CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes several important aspects in relation to research method. This chapter presents research design, subject of the study, data and data sources, techniques of collecting data, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Before going to the point of research, it is better to know first the definition of research. Research is a systematic attempt to provide answer to question (Tuckman, 1978:1). To apply these procedures in conducting the research, it needs a research design which is suitable for the research situation. Therefor the research design is a strategy to arrange the setting of the research in order to get valid data. To conduct a useful research, a systematic way or well done plan must be made and automatically the valid answer of the research question also be obtained. It means that appropriate research design has to be selected. This study used descriptive design with qualitative approach.

According to Stider (2002), descriptive research provides an answer to the questions of how something happened and who was involved, but not why something happened or why someone was involved (explanatory research). This qualitative descriptive method was chosen since the purpose of the study was to describe the existing phenomenon explicitly based on the data namely the writer's analysis. As a qualitative study requires participant respective, the researcher focused on study on teaching speaking. Particularly, she wanted to know what teacher's strategy to Stimulate Students' Speaking Skill existed at Mts Darul Hikmah Tawangsari Tulungagung on Eight Grade is. The central purpose of this study is to undertsand the strategy to Stimulate Students' speaking skill. The underlying question of this study the researcher is asking is about "What are the strategies applied in stimulating students' speaking skill?" and "How are the strategies applied to stimulate students' speaking ability?". This research concerns on the describing and analyzing a phenomenon that teacher's strategy to Stimulate Students' Speaking Skill at Mts Darul Hikmah Tawangsari Tulungagung on Eight Grade.

B. Subject of the Research

This research was intended to know the teacher's strategy to Stimulate Students' Speaking Skill existed at Mts Darul Hikmah Tawangsari Tulungagung on Eight Grade

how is. The researcher did the research in May 2020. The subjects of this research was two the English teachers on eighth grade at Mts Darul Hikmah Tawangsari Tulungagung. The researcher chose 2 teacher in this research, because there are more one teacher who teach students to participate a lot of competition. The criterea of the teachers are, the teachers teach the students in the class, the teachers leads and teach students to be the winner, the teacher have successed lead a lot of students to be mastered in English, it can be seen many students achieve the campion in English.

C. Data and Data Sources

Data are any selected informations that must be collected in the research. Data could be a state, picture, sound, letters, numbers, language or other symbols that we can use as ingredients to see the environment, objects, events, and concepts. Arikunto (2002 : 135) states that data are the result of researcher quotation, either fact of numeral. Data in this research were a qualitative data. The data itself have to be taken from the data sources. Data source is a source in which data is taken from. The sources of data are subject where data can be gained (Arikunto, 2002:107). Furthermore Arikunto (2002:129) states that there are three resources of the data namely person, place and paper. Here the researcher uses person resources as primary resources and paper resources as secondary resources. In this research, the data are taken from directly observation and interview with the teachers and students.

Here, the researcher classified subject of data sources into 3 subjects: 1) Person: informants of the interview; they are English teachers and students of eighth grade at Mts Darul Hikmah Tawangsari Tulungagung. 2) Place: the location of English teaching and learning. In this location the researcher knows English teaching speaking activities in the classroom. 3) Paper: source of data collection of teaching speaking at Mts Darul Hikmah Tawangsari Tulungagung

D. Techniques of Collecting Data

The method of collecting data is the way how the researcher do for collecting data in the research. In collecting data, the researcher here uses some methods those are observation, interview, and documentation. This discussion explains each of the methods and the instruments used:

1. Observation

Observation is one of the oldest and most fundamental research method approaches. Observation means the action of process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone (Hornby, 2002:233). Observation is done to get information about

human behavior as like in reality. By observation, the researcher can get the clearer description about social life that is difficult to get by another method. So, in observation, the status of phenomenon is not determined by asking but by observing. Sanafiah Faisal (1990) in Sugiyono (2010:310) classified observation into three kinds; they are participant and non participant observation, structured observation, and unstructured observation. The researcher here used participant observation because in this observation the researcher joined the resource activities. While conducting the observation, the researcher also did what the data resource did. For example in observing the classroom activities, the researcher sometimes became a teacher or a student so the researcher could observe deeply the behavior of teachers or students in the classroom activities.

The instrument for this observation is field notes. Field notes allowed the observer to gain the data because it helped to memorize the situation and condition during observation (Hatch, 2002:77). During observation, the researcher writes some field notes to help the researcher memorizes the data gained.

2. Interview

The interview is a form of data collection in which questions are asked orally and subjects' responses are recorded, either verbatim or summarized (Mc Milan, 2012: 167). According to Esterberg (2002) interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic. Esterberg (2002) classifies interview into three kinds, they are; (a) Structured interview. Here, the interviewer carries out the interview with a set of question guidance; (b) Semi structured interview. The interviewer here uses some guidance of questions which are developed during the interview to gain the specific information; (c) Unstructured interview. Here, the interviewer carries out the interview without a set of question guidance.

Based on the ideas above, the kind of interview uses in this research is semi structured interview. During this research some interviews were conducted with the selected English teachers at Mts Darul Hikmah Tawangsari Tulungagung, they are Mr.Anas and Mrs.Zilvina. the research choose them because of some criteria, these are the teacher helps students to perform in the competition, and teach students about English in the class. This kind of semi structured interview is used to collect qualitative data by setting up a situation (the interview) that allows a respondent the time and scope to talk about their opinions on a particular subject. For collecting the data from interview,

the researcher used procedure as follows: a) The researcher prepared the questions that would be asked to the selected English teachers. The researcher also prepared recorder to record informants' answers. b) The researcher asked and talked in a friendly way according to the concept of question that had been prepared based on the interview guide. c) The researcher recorded interviewees' answer. d) The researcher wrote interview transcript based on the results of recording.

The focus of the interview is decided by the researcher and there may be areas the researcher is interested in exploring. The instrument for interview here is interview guide. The interview guides are some questions which help the researcher to find out about what teacher's strategy to Stimulate Students' Speaking Skill existed at Mts Darul Hikmah Tawangsari Tulungagung on Eight Grade is. The researcher uses interview guide when holds some semi-structured interview with English teachers and students. The interview guide will be attached in appendices.

3. Documentation

Document is a kind of source data involves anything notes aimed to examine a research (Moleong, 2006:280). Documentation refers to materials such as photograph, videos, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records and memorabilia of all short that can be used as supplemental information as part of study whose main data source is participant observation or interviewing (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998: 57). Documentation is used by the researcher to enrich information in qualitative study because it has a role as authentic and natural evidence. In this study the documents were the teacher's lesson plan, and some pictures of speaking activities. The researcher here uses documents to enrich the information about the data gained. Teacher's lesson plan is used to enrich information about teaching speaking strategies and speaking activities which were conducted by the teacher.

E. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, there are some techniques that can be used to increase the validity. The researcher uses Triangulation technique to get the valid data. Moeloeng (2006:303) explains "Triangulation is a technique to check the trustworthiness of data which uses something else to be compared toward that data". Wiliam Wiersma (1986) states that "Triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures". Sugiyono (2010:373) classified Triangulation into three kinds of Triangulation; Source Triangulation, Technique Triangulation, and Time Triangulation.

1. Source Triangulation

Testing the validity of the data is done by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources. For example, to test the validity of the data about student behavior, the collection and verification of obtained data can be done to teachers, students, and students' parents. The data from three resources here is not bias leveled like in quantitative research, but it is described and categorized.

2. Technique Triangulation

Technique Triangulation is done by checking the data from the same source within different techniques. For example, the data was obtained by interview, and then was checked by observation, documentation, or questionnaires.

3. Time Triangulation

Time also often affects the validity of the data. To test the validity of the data can be done by conducting interview, observation, or other techniques in different time or situation. In this research, the researcher used Source Triangulation and Technique Triangulation to verify the data. It means that the validity of research result (data or conclusion) in some part or all could be tested from some sources such as teachers and students. The data also could be verified by several techniques such as interview, observation, and documentation.

Based on the kinds of triangulation, the researcher choose technique Trianggulation, the researcher are checking the data from the same source within different techniques. For example, the data was obtained by interview, and then was checked by observation, documentation.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study refers to a systematical process to search and arrange the data sources and other materials that have been collected to enable the researcher to come up with finding. According to Meleong (2010:280) data analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit. From the explanation above, it can be synthesized that data analysis is the process of organizing and putting the data into the right pattern, category, and the basic unit. The purpose of data analysis is summarizing and simplying the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. Arikunto (2010), states that qualitative data is explained by words or symbols. The qualitative data is analyzed by inductive method. The inductive method is thinking method from specific fact into general conclusion. In this research, in analyzing

the data, the researcher used qualitative data analysis. The collected data will be verified by triangulation method.

The researcher here uses data analysis method suggested by Donald (2002). According to Ary (2002:465), process of data analysis in inductive way contains of three steps, they are: organizing and coding the data; summarizing the data; and interpreting the data.

1. Organizing and coding the data

The first step in analyzing qualitative data involves organizing the data. The first thing to do in organizing is to reduce the data, which is done through a process called coding. Coding here means reducing the data by grouping or categorizing the data from field notes, interview, audiotapes, observer comments, photograph, and other data collected. The data can be organized based on the theme, setting, and activities. In organizing the data, the researcher put the data from field notes, interview, audiotapes, observer comments, and documentation into a readable form in order to be ready for analysis.

2. Summarizing the data

In summarizing the data, the researcher began to see what was in the data. The researcher examined all entries with the same code and then merged these categories into patterns by finding links and connection among categories. It means after categorized the collected data, the researcher summarized the data based on the formulated research problems. Dealing with this research, the collected data were summarized into three domains related to teaching speaking proces. They are: the teaching speaking strategies, speaking activities, and speaking evaluation or assessment techniques which were used by the teachers.

3. Interpreting the data

The last step of analyzing the data is interpreting the data which is done after summarizing the data. In interpreting the data, the researcher made the descriptive data to express the meaning of the data. Here, the researcher told that the collected data is important, why is it important and what can be learned about it. The quality of interpretation depends on the background, perspective, knowledge, and theoretical orientation of the researcher. Based on the summarized data, the researcher could interpret about what kind of teaching speaking strategies and teacher's strategy are used in teaching speaking at Mts Darul Hikmah Tawangsari Tulungagung.