to improve their speaking skills.

E. Method of Data Collection and Instruments

Data collection methods and instruments are very much needed to support data in research. Data collection needs to be done to get the material needed in conducting scientific research. To facilitate researchers in the process of collecting data, researchers must have methods and instruments in their implementation.

To answer the problem research which described in the previous chapter, the data obtained were collected using interview techniques. According to Morgan (1988), Interview is a purposeful conversation, usually between two people but sometimes involving more, that is directed by one in order to get

information from the other. The purpose of the interview itself is to find out what someone thinks about something. Ary (2010:438) explain there is three kind of interview as follows:

a. Unstructured interview, which is a conversation type of interview in which the questions arise from the situation.

b. Structured interview, scheduled for the specific purpose of getting certain information from the subjects. The questions are structured.

c. Semi or partially structured interview, which the area of interest is chosen and questions are formulated but the interviewer may modify the format or questions during the interview process.

Of the many types of interviews, researchers used unstructured interviews. The interview was conducted using an application called *Whatsapp,* due to the conditions that did not allow researchers to meet directly with informants. Researchers started an unstructured interview on 20th of January 2020. The researchers distributed questionnaires to the informant files via *Whatsapp* to be charged and collected again to researchers in order to be filtered until researchers get three chosen subjects. When conducting interviews, researchers did it in casual chat about what activities they did to improve their speaking skills.

F. Technique of Data Verification

Every study requires a standard to see the degree of belief or truth in the research results. In qualitative research, these standards are often

referred to as data validity (trustworthiness). Checking the validity of the data (trustworthiness) is a step to reduce errors in the process of obtaining research data which certainly has an effect on the validity of the final results of a study. This trustworthiness check is carried out by researchers with the aim of producing scientifically reliable and reliable data that meets a high level of credibility.

Member check is the process of checking data obtained by researcher from the informant. According to Irene Korstjens & Albine Moser (2018) member check is feeding back data, analytical categories, interpretations and conclusions to members of those groups from whom the data were originally obtained. It strengthens the data, especially because researcher and respondents look at the data with different eyes. In this research, the researcher employed member check. The researcher used member check to check the credibility of the data by doing interviews repeatedly to obtain accurate information. Besides that, the researcher also held discussions with friends about the accuracy of the methods used by the subject.

G. Method of Data Analysis

After the data is obtained from several methods used, the data will be analyzed in the next step. According Bogdan and Bicklen (1982) stated data

analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, filed notes and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and enable you to present what you have discovered to others.

According to Miles and Huberman (1994:10), analysis can be defined as consisting as three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. In this research, the researcher use Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do, they are:

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction was the first step that must be done in analyzing the data in this study. According to Miles (1994: 10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data in field notes or written transcripts. Researchers need to compile and select relevant data. Starting from make interview transcripts, separating data that is appropriate and not in accordance with the research conducted, to categorizing data as needed and selecting only relevant data to be presented. In this research, the researcher selects the information in accordance with the research topic. All information on how non-English majors improve their ability to speak English were selected and those that are not related to the research topic were discarded.

b. Data Display

The second step is data display. According to Miles (1994: 11), generally a view is an organized, compressed assembly of information that allows drawing

conclusions and actions. In this study, the researchers presented the data they had in the form of sentences. This is indicated by the inclusion of an explanation of the results of the data obtained by the researcher under the statement used. In this research, data that answers the research question of how non-English students do independent learning in improving their ability to speak English is presented in the form of descriptive text.

c. Conclusion and Verification

After completing data reduction and data display, the final step to analyze the data in this study is to draw conclusions. According to Miles (1994: 11), final conclusions may not emerge until data collection is complete, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes; storage of codes and retrieval methods from funding agencies, but often they have been pre-figured even when a researcher claims to have proceeded inductively. In this step, the researcher concludes the research results based on the research question and what students use most to learn English speaking skills independently.