CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. **Type and Approach of the Research**

This research was a case study, which aimed to find out a particular case or phenomenon that exist in society which was carried out in depth to research the background, circumstances, and social interactions that occur. Case study can be done towards a unified system that can be a program, activity, event, or group of individuals that exist in certain circumstances or conditions. In this case, to achieve these research objectives researcher conducted research at a non-formal course institution located at Pare Kediri namely The Daffodils English Course.

The approach used in this research was a qualitative approach. Qualitative approach was one approach that used knowledge paradigms based on constructivist views, namely an individual, social and historical experience that was built with the intention of developing a theory. (Emzir, 2008: 28).

The type of this research was descriptive qualitative research, which sought to present data systematically from various sources and then analyzed carefully in order to obtain results as conclusions. In other words, Ibrahim (2007: 72) argued that descriptive research was taking the problem or deciding attention to the actual problems as they were at the time the research was conducted. In this case the researcher sought to describe in depth how the

process of the practice of teaching speaking at The Daffodils English Course Pare Kediri to facilitate students in learning.

B. Setting of the Study

The location of this research was at The Daffodils English Course in Tulungrejo village, Pare, Kediri, East Java. The reasons of the researcher choose this place was because of the unique and interesting non-formal educational environment that researcher was interested in the process of the practice of teaching speaking to improve the quality of students' speaking skills at The Daffodils English Course Pare Kediri. Because good quality in teaching and learning was also highly needed and greatly influenced the level of success of students in achieving their learning goals, even though this non-formal educational institution was in the countryside. This non-formal education institution sought to develop with its uniqueness so that it can compete with other course institutions located in Pare Kediri.

C. Data and Data Sources

To obtain good results, of course, must be supported by accurate data in accordance with what was desired, the data must always be extracted from sources relating to the problem under research. The data sources used in this research were primary data and secondary data.

Primary data was a source of data obtained directly from research subjects obtained using measurement tools or data collection tools directly on the subject as a source of information sought. In this study, the research subjects studied were tutors who acted as teachers. While secondary data was

data obtained through other parties, researcher was not directly obtained from the research subjects. Secondary data was usually in the form of available documentation or report data. (Syaifudin, 1991: 91).

Another opinion was that data consist of two types namely data sourced from humans and data sourced from non-humans. Data from humans was obtained from people who become informants, in this case people who were directly the subject of research. While non-human data sourced from documents in the form of notes, recorded images / photos, and observations. (Tanzeh, 2011: 58).

In this regard, the types of data in this research were divided into three, including:

1) The source of words and actions

The words and actions of the people observed or interviewed were the main data sources. The recording of this main data was done through interviews and observations which were the result of a combined effort of seeing, listening and asking questions. The Interviews extracted information from informants directly at the research location. The main data source was the teacher.

2) Written source

Written data sources were data in the form of official documentation, books, archives. Researcher obtained written data by visiting The Daffodils English Course Pare Kediri which had the required documents for researcher' data related to "The Practice of Teaching

Speaking at The Daffodils English Course Pare Kediri" which include how the teacher teach speaking skills for achieve the intended learning goals.

3) Photos

Photos or pictures were tools from sources that do not allow the data source in the form of research evidence. In this research, photos or images were used in the presentation of data in the form of objects or events that occur in the field. As a photo of the implementation of interview techniques and the state of the room or classes in the institute of the course as evidence of researcher.

D. Technique of Data Collection

In addition to the research need to use appropriate research methods, also need to choose the techniques and data collection tools that were relevant. The use of operational techniques and tools for using appropriate data made it possible to obtain objective data. At this stage the researcher conducted the process of collecting data using data collection techniques that had been done since the beginning. The process of collecting data include actors (informants), activities, or the context in which events occur. As a data collection tool, researcher must be good at managing the time they have, present themselves, and mingle in the midst of the community that was the subject of their research. Qualitative research was not just related to words, but actually what was meant by data in qualitative research was everything that was seen, heard, and observed.

The qualitative data collection process was usually carried out by means of participant observation, that was by means of researcher engaging themselves in the school activities they research, as long as it does not interfere with those daily activities. Involved observations were types of observations that involve researcher in the activities of the person concerned and do not hide themselves. The hope for this process was that researcher can find the meaning behind the research they were carrying out. In this case the researcher used several data collection techniques including:

a. Participant Observation Method

Observation was defined as experience and systematic recording of symptoms that appear on the object of research. The experience and disfigurement carried out on the object at the place where the event took place or, so that the observer was with the object being investigated, was called direct observation. While indirect observations were observations made not at the time of an event that will be investigated. (Sugiyono, 2010: 310). This method the researcher used to see the practice of teaching speaking at The Daffodils English Course Pare Kediri.

b. In-depth Interview Method

Interview was a data collection technique about interviewing one or several people concerned. There were two types of interviews that were commonly used in data collection, namely structured interviews, which were interviews in which the interviewer sets out the problem and

questions asked. (Lexy, 2014: 190).In this study, researcher conducted interviews with several tutors and students.

Unstructured interviews, which were free interviews where the researcher does not use interview guidelines that have been arranged systematically and completely to collect the data, but only in the form of an outline that will be asked. (Sugiyono, 2010: 203).

The researcher applied the type of informal conversation, the questions raised spontaneously. This interview was conducted with the intention to obtain information about something that happened in the past, present, and prospects of something that could be expected to happen in the future. In addition to checking and developing information.

c.   Documentation Method

Documentation was a method of data collection in which data sources include books, magazines, documents, regulations, minutes of meetings, daily notes, and so forth. (Arikunto, 1993: 149).

Documentation was a record of events that have already passed. Documentation can take the form of writings, drawings or monumental works of a person. (Sugiyono, 2010: 329).

This method was used to obtain data on the general description of The Daffodils English Course Pare Kediri, archives and documents relating to research problems.

E. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, there was common technique usually used to check the trust of data. In relation in this research, the use of trust of the data was necessary to be checked in order to reduce the researcher opinion, prejudices and baises about the data. In this research, the researcher used triangulation data to check trustworthiness of the data. Miles and Huberman (1994:233) stated triangulation was one way to got the finding the fisrt place by seeing or hearing multiple instances of it from different sources by using different method and by squaring the finding with others. Then Denzin in Moleong (2006:330) revealed that there were four of triangulation techniques: (1) source triangulation. (2) methodology triangulation. (3) investigator triangulation. (4) theoretical triangulation.

In this research, the researcher used source traingulation and methodology triangulation in order to check the credibility of the data by using different techniques such as observation and interview. First, researcher applied source triangulation. Researcher compared and check back information obtained through different data collection techniques. This can be obtained by: 1) Comparing data from observations and interviews. 2) Comparing what people said in public and what was said privately or other informants. 3) Comparing what people said about the research situation with what researcher got when observations took place. 4) Comparing the results of the interview with the contents of a related document.

Second, the researcher applied the methodology triangulation, the researcher checked by comparing the observational data with the interview data. In this case, the data from the observations to the data from the interviews results were in line with the data. So that the data verification process run smoothly and easily.

F. Data Analysis

After the researcher conducted observations and interviews, data analysis was then performed. The objective of data analysis was to simplify data in order to define a conclusion. In this research, data analysis was done by using the procedures of Miles and Huberman (1992: 23) covering data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The flow component was explained in the following stages:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction was a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, disposes of unnecessary and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions were obtained and verified. Data reduction continued throughout the research even before the data was actually collected already anticipating the existence of data reduction was already apparent when deciding the conceptual framework, research area, research problems, and determining the method of data collection. During the data collection process, there had been a reduction stage. This process continued until after the collection of data in the field, even at the end of the report preparation so that it was completely arranged. Researcher

reduced data that does not enter or deviate from the data needed by researcher. So that the data generated was only data that was really needed during the research.

The next step was to develop a coding system. All data that had been outlined in the field notes was made a contact summary based on the research focus. Each coverage topic was coded to describe the topic. These codes were used to organize data units, namely: pieces of sentences taken from transcript in accordance with the order of paragraphs using a computer.

2. Data display

Data display in this research was intended to find a meaning from the data that had been obtained, then arranged systematically, from the form of complex information to be simple but selective. So that the data presented was the right and correct data that had passed the reduction process, so finally the data presented was in the form of exposure in accordance with the focus of the problem, namely the practice of teaching speaking at The Daffodils English Course Pare Kediri.

3. Conclusion drawing

The analysis activity in the third stage was drawing conclusions and verification. Since collecting data, the researcher tried to find the meanings of symbols, notes, the regularity of patterns, explanations, and the causal flow that occurs. From this activity conclusions were made that were still open, general, then go to specifics. Final conclusions were

expected to be obtained after data collection was complete. The final data from this research was the conclusion of data exposure obtained by researcher during the research which then the data was analyzed.

G. Stages of the Research

This research was carried out in three stages, namely:

a. Preparation phase

The researcher conducted preliminary observations to obtain a general picture and the problems being faced which will then be outlined in the formulation of the problem to be investigated. To expedite during the implementation phase of the researcher, the things that must be done by researcher was taking care of a research permit, making a design or research design, finding research informants, and preparing research completeness.

b. Implementation Stage

The implementation phase was the core activity of a research, where in this implementation phase the researcher searched and collected the data needed. The implementation phase includes:

1. The researcher search for official documents which include relevant party discussion data that will be used in research to obtain the required data.

2. The researcher conducted interviews with the director of the course institute, teaching staff and all people who were deemed necessary

in obtaining complete information in their research at The Daffodils English Course Pare Kediri.

3. The researcher extended the research in order to complete the data that was still lacking to meet the targot and more valid the data obtained.

c. Completion Stage

This stage was the final stage of a research. Where at this stage, after researcher got enough data from the field, researcher compile data that had been analyzed and concluded in the form of scientific work in the form of research reports with reference to predetermined research guidelines.