

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discussed research design of study, Research Subject, data source and data analyze technigue.

#### A. Research Design

This study is qualitative research using an expository research design this research design provides the reseach to explore the program, activity, discuss individuls deely Thai student ( English Department) in IAIN Tulungagung Therefore, the research employed qualitatve as the research methodology in order to dig the clear and rich discription about data and information needed based on the real fact. In addition, it can reveal and mapped so that it can give meaning so it can be give meaningful information for those who need it. This research it to find out how extend this English study club contribute in improving speaking skill.

#### B. Research of subject

In this research the researcher used purposive sampling technique, according to Arikunto (2006), purposive sampling technique is technique which is done because limited time and fiding. According to marguerite et.al, purposive sampling technique is a common procedure used in qualitative research that

identifies key informations or person who have specific knowledge about the topic being studied. The type of purposive sampling that a researcher may decide to use depends on the purpose of the study. it means in this research was chosen the subject according to the purpose of the research.

The researcher choose the Thai students in English Department of IAIN Tulungagung as a subject of this research, there were 10 students. the sample was chosen by purposive sampling. The researcher observe their responses, behavior, situation or attribute while practicing and discussion in English Sudy Club at Secretariat HMPI and then the reseacher will interview 3 students and one tutor as a leader of English study club as the sample of this research.

### **C. Data and Data Source.**

#### **a. Data.**

Data is something important all of this the reasearch, especially qualitative reasearch, because they contain the answer that relate with the reasearch questions need. Data are kind information that shows the answer of the reasearch question, those can be “The rough materials reseacher collects” (Bongdan and Biklen, 1998

b. Data sources.

Data source was a source where data were taken from. In this research data source are observation, interview transcript, documentation according to arikunto (2002), there three resource of the data namely person, place and paper. According to, to identify the data source easier, the researcher classified the subject into three kinds of subjects :

1. Place : object observation, namely which cover English Study Club by Thai students' English Department which cover the contribution of English study Club in improving Thai students' Speaking skill.
2. Person : information of interview, there are ten students and one tutor or staff English Study Club.
3. Paper : documentation, record vedio, photos of activities in learning speaking.

**D. Tecnique of Data Collection**

In this study, the reseacher use tecnique collecting data :  
Observation, Interview.

1. Observation

Observation was the first step in this research to obtain the data, observation method is a system to get data by making notes systematically. Gorman and Clayton define observation studies as those that involve the systematic recording of observable phenomenon or behavior in natural setting" (2005). In this observation activity the current status of phenomenon is determined by observing not by asking.

In this research, the researcher observes about the contribution of English study club in improving Thai students speaking skill. In this study the researcher was used to get information about activity, behavior, situation, or attribute of the population.

## 2. Interview

Interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind a participant's experiences (Shrivastava, 2015). For interview the researcher needed to investigate whether the study club contribute in improving Thai students speaking skill. The purpose of interviewing the Tutor and students was to get more information about students toward to English study club in improving their speaking skill, the purpose how they learn in study club, how it contribute and improve their speaking skill and what advantage of English study Club.

The interview was done in two ways, first was interview one tutor and the second is an interview three students because the study took students a research sample of three students in the English Study Club. The reason the researcher taking three students as the sample was because chosen convenience sampling Technique.

The reason for the researcher taking three students as the sample Bernard (2012) Saturated data, stated that the number of interviews needed for a qualitative study to reach data saturation was a number he could not quantify, but that the researcher takes what he can get. Moreover, interview questions should be structured to facilitate asking multiple participants the same questions, otherwise one would not be able to achieve data saturation as it would be a constantly moving target.

### 3. Documentation

According to Lodico et al (2006) defined documentation is another form of qualitative data collection tool which existed before the start study that produced by the participants. Documentation as material and supporters that used by researcher as supplemental information and as a tool to assist in completing information. In this research, the researcher used record sound, and photo as supplemental information.

### **E. Technique of Data Verification**

In this study, the researcher used triangulation to verify the data.

Moleong (2008) stated that triangulation is data verification technique using something that could be in the form of theory, source, etc. which is used only as checking needed or comparing the data.

As the stated above, in this research used triangulation method in order to check back all the information or record obtained by way of comparing it with various sources, method or theory such as comparing observation with interviews result and data that been obtained with various data sources.

### **F. Data Analysis**

The data analysis of this study is done during and after the data collection phases. After collecting data the researcher continued with data analysis through some stages as follows:

In this study, the researcher used technique of data analysis based on Miles and Huberman (1994) cited Sugiyono,2014:247) which is involving three steps: data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing/verivication.

## 1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is started by explained, selecting the basic thing, focusing on something important to the content of the data which derives from filed. Data reduction involves making decision about which data chunks will provide initial focus. So the reduced data can give description deeply to the observation result. The researcher collected data through interview and observation then the researcher transcript the data. Next after collecting the data and reducing the data, the researcher display those data in form of descriptive.

## 2. Data Display

The second step is data display. A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and the action (Miles and Huberman, 1994). In the process of the reducing and displaying the data, it was based on the formulation of the research problem. The formulation of the research problems are: 1) What are the English Study Club perfilled for Thai students improving speaking skill? 2) How are the English Study Club perfilled for thai students improving speaking skill?3) What are the extended contributies of English Study Club for Thai students in improving speaking skill?

This step is done by presenting a set of information that is structured and possibility of drawing conclusions, because the data obtained during the process of qualitative research usually in the form of narrative, thus requiring simplification without reducing its contents. After displaying the data, a conclusion is drawn.

### 3. Data Conclusion and Verification

Conclusion drawing is also known as verification. From the very beginning of data collection, the researcher starts to decide what things mean, as a temporary conclusion, and holds these conclusions lightly; maintaining openness and skepticism, but the final conclusions may not emerge until data collection is over. The data triangulation of this research gained from the interview, observational notes, and the document analysis. Meanwhile, drawing conclusion is the last step of data collection which should follow data reduction and data display before (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Moreover, in this research, the researcher started to decide the important variables to draw in the conclusion. As a result, the final conclusion will be fulfilled by valid and consistent an evidence that has been collected.