CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The subchapters included in the discussion of research method are 1) Research Design 2) Data and Data Sources 3) Technique of Data Collection 4) Technique of Data Verification and 5) Data Analysis

A. Research Design

This research employed the qualitative research design within descriptive method. According to Creswell (2009:3), research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis. He also adds (1998) qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports detailed, views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting. The qualitative research was chosen in this study based on the students' difficulties in language in 10th grade of Islamic Senior High School 3 Tulungagung, especially in difficulties of speaking English.

This study belongs to descriptive qualitative which aim was to know the student's difficulties in speaking English. According to Nazir (1988: 63) in the Sample Book of Research Methods, the descriptive research is a method of examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. The purpose of this descriptive research is to make descriptions, descriptions or paintings systematically, factually and accurately regarding the facts, characteristics and relationships between the

phenomena being investigated. Descriptive method can be defined as research that is carried out continuously or continuously so that a comprehensive knowledge of problems, phenomena and social forces is obtained if the relations of phenomena are studied in a long period. It means that the researcher has a role as an observer toward students. Moreover, in this research the researcher was described the students' difficulties in speaking English. So, the researcher concluded that descriptive qualitative research as a form to get some information in way of analyses the individual, people even the phenomena that happen.

B. Subject Selection

The researcher chose the subjects of the study by applying some certain criteria. According to Ary (2006), the qualitative studies more typically use nonrandom or purposive selection techniques based on particular criteria. It defines that researcher can not take the subject or the students randomly in research subject. In addition, the researcher have some criteria to select the subjects, and the criteria of the subject selected for these research as follows:

1. The students of Islamic Senior High School 3 Tulungagung.

2. Students who are active in the class.

3. Students who are interest in English lesson.

4. Students who are taught by speaking online classes during pandemic. (These criteria is important because the students can give their information during the experience in the online speaking classes).

Those criteria was used to determine the subject in this research and based on

Principal nominates, tenth grade students from science, religion and social class of Islamic Senior High School 3 Tulungagung is the one that fulfill the criteria.

C. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

The data will be useful to get the information of the students' difficulties in online speaking class at Tenth Grade of Islamic Senior High School 3 Tulungagung. The data are taken from the result of questionnaire and interview transcrips within the subject of student at Tenth Grade of Islamic Senior High School 3 Tulungagung in the form of online interview, online recording and questionnairre. The researcher will get the data considering of their problems in online learning speaking English. The data will conduct in interview and questionnaire. Firstly, the researcher will give the questionnaire to students of science and social online class at Tenth Grade of Islamic Senior High School 3 Tulungagung. Then, the researcher takes some participants which have been selected in each class started from MIA 1 (science class), (religion class) and IPS 3 (social class) online class at Tenth Grade of Islamic Senior High School 3 Tulungagung. Secondly, the researcher started to gain the data in online interview and tape recording toward the students in way of research participants.

2. Data Sources

In this research, the data sources can be getting from the primary data. According to Hasan (2002: 82), primary data is data obtained or collected directly in the field by the person conducting the research or those concerned who need it.

Primary data obtained from informant sources, namely individuals or individuals such as the results of interviews conducted by researchers. The primary data can be in form of interview notes, field observation results and data about informants' person. The data of this research time and place to get the information. The data collected in this study are derived from the first sources such as the results of questionnaires and interviews. In this study, the research gains the data that related within the difficulties experienced, the factors that cause these problems and how they solve the problems. In addition, researchers will also conduct interviews with them to get more in-depth information. The data sources can be in form of students at Tenth Grade, during the period of the study conduct at Islamic Senior High School 3 Tulungagung.

D. Techniques of Data Collection

In this study, researchers will use techniques data collection in the form of questionnaire and interview. The researcher makes the questionnaire and an online interview to find the problems, factors and their strategies to solve the problems that cause the students in Tenth Grade of Islamic Senior High School 3 Tulungagung difficult in online speaking class through English lesson.

First, the instrument that used in form of questionnaire. Based on Sugiyono (2005: 162), the questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving a set of questions or statements in writing to the respondent to answer. It will distribute to the students in tenth grade of Islamic Senior High School 3 Tulungagung. The questionnaires that use is in form of exploratory questionnaire within open ended questions. The exploratory questions give some particular

topics of the problems related to their difficulties, factors that distributes to the difficulties and also the strategies that used by the students within understanding the students themselves. It means that the respondents are allowed to share feelings and opinions with richer quality information that can lead to the discovery of new initiatives or problems that should be solved. The researcher used Indonesian language to prevent from mistakes or misunderstanding when the students answer the questionnaire. So, from that, it can be used for gathering the data from respondents. For collecting the data from questionnaires, the researcher used procedures as follows:

1. The researcher prepared the questionnaire guideline that would be asked to the ten grade students.

2. The researcher also prepared the google form that woud be filled by the students.

3. The researcher contacts to the teacher that associated with this research, to gain the information from the students that are filled the questionnaires.

4. The teachers distributes the google form in the group class.

5. The researcher collects the answers of questionnaires in google form.

The researcher may take the next step in collecting data through interview. The instrument used in this research is interview guideline within online interview in the form of semi structured interviews. It means that an interview conducted to find the problems openly and freely asked their opinion. The guidelines of interview are only used for outlines of the problems. Interview is a process of

asking someone's question to get the answer. According to Lexy J Moleong (1991: 135) explained that the interview is a conversation with certain intentions. In this method the researcher faces to face the participants with online video call to get more information in orally with the aim to gaining the data. The question used in Indonesian language so it can prevent the misunderstanding for the students when the interview is going on. The researcher asks to the students what are their problem, the factors and the way to face the problems that cause unable to speak in English. The researcher also inquires some of the participant who fill the questionnaire within what their effort to the problems and how the solutions to solve the problems. In collecting this data, the researcher will use a field note and tape recording. Field note are notes recorder about what was heard, seen, experienced, and though in terms of data collection and reflection on data in qualitative research (Moleong, 2005:153). So, the interview online data will be in field note form and also tape recording. For collecting the data from interview, the researcher used procedures as follows:

1. The researcher prepared the interview guideline that would be asked to the selected students.

2. The researcher also prepared recorder to record students' answer.

3. The researcher contacts teachers who are commited in the school, to provide information about selected students that are interviewed.

4. The researcher makes the schedule with the students

5. The researcher ask and talk in friendly way based on the interview guideline that have been prepared.

6. The researcher records the students' answer.

E. Techniques of Data Verification

Based on Sugiyono (2009), testing the trustworthiness of the data can be obtained using four criteria, namely credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability.

1. Credibility

This criterion serves to carry out the inquiry in such a way that the level of trustiness in the findings can be achieved and shows the trustiness of the findings by proven of the researcher on the reality of the study. Based on Sugiyono (2014), testing the credibility of the data on qualitative research data, is carried out by extending observations, increasing persistence in research, triangulation, discussions with colleagues, negative case analysis and memberchecks.

a. Increasing persistence

The researchers make observations more carefully and thoroughly so that it is sustainable. In this way, it can be believed that the data found certainty and the sequence of events that can be recorded in systematically whether it's appropriate by checking the data again. From that, researchers can provide an accurate and systematic description of the data with the things found in the study.

b. Triangulation

Triangulation in credibility testing as a reference for checking data from different sources with the same topic. The triangulation source were used in this research.

c. Using references

The references refers to the proponent to be able to prove the data that found by the researcher. For example, an interview data need to be supported by interview recordings.

d. Memberchecks

Membercheck is the process of checking the data obtained by the data provider. If the data that has been found is agreed upon by the data provider, then the data is valid and it can be trusted.

2. Transferability

Based on Moloeng (2011), this criterion differs from the external validity of the nonqualitative. The concept of validity states that the generalization of a finding can be applies to all contexts within the same population on the basis of the findings obtained on a representative sample represent that population.

3. Dependability

Reliability tests are carried out to assess whether the process qualitative research quality or not, by checking whether the researcher have been careful enough, whether the researcher made a mistake in conceptualizing the research plan, collecting data, and its interpretation.

4. Confirmability

The objectivity test is carried out by analyzing whether the results of the research agreed by many people or not. The research saidobjective if many people agree. If the results of the research carried out are function and process of the research carried out, then the research has met the standard of confirmability.

In this research, the researcher will use the Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena (Patton, 1999). The triangulation is the use of a variety of data sources, including time, space and persons, in a study. Therefore, the researcher used source triangulation in the validity of the data. Based on Sugiono (2008) source triangulation belong to triangulation. Triangulation of sources is used to compare and double-check the truth of certain information by using different sources with almost the same point of view related to the topic. The researcher uses source triangulation based on the following subject:

1. Three high score students

2. Three middle score students

3. Three low score students

F. Method of Data Analysis

According to Miles & Huberman (1992: 16) "That the analysis consists of three streams of activities that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions / verification.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is defined as the process of selecting, focusing on simplifying, stabilizing, and transforming "rough" data that emerge from written records in the field. Anticipation of data reduction is evident when the research decides (often without realizing it) the conceptual framework of the research area, research problems, and which data collection approach it chooses. During data collection, the next stage of reduction takes place (summarizing, coding, browsing themes, creating clusters, creating partitions, creating memos). This data reduction / transformation continued after the field research, until the final report was compiled. It is a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, removes unnecessary, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified. According to this research, the data reduction is done by making summary, developing into some categories and selection of the data.

2. Data display

Miles & Huberman defines a "presentation" as an organized collection of information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. They believe that better representations are a major means of valid qualitative analysis, which includes: various types of matrices, graphs, networks and charts. All of them are designed to combine organized information in a coherent and easily accessible form. Thus, an analyzer can see what is going on, and determine whether to draw the correct conclusions or to continue to carry out the analysis according to the

suggestions narrated by the presentation as something that might be useful. In this research, it will be displayed in words, sentence, narrative and table with the basic categories such as the difficulties that contributes of the students in online speaking class, the factors that cause the students difficult in online speaking class and a way to develop the speaking English.

3. Conclusion

According to Miles & Huberman, drawing conclusions is only part of one activity from the intact configuration. Conclusions were also verified throughout the study. The verification may be as short as a rethink that crosses the analyzer (researcher) mind as he writes, a review of field notes, or it may become so through and energizing by peer review and brainstorming to develop "an intersubjective agreement" or also extensive attempts to place a copy of a finding in another data set. In short, the meanings that emerge from other data must be tested for their validity, robustness and suitability, that is, their validity. Conclusions were stated by comparing the data from all the subjects at Tenth Grade of Islamic Senior, their answers to interviews, the notes that taken by the researcher during the interview, the recording of the online interview and the answer of the questionnaire. In the end, the conclusion is more clear and credible.