

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter present the method used in conducting the research. It contains the research design. The research design includes the research participants, research location, technique of data collection and research instruments, data analysis and trustworthiness of the data.

A. The Research desing

This research design is used in this study as a qualitative research method. Quality methods have been chosen because this study is intended to know the speaking of Thai students in speaking or communicating English. Qualitative research involves the use of qualitative information, such as interviews. To understand and explain social phenomena. In information and communication technology, there is a general shift in research away from technology to management and enterprise problems, and therefore there is an increased interest in the application of qualitative research methods. Qualitative research methods come from social sciences so that researchers can study social and cultural phenomena. Today, the use of qualitative methods and analysis is almost amplified in fields and all research areas. Methods generally include data sources that are observed and monitored by respondents, interviews and questionnaires, documents and researchers displaying and acknowledging. A good meaning is given by Denzin and Lincoln (1994) that qualitative research focuses on the interpretation of

phenomena in their natural settings to make sense in terms of the meaning that people bring to these settings. Qualitative research methods involve data collection, personal experience, introspection, and qualitative information. Stories about life, interviews, observations, interactions and visual texts are significant to people's lives.

Therefore, the use of qualitative research in this researcher is to collect and accumulate basic information in an explanatory manner. Descriptive research is not limited to collecting and describing data, but also analyzing and translating data with, according to Gay (1992:13), "research explains, defines and reports how things are available. One type of descriptive research involves evaluating attitudes or opinions on individuals, organizations, events or procedures." On the other hand, Bungin (2001:48) says that "descriptive research objectives to describe events, conditions or phenomena in society become objects of research." This research aims to explain the development of Thai students' speech or communication. Researchers need the right tools to gather information. The researchers chose the interview and took some documents. This research is generally used to provide a systematic explanation of certain facts.

B. The Subject and the Object of research

The researchers choose Thai students who received scholarships at IAIN Tulungagung as the populations of this study there were 5 students in semester seventh.

C. Technique of Data Collection and Research Instruments

Collecting data is very important in a research because the data are used to the result of the research. To collect the needed data, some of the research instruments were used by applying the following three methods, they were doing observation activity, conducting interview activity, and doing documentation. According to Patton (2002) the fundamental problem included in the qualitative approach are the data collection methods through several specific techniques employed in collecting needed data, such as observation, interview, and recording. Meanwhile, Fraebkel and Wallen (1996) stated that in ethnographic study the everyday experiences of individuals should be portrayed by using in-depth interviewing and continual on-going participant observation of a situation.

1. Observation

Observation is an observational study; its current status phenomena are determined not by asking but by observing. For specific research questions, observation is clearly the most appropriate approach (Gay, 1992: 234). Observation is the activity of knowing about an object that is being observed. In this case the researcher observes the program processes and activities in the Thai students' speaking program at IAIN Tulungagung by making field notes. Field notes included English program description notes. That Researchers pay attention to the application of activities in English. Speaking Program In this observation, the researcher observed the activities at a special learning place to observe students' activities in seeking information of English language program activities. Researchers observe practice speech and conversational practice

activities. That Researchers added observation guidelines in attachment 1, report observation in attachment 2 and observation documentation on attachment 3.

2. Interview

An interview is a face-to-face meeting, especially for consultation. The interview is the most widely used data collection technique used in research, both qualitative and quantitative research. In everyday life that is almost related to social is carried out by humans and involves an interview or conversation. Purpose of interviewing people is discovering their thoughts, what they think or how they feel about something. In collecting data, researchers conducted oral interviews. By conducting interviews, researchers are expected to know more about Speaking program in a special place for Thai students. According to Rachel (2020) There are three types of interviews: unstructured, semi structured, and structured.

1. Unstructured interviews

These were interviews that take place with few, if any, interview questions. They often progress in the manner a normal conversation would, however it concerns the research topic under review. It is a relatively formless interview style that researchers use to establish rapport and comfort with the participant, and is extremely helpful when researchers are discussing sensitive topics.

2. Semi structured interviews

These were interviews that use an interview protocol to help guide the researcher through the interview process. While this can incorporate conversational aspects, it is mostly a guided conversation between the researcher and participant. It does maintain some structure (hence the name semi structured), but it also provides the researcher with the ability to probe the participant for additional details

3. Structured interviews

These were interviews that strictly adhere to the use of an interview protocol to guide the researcher. It is a more rigid interview style, in that only the questions on the interview protocol are asked. As a result, there are not a lot of opportunities to probe and further explore topics that participants bring up when answering the interview questions

The researcher used two methods they are (1) Structured interviews. This method can be advantageous when researchers have a comprehensive list of interview questions, since it helps target the specific phenomenon or experience that the researcher is investigating. It makes for interviews that would gather true and necessary information, so researchers don't need a lot of follow-up interviews. (2) Semi-structured interview. This interview was conducted because of its flexibility. Researchers conducted several interviews to get all the information needed in processing data. Even though that is the goal with an interview protocol, there may be a need for additional probing so that can get more details about participants' thoughts, feelings, and opinions

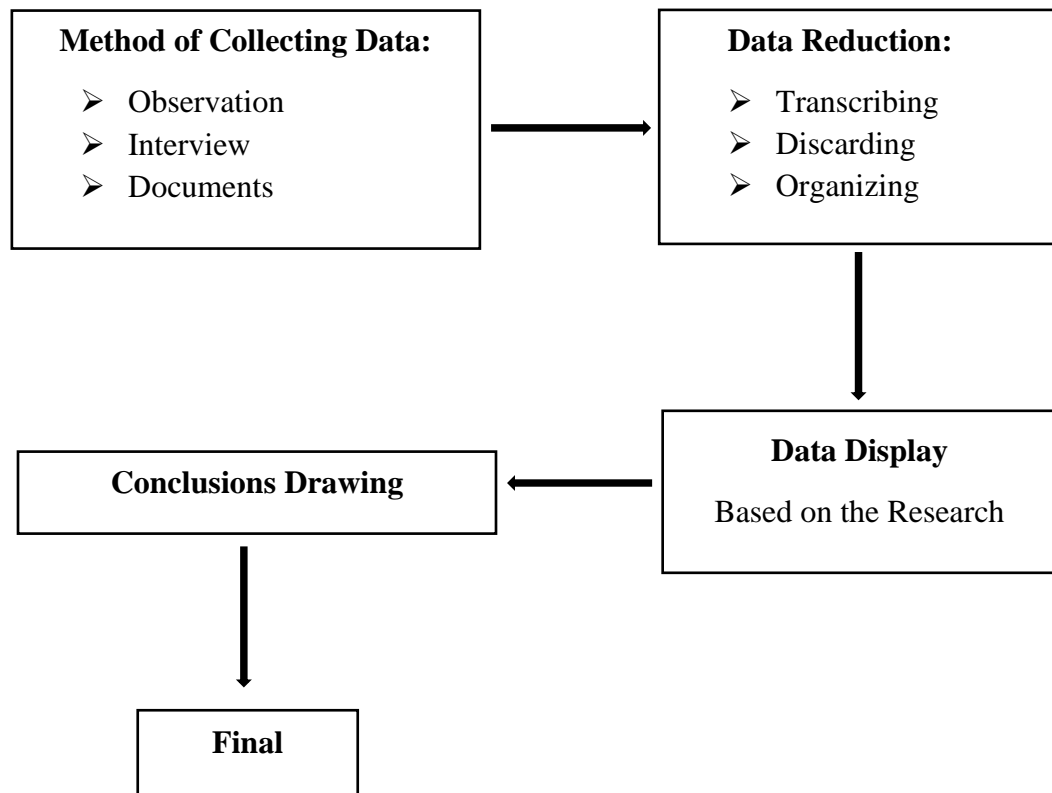
3. Documentation

Documentation is a type of data source that involves any record aims to test research (Moleong, 2006; 280). Documentation in use by researchers to enrich information in qualitative studies because it has been role as authentic and natural evidence. The final collection technique data is documentation. Documentation is a composite collection of data. Documentation that researchers get from the process observations, interviews, field notes and archives from agencies. Researchers take documentation techniques to complement interviews and data observation. Researchers collect documentation of the student's English language program. This instrument used by researchers to get information about speaking English program, a list of added activity guidelines, and English language activities speaking program. Researchers also collected images from documentation, interview pictures and observations of Thai students. So, researchers used the documentation for get the talk program description for the teacher in charge. List activity guide added in appendix 5.

D. Data Analysis

In this present study, the data were taken from three method of collecting data they were observation, interview and documents (see Figure: 3.1)

Figure: 3.1



In analyzing the collected data, the researcher applied the steps Qualitative data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman (1984) and Patton (2002) includes data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions drawing / verification (see figure 1). Data reduction applied in this study classified into two categories based on two research questions. Data those that do not match the proposed research problem are discarded. First, data related to the practices used by the teacher were transcribed and

the selected data is then set to display. Second, the data from the observation of activities related to speaking activities program and data from the observation of student activities in encouraging and engage students to practice the target language and problems adjust to the specified activities. All data retrieved is transcribed and the selected data is then set to display.

The conclusion was drawn from the problem in adjusting themselves to the setting to support students' speaking skill. On the basis of the drawn conclusion related to the students' problem. some propositions show how students' difficulties in some speaking skills activities are formulated

E. Trustworthiness of the Data

Qualitative research, trustworthiness data consists of validity and dependability (reliability). Validity relates to general techniques viz usually used to increase data validity. This technique is called triangulation. Triangulation is defined as a data collection technique using a combination of several different and multiple data collection information different data sources (Sugiono, 2009: 83). Researchers used triangulation techniques for checking the validity of data. Moeloeng (2006: 303) explains this triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of the data used something else to compare the data to. Triangulation is used to analyze data based on sources, methods, researchers and theories. The purpose of triangulation is to increase dependence and the validity of the findings. In this study, both data sources and

methodology triangulation are used. Triangulation of data sources is a process by which various data collection sources were used. The variety of sources can refer to time, place, and person. In this research, the data source is the reference to teachers, as subjects and students as informants. Methodological triangulation in this study refers to the use of more than one deep method data collection through observation and interviews.