CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter will present the research method will be used to conducting this study. The decision covers Research Design, Data and Data Source, Data Collected Method and Research Instrument, Technique of Data Verification and Data Analysis

A. Research Design

Research is the formal, systematic, application of the scientific method to the study of problem. Creswell (2008:3) states that research is process of step used to collect and analyze information to increase our understanding of a topic or issue.

In this research, the researcher used descriptive study. Descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. The main point of this research is to collect the data in descriptive way. It intended to describe the learning strategy employed by students at Modern Islamic Boarding School of Darul Hikmah Tulungagung and the contributions of the strategies employed by student's at Modern Islamic Boarding School of Darul Hikmah Tulungagung..

B. Setting of the Study

The research was conducted Modern Islamis Boarding School at Darul Hikmah Tulungagung. Consisted of students who had high interest to

study and they had good proficiency in developing their skills. In this Modern Islamic Boarding School the students should use English to communicate with other people.

C. Subjects Selection of the Study

The selected subjects in this study fullfilled the following criteria. It means that the researcher cannot take students randomly as research subject in order to get data which is suitable with this research. In this research, the researcher has some reasons in turning to study on how modern islamic boarding school of Darul Hikmah learn speaking. For selecting subjects of research who have qualifications in good speaking proficiency. This school compulsory the students to be accustomed to use English language in daily activities. the subjects of this research were 4 subjects. Besides, through that process, the researcher also got some criteria of the selected subjects, they were; (a) recommended by English teacher, (b) they got good score in English. The scores were gotten from English teacher files.

D. Data and Data Source

1. Data

Data is the information which is gathered by the researcher in order to understand the phenomenon and answer formulated problem. It is supported by the Recard (1992 : 96), the data was information, evident, or fact gathered through studies or experiment that can be analyzed in order to be better understanding of a phenomenon or to support a theory ". Data in this research is qualitative data. It means that the data will be in the form of words and

pictures. In this research, the researcher got data in the form of interview transcriptand transcript of researcher observation toward students' learning strategies in speaking

2. Data Source

Data source is a person, something, or place that provides information for a piece of research. In this study the sources of the data got from the teacher who nominated the subjects as good students in speaking proficiency and gave information about subjects' learning strategies and selected students of Modern Islamic Boarding School of Darul Hikmah Tulungagung who were good speaking proficiency.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection method is the way that researcher do for collecting the data in the research. This study was done by using interview, observation, and documentation. And she used some kind of instruments. The detail explanation about the instrument was presented as follows:

1. **Observation**

Observation is a method of data collection in which researcher comes to the field to observe what is going on in the filed. According to Ary *et al* (2010:431) define that observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative. The qualitative research goal is complete description of behavior in a spesific setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviors.

For doing observation the observer directly observed the classroom. In collecting the data, the researcher conducted non-participant observation, in which the researcher as the passive participant. It means that the researcher didn't involve herself in the subject activities in the classroom.

2. **Interview**

Interview is data collection method in which there is a dialogue between an interviewer and interview which talk about the content of observation. Ary *et al* (2010:438) Interviews may provide information that cannot be obtained observation, or they can be used to verify observations. Based on the objective of research, it can be used to validate the data from the interview. According to Ary *et al* (2010:438), there are three kinds of interview as follows.

a. Unstructured interview. In this type of interview, direction of interview greatly is guided by respondents' answer nether of researcher. So, the direction of interview is difficult to be predicted.

b. Semi-structured interview. This interview starting by general idea from researcher but during conducting interview didn't use the questions that were arranged previously.

c. Structured interview. The direction is interview is guided by general idea of researcher from question list that were arranged previously.

Based on the types of interview explained above, the researcher used structured interview. In this research, before conducting interview the researcher brings general idea by some questions that were prepared before. The structure of the interview is developed prior to the interview. To get

validity and credibility of the instrument, the researcher asks help to the expert teacher to validate the interview guide. In this time Dr. Susanto, SS. M. Pd (an English lecturein IAIN Tulungagung) was chosen to be validator of my instrument. The interview was conducted with English teachers, the selected students who were good proficiency in speaking. To collecting the data from interview, the researcher used procedures, they are: 1) the researcher prepared the consept of questions that would be asked to the English teachers, selected students. The researcher also prepared recorder to record answers of informants, 2) The researcher recorded answers of informants. The use of recorder was under the subject permission, 3) The researcher wrote interview trancript based on the result of recording.
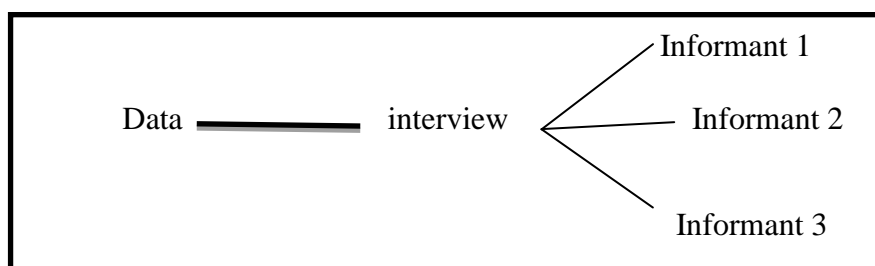
F. Technique of Data Verification

Verification of the result of the data analysis is neccessary to be checked in order to reduce the researcher's biases and prejudices. In this study, triangulation is applies in order to check the verification of the data analysis.

Triangulation may be defined as the use of two or more methods of data collection the study of some aspects of human behavior. Furthermore, according to Lodico (2006:267), in the process of collecting data the researcher will typically include more than one data collection technique to validate findings, these different data sources are letter compared with another in a process called triangulation. Based on Denzin (1978) cited in Miles and Huberman (1994:267) reveals that there are four kinds of triangulation

techniques, they are : (1) data source, (2) by researcher, (3) theoretical triangulation, (4) methodological triangulation.
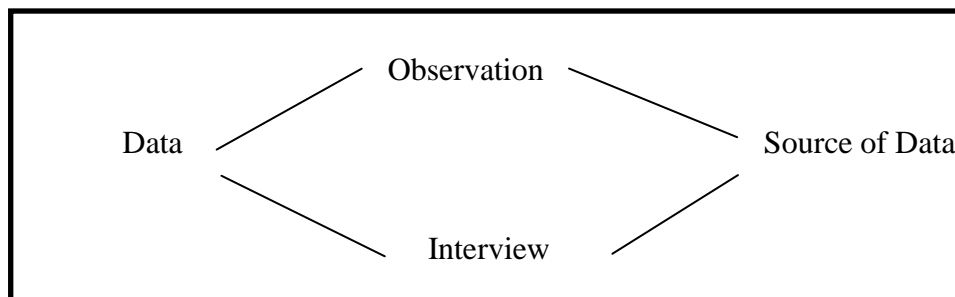
From those techniques of triangulation method, the researcher used source of data triangulation ang methodological triangulation. Source of data triangulation is a process in which various sources of data are collected. The variety of source can refer to time, space, and person (Denzin, 1978). In this present study, the source of data refers to person; they were the students and the teacher. The data triangulation for the study was done by learning strategy in improving speaking proficiency.

Figure 3.1: The source of the data

Data ——————— interview < Informant 1
Informant 2
Informant 3

Methodological triangulation is a process in which various methods used to measure the same unit (Denzin, 1978). In the present study, methodological triangualation will be done by employing different methods of collecting data, they are; observation and interview.

Figure 3.2: The methods of collecting data

Figure diagram: Data — Observation — Source of Data — Interview

G. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative data analysis technique. Data analysis in qualitative research is a time consuming and difficult process. It is the process whereby researcher systematically search and arrange their data in order to increase their understanding of the data and to enable to present the result to others.

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

In analyzing the data the researcher employed the method as suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994) covering data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. can be explained as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data Reduction is a form of analysis that sharpened sorts, focuses, discards and organizes data in sudh as way that final conclusion can be drawn

and verified. The selected data in this study were data which referred to the proposed research question. In this research, done by making summary contact, developing category coding, making not reflection and data selection.

2. Data Display

   After data reduction the next step in analyzing the data is data display. Data Display is the form of analysis that describes what is happening in the natural setting, so that it finally can help the researcher to drwan a final conclusion. The process of data display tha data are based on the formulation of the research problem. It is about learners strategy used English students in improving English and its implementation in the outside classroom. The most frequent form of data display in the study is in the form of narrative texts. After display tha data, a conclusion drawn.

3. Drawing Conclusion or Interpretation

   This is the last step of data analysis that is Drawing Conclusion or Interpretation. Here, the researcher begins to see what is in the data. The researcher examines all entries with the same code and then merges these categories and finding the connection among categories. Then, it continues to tell the stories and to make connectio among stories. The researcher begins to ake meaning of the categories and themes to connect them. So, we can get the ieda from this step.

   Conclusion drawing involves reflecting about the words and acts of the study's participant and abstracting important understanding from them. The researcher makes generalization based on the connections and common aspects

among the categories. The conclusion in qualitative research is a new discovery that can be an answer of the research problem. The conclusion is in the form of description of the object of this study. Finally, in this step the researcher can get the result and conclusion of the research.

In the last procedure of data analysis, the researcher concluded and verified the transcribed data. The conclusion was the essence of analysis that tells about learning strategy, contribution to improve their speaking proficiency.Finally, in this step the researcher could get the result and conclusion of the research.