

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents about the Research Design, Data and Data Sources, Data Collection Methods and The Instruments, Data Analyzis, and The Trustworthiness of The Study.

A. Research Design

Research design is the researcher's plan of how to proceed to gain an understanding of some group or some phenomenon in its natural setting (Ary et al, 2002:426)

The design of this study used descriptive research. According to Ary (1985:322), descriptive research studies are designed to obtine information concerning the current status of phenomenon. They are directed toward deterring the nature of a situation as it exist at the time of the study. The aim is to describe "what exist" with respect to variables or conditions in a situation. The design of this descriptive research uses qualitative approach. Qualitative approach seek to understand human and social behaviour from the insider's perspective. It is in a particular setting (for example a culture, school, community, social, group or institution). It is an intensely personal kind of research, one that freely acknowledges and admits the subjective perseption biases of both participants and researcher into the research frame "(Goetz & LeCompte,1993).

The type of this study is case study. In case study the investigator attempts to examine an individual or unit dept. The investigator tries to discover all the variables that are important in the history or development of the study.

B. Subject of the study

The subject of the study is students and teachers at “PON-PES” Jawahirul Hikmah Besole, Besuki, Tulungagung. They were chosen because the students and the teachers use speaking English in daily conversation.

C. Data and Data Sources

Data and Data Sources are the most important information in finding this research.

1. Data

The collected data must relevant with problem faced. In this study, the writer use qualitative data in the form of facts. In this study, the writer took the data from the result of interview, observation, and documentation.

The data is qualitative data consist of information and describe about English speaking community at PON-PES Jawahirul Hikmah.

2. Data source

Source data are subjects who give the data or information or where the data getting from. In the qualitative approach the data will be taken from some sources:

Person : Informants of the interview; they are the teachers and students at “PON-PES Jawahirul Hikmah Besole, Besuki, Tulungagung”.

Place : Source of the data informs of numbers or characters, picture or symbols. The researcher got data about English speaking community at “PON-PES Jawahirul Hikmah Besole, Besuki, Tulungagung”.

Paper : Source of the data informs of numbers or characters, picture or symbols. The researcher got data from document at “PON-PES” Jawahirul Hikmah Besole, Besuki, Tulungagung

D. Data Collection Methods and the Instruments

In qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing of data. The main instruments of this study is the researcher herself by applying some methods. Those are interview, observation, and documentation (Ary et al, 2002:424).

1. Interview

Interview is a way to collect data to get information directly from source. According Robert and Bilken, An interview is purposeful

conversation, usually between two people (but sometimes involving more) that is directed by one in order to get information.

In this study, the writer used structure interview method to get the information about English speaking community. This interview is conducted to the teacher and students (Arikunto, 1998:132).

2. Observation

Observation is the process of gathering open-ended an information by observing people and places at a research site. In this research the researcher observes the speaking activities in daily conversation at “PON-PES Jawahirul Hikmah Besole, Besuki, Tulungagung”.

The researcher may be a participant in the situation being observed or a nonparticipant. In participant observations, the observer actively participates and comes an insider in the event being observed so that he or she experiences events in same way as the participants. In other cases, researchers may interact with subjects enough to establish rapport but do not really become involved in the behaviors and activities of the group.

In this study, the researcher use nonparticipant observation because the researcher observes without participating or taking any active part in the situation (Ary *et al*, 2002:430).

3. Documentation

Documentation is a process of recoding data from the documents. Documentation is used to get data directly from the place of research. In carrying out the method of documentation, researcher investigated the

written items such as the data of students, books, documents, regulations, etc.

E. Data Analysis

In this study, the data researcher use inductive analysis to analyze the data. In most qualitative studies, data collection and data analysis take place simultaneously. In other words, the researcher does not wait until all the data are “in” before beginning to interpret them. From the out set of the first interview or observation, the reasercher is reflecting on the meaning of what he or she has seen and heard, developing hunche (working hypoytheses) about what it means and seeking to confirm or disconfirm those hunces in subsequent interviews or observations.

The inductive analysis for the present study was done by applying the procedure suggested by Miles and Huberman (1984) in which data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing were done.

a. Data collection

As the main instrument the writer use some methods to collect the required data, those are observation, interview and documentation.

To get the information about English speaking community, the researcher used structure interview. To avoid losing the forget data, the writer record and take a note all of the students and teachers answer in the interview.

b. Data reduction

Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes the data. In such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified. In the present study, after collecting the data through observation, field notes, interview, documentation, the writer selected, transcribed, and organized those raw data.

In selecting, transcribing, and organizing those data, it should refer to the statement of the research problem being investigated in the study. In other words, the irrelevant data should be discarded or excluded while the relevant data should be included.

c. Data display

Data display is a form of analysis that describes what is happening in the natural setting so that it finally can help the writer to draw a final conclusion.

As the same as the process of reducing the data, displaying the data, it should be based on the formulation of data display. In this study was in the form of narrative texts.

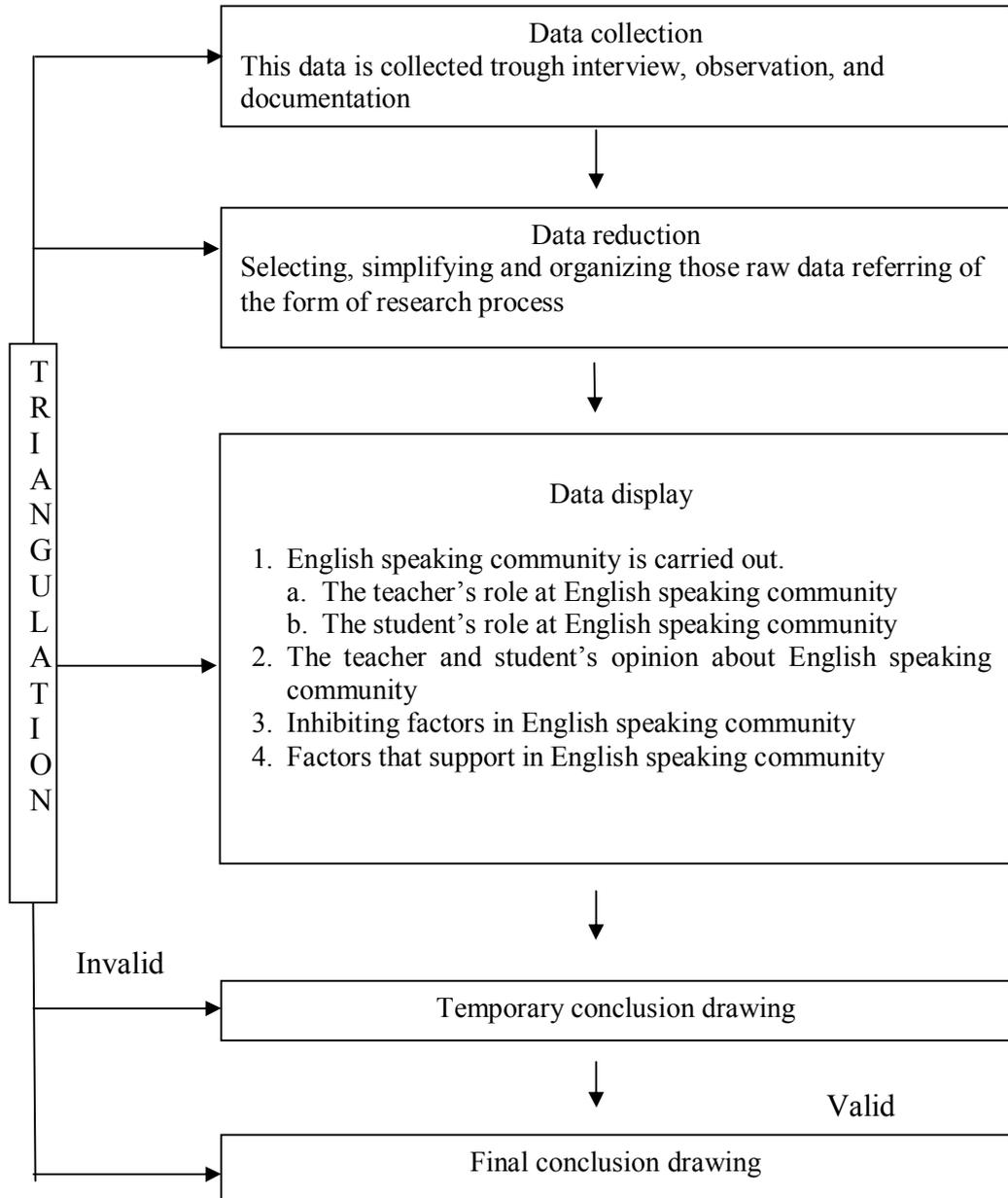
d. Conclusion drawing

Conclusion drawing is the last procedure of analyzing the data of the study. In the context of this study, after the data were displayed, a conclusion was drawn. There were two kinds of conclusions that the writer drew in this study, they were temporary and final conclusion drawing. If the temporary conclusion drawing was valid in that it could answer the

statement of the research problem being investigated in the study, the writer could use it as a final conclusion drawing. On other hand, if it was not valid, the writer should repeat the process starting from displaying the data in order to check whether the displaying the data were displayed in line with the statement of the research problem being investigated in the study or not.

Figure 1.1

Data analysis procedure developed by Miles and Huberman



F. The Trustworthiness of The Study

The trustworthiness of the result of the data analysis is necessary to be checked in order to reduce the writer biases and prejudices. In this study, triangulation was applied in order to check the trustworthiness of data analysis.

According to Cohen *et al* that triangulation may be defined as the use of two or more methods of data collections in the study of some aspect of human behaviour. Other experts, namely, Bogdan and Bilken and Denzin suggest that triangulation techniques include (1) sources or data triangulation, (2) investigator triangulation, (3) theory triangulation and (4) methodological triangulation. Among those four triangulation techniques, two of them were employed in this study, i.e. sources or data triangulation and methodological triangulation.

Source of data triangulation is processes in which various source of data are collected. The variety of sources can refer to time, space and person. In the present study the sources of data referred to person, they were the teacher and the students. The data triangulation for this study was done by analyzing the English speaking community at Pon-Pes Jawahirul Hikmah.

There are some methods used to measure the same unit. Methodological triangulation in this study employs different method of collecting data, namely observation, interview, and documentation.

In this study, the writer gets the data from interview of teacher and students at Pon-Pes Jawahirul Hikmah. After the data of interview is

collected the researcher checked the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher was compared with data observation and data documentation.