CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher describes several important aspects related to the research method consisting of research design, data collection, technique of data collection, technique of data verification, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The researcher uses qualitative approach especially descriptive research to figure out all the research problems. According to Ary et al (2010), qualitative research is a design focusing on some views of participants rather than numbers of data; the goal is the overall picture and the depth of understanding, not the numerical analysis of the data. In addition, Arikunto (2010) defines descriptive research as research aimed at studying conditions, situations, events, activities, etc., and the results are presented in the form of research reports. Therefore, it be said that qualitative research is dealing with information expressed in words, descriptions, statements, opinions and feelings.

The reason why the researcher decided to use qualitative descriptive design is to elaborate more detail about the study from the data obtained especially about the teachers' practical methods in teaching speaking. The researcher plays a role as an observer and interviewer collecting the data related to the study from the classroom activities observation and interviews.

B. Data Collection

It has been mentioned previously that the researcher focused on qualitative data to get decision-making from the participants through interviews and questionnaire in line with Ary's statement (2006:454) data processing in qualitative research is in the form of text or pictures, rather than numbers and statistics. Furthermore, the researcher collects the data by investigating the classroom activities continued to interview the teacher about how the class goes on, technique used, students' ability, and speaking assessment and how the techniques work on students' achievement. Hence, the data is covered up by field note, observation note, the statement as the result of teachers' interview, and the documentation.

To ease the researcher in doing the research, the subject is classified into three subjects, those are;

1. Participants

Two English teachers of MA Syekh Abdul Qodir Al-Jailani and 20 students of second year of MA Syekh Abdul Qodir Al-Jailani since they have learned English at senior high school level for more than a year and flexible students to get collaborative to do this research; furthermore, first grade is less experienced while third grade students are busy with their final exam. In detail, the speaking scoring was conducted on Wednesday, 10th of February 2021 using descriptive materials that all students have to read aloud the text prepared by the researcher and valued, Heaton (1990) includes pronunciation into testing speaking skill. There are at least three

techniques of testing pronunciation. They are pronouncing words in isolation, pronouncing words in sentences, and reading aloud. Description of speaking proficiency usually deals with accent, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension as in the following examples taken from Hughes (1989).

2. Setting

Syekh Abdul Qodir Al-Jailani Islamic senior high school is decided to be the setting of this study since it eases the researcher to get accessed and MA Syekh Abdul Qodir Al-Jailani also has competitive students proven by several students' experiences participating English contest like story-telling and speech.

3. Data

Documentation sheets including the archives of MA Syekh Abdul Qodir Al-Jailani, lesson plan, syllabus, and assessment sheet.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The researcher firstly did an observation toward the students by doing a speaking test aon Wednesday, 10th of February 2021 and giving an open-ended questionnaire on 3rd of March 2020 to the teacher and students after the researcher did an observation and the teacher through the classroom activities which might involve various techniques within it and note everything happens in the class. In line with Ary et al (2010:431), observation is conducted to get a lot of necessary records to

be converted into research data.Observation is a system for obtaining data by conducting surveys and making notes systematically. In addition, the observation setting is at MA. Syekh Abdul Qodir Al-Jailani and conducted on to find out deeper about how the speaking class goes on while the researcher plays a role as the researcher who just noted all the classroom activities.

An observation without documentation is such incomplete component in arranging data collection. In line with Guba and Lincoln (1981) cited in Moleong (2013:217) that documentation is the most crucial part in collecting data for proving the validity of further steps of data collection such as interview and field-notes arrangement.

For further, the researcher prepared valid questionnaire adopted from the previous research given to the teacher concerning the teaching methods used in the classroom, students' capacity, students speaking score, and many things related to this research. In line with Ary et al that an interview using arranged questionnaire and planed well called as unstructured interview; indeed, the researcher implemented unstructured interview in this research.

Discussing more about the questionnaire adapted from Qoiril's research entitled "A Study on Factors Affecting Students' Speaking Performance at SMK Muhammadiyah2 Klaten Utara" in 2018. This questionnaire contains 10 open-ended questions with various aspects or topics related with English speaking skill improvement.

D. Technique of Data Verification

After all data collected, the researcher is obligated to verify the validity of the data with three steps below;

A. Source Triangulation

Denzin in Moelong (2008:330) stated that the researcher has to complete and verify the collected data with other expert's research as source focusing more on data source not data methods. Related to this research data verification, the researcher verified the questionnaire adapted from Qairil's study by using experts' verification or validation in which the researcher has already validated the questionnaire to the English lecturer.

B. Investigator Triangulation

Getting people's confession in term of writing experts on researcher's writing data source can also strengthen the validity of the data collected by comparing some points of view and interpretation.

C. Theoretical Triangulation

After having confession from a writing expert through the same opinions, the researcher has to strengthen more the data with several research sources which might be published at the international conference.

E. Data Analysis

After doing all the data collection and data verification, the researcher finally has to analyze those data collected to get the results of the research. Bogdan&Biklen (2006:157) reveals that

"Analysis involves working with the data, organizing them, breaking them into manageable units, synthesizing them, searching for patterns, and discovering what is important and what is important and what is to be learned and deciding what you will tell other".

In summary, data analysis is a process of editing, coding and classifying the data to facilitate the researcher to make some report publication. Also, data analysis is simplifying the data in order to ease the researcher to interpret and make conclusion. Miles and Huberman (1994:10) defined data analysis consisting of three steps as follows;

a. Data reduction

The focus of this step is that the research problems that the researcher just selected the data related to the research problems and skipped the unrelated data gotten from the observation and interviews.

b. Data display

The data display is presented in form of narrative sentence specifically about the process of speaking teaching and learning in the classroom.

c. Conclusion drawing

Last of all, the researcher started to make conclusion of the data sources and the information obtained after analyzing deeply related to the topic of study.Afterwards, the researchers summarized the explanation of the findings. The conclusion is the final discovery of the research process.