CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, description of the setting, the subject selection, description subject of study, data and data source, technique of collecting data, data analysis and trust worthiness of data and procedure of the study.

A. Research Design

Research is a systematic process of collecting and analysing data for some purpose. Parahoo (1997:142) describes a research design as "a plan that describes how, when and where data are to be collected and analysed". Moreover Mouton (1996:107) a research design is defined as a set of guidelines and instructions to be followed in addressing the research problem, the main function of a research design is to enable the researcher to anticipate what the appropriate research decisions should be in such a manner that the eventual validity of the research findings are maximized.

The qualitative research is an activity conducted with how to collect the data, what the data are gathered, when and where the data are taken from, and how to analyse the data. (Patton, 2002; Seidman, 1998) cited in Dodge (2011: 41) stated that qualitative research questions often begin with how or what, so that the researcher can gain an in-depth understanding of what is going on relative to the topic.

Qualitative research has natural setting as the direct source of the data and the researcher is the key instrument. Qualitative research refers to the verbal description, cases and setting. Ary (2010: 39) state that qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena and providing rich verbal descriptions of settings, situations and participants. In this study, the researcher applied a descriptive design with a qualitative approach. Because descriptive research is design to gain information about the current status of phenomena. This research focuses on the descriptive way with describe speaking learning strategy employed by the twelve grade acceleration students of MAN Trenggalek.

B. Description of the Setting

The site of this research was MAN Trenggalek which is located at Jl. Soekarno – Hatta Kelutan, Trenggalek, East Java. MAN Trenggalek has three program of the class. There are regular class, excellent class and acceleration class. By the differences of the characteristic, the students sit every level class.

MAN Trenggalek has many facilities to support the success in education process. The researcher found the facilities such as computer room, biology laboratorium, extracurricular room, language room, library, sport field, art room, free hotspot area, teacher room, administration room, hall meeting room, security room, counselling room, headmaster room, P3K room and still many others.

By these facilities, the acceleration class can ran its program well. Acceleration class is designed differently with other classes to create inviting learning environment. The facilities such as comfortable room, TV, AC, and full

hotspot area, practically support the students learning. Those are designed to make easier for students to complete their work and assignment.

C. Subject Selection

The data in this research were collected by doing interview, observation and documentation. The main data were about speaking learning strategy employed by the twelve grade of the acceleration students of Man Trenggalek. The subjects in this research were the students who participated actively during the teaching and learning process. In general the acceleration students had good skill and ability. Actually, all of the acceleration students have a good capability, but in this study, the subjects were selected based on the following criteria : (a) the subject were those who participated actively during the process of teaching and learning, (b) the subjects were good at their speaking indicated by their scores speaking test, (c) the subjects ever joined any competition especially Olympiad of English and English speech contest, and (d) the subjects were the winners of English Olympiad and speech contest.

From the set criteria, they were five students fulfil the criteria and they became the subject of the study.

D. Description of the Subjects

Based on the set of indicators, they were five students as the subjects of the study who then indicated as subject 1 (S1), subject 2 (S2), subject 3 (S3), subject 4 (S4), Subject 5 (S5).

1. Subject 1 (S1)

S1 was an acceleration student with the attendance list number 4. She is from Kampak Trenggalek and she was graduated from Islamic Junior High School Sunan Gunung Jati Ngunut Tulungagung. She joined many competitions such as Olympiad of Social studies, Olympiad of Math, Olympiad of English, the competition of English speech and many others. She stated that speaking was pleased. According to her English teacher (Mrs. Agustin) she was the students who always give response and she had enthusiasm to ask question to Mrs. Agustin and her score of English lesson was good.

2. Subject 2 (S2)

The second subject is attendance list was number 6. She lives in Margomulyo, Watulimo Trenggalek. She was graduated from the State Islamic Junior High School Watulimo Trenggalek. She ever joined the competitions such as Olympiad of English, Olympiad of Math, scientific writing, and English speech. She also had a good speaking proficiency. The subjects believed that English was so important. That is why? She trained herself how to be proficiency in speaking. According to English teacher, Subject 2 has good speaking ability.

3. Subject 3 (S3)

The next subject had attendance list number 8. She lives in Wonorejo Gandusari Trenggalek. She was graduated from Islamic Junior High School Kampak Trenggalek. She also participated in some competitions such as competition of volleyball, Olympiad of English, English speech and she was the

winner of speech competition at IAIN Tulungagung. From her speaking test, she could perform speaking fluently. Her English teacher (Mrs. Agustin) said that the subject had a good performance in speaking.

4. Subject 4 (S4)

The fourth subject was an acceleration student with the attendance list number 9. Both, S3 and S4 were twins. She was graduated from Islamic Junior High School Kampak Trenggalek. She ever joined the competition such as speech with Indonesian language, English speech, Olympiad of English and scout competition. She stated that speaking was interest. According to her English teacher, S4 was the students who always active in speaking practice.

5. Subject 5 (S5)

The last subject is attendance list was number 7. She is from Surondakan Trenggalek and she was graduated from Islamic Junior High School Model Trenggalek. She also participated in some competitions such as English speech, Olympiad of English and Olympiad of Math. She also had a good confidence in speaking proficiency and she had enthusiasm to ask question to her teacher.

Moreover, the researcher would like to explore the subjects of the study based on the teacher's statement. In learning process, the teacher always asks the question related students' activities at home. Students always give response and enthusiasm to answer the question. The acceleration class are designed for good students. Mrs. Agustin believes that, students can do the best such as doing the work and finishing the assignment. Students should be able to manage time as

well as possible. Teacher has solution to make the learning run well through following activities. She gives assignment for the students to do at home. Then, before giving the lesson, Mrs. Agustin always asks the students learnt related to the material by the students. So, she did not need the time to re-explain the material. Students can arrange the time as well as possible related these activities. When the class is over, they do not directly go home. They use the time to do any tasks together and they share the problems related to the material. Therefore, they fill easier with their work together.

E. Data and Data Source

In conducting a research, there must be consideration how the data and data source are taken from. Data are the information, evidence or fact gathered through experiment or studies which can be analysed in order to better the understanding of a phenomenon or to support a theory (Richard 1992: 96).

We get the data from the data source as the research data, and the data source refered to the subject and informant. The collected data must be relevant with the proposed research questions. The information can be in the form of things, events, people, or situation being observed. Data collection in this research was done by conducting interviewing and doing an observation.

In this study the data belonged to qualitative data in the form of information about speaking learning strategy employed by the twelve grade of the acceleration students of MAN Trenggalek. The data in this research were in the forms of : a) interview transkrip. This form of the data were collected through

interviewing the subjects (students) and informant (teacher), b) description of the processes and activites of the students in speaking. These data were collected by doing observation done both in the classroom and out of the classroom, and then c) list of activities made by the researcher about the subjects' strategies in speaking, d) some notes about students' strategy in speaking which were not covered yet in the observation.

F. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of collecting data is the way the researcher gains the data in the research. The data collection is the standard procedure in the necessary of the data. In this research, the researcher used some techniques in collecting data, they were doing observation, conducting interview, and making field note

1. Observation method

Ary (2010: 431) stated that "Observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research and is more than just hanging out it is more global types of observation than the systematic". The researcher conducted an observation at MAN Trenggalek, especially for acceleration students. This method was done to gain information about learning strategy employed by the students in improving speaking proficiency. The researcher observed what the subjects did in their activities of speaking practice. By doing the observation, the researcher knew the subjects' activities in speaking practices.

2. Interview method

Macintyre (2000, p. 84) states interview is a face to face interaction which allows the interviewer to ask carefully prepared questions and in addition to probe the respondents so that further information is obtained. The interview is often viewed as a conversation between the interviewer and interviewee, in which the interviewer asks questions and the interviewee responds according (Esterberg, 2002) cited in Dodge (2011: 52). In this research, before conducting interview the researcher arrange some question that were prepare before. The interview was conducted with English teacher and five subjects who were good proficiency in speaking.

3. Making field note

Making field note was done during conducting observation in the learning activity. It included the notes whatever the researcher did during conducting the research from the beginning until the end. Making field note was intended to gather the data about the learning strategies employed and how the learning strategy contributve in improving speaking proficiency.

G. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher used qualitative data analysis technique. Data analysis is the process of compiling a systematic data that gain from the results of interview transcript, field observations, and documentation.

In data analysis, the researcher applied the steps of qualitative data analysis proposed by Miles and Huberman (1992) cited in Arifin (2011: 172) covering data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion. Can be explained as follow:

1. Data reduction

    Data reduction is the first step in analysing the data. The aim data reduction to facilitated the understand of the data are obtained. In this step, the researcher chose which is relevant and irrelevant with the purpose and the research problem then summarize, give the code, grouping or organizing based on topic.

2. Data Display

    After data reduction, the next step in analysing data is data display. Data display was done by displaying or presenting the data related to the proposed research questions. The data were presented in the form of description and table. Narrative account was given to explore the data.

3. Drawing conclusion

    The last step of data analysis that is drawing conclusion. In this step, conclusions were drawn gradually. First, the researcher compile the provisional conclusion or tentative. Second, drawing conclusion after the first step was done. Drawing conclusion do by comparing the suitability of the subject's statements with the research questions.
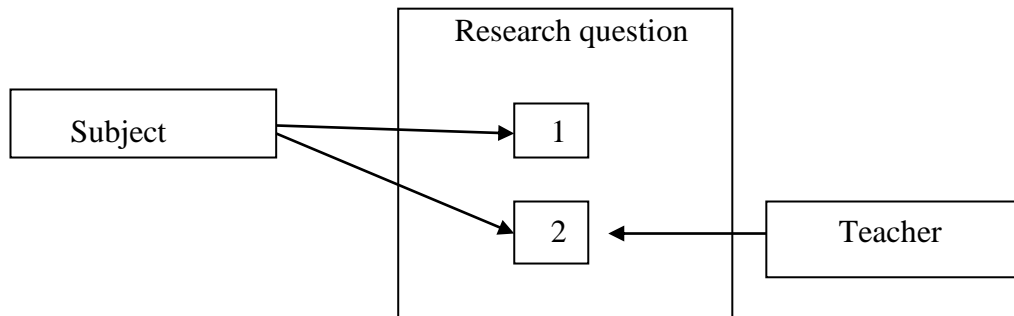
H. Trust Worthiness of Data

In qualitative research, there is a technique used to check the trustworthiness of the data. It is involve of the researcher, the observational persistence and the triangulation. In this study, to check the verification of the data analysis use triangulation. According Yaesmin (2012:156) said that triangulation is a process of verification that increases validity by incorporating several view points and methods. In the social sciences, it refers to the combination of two or more theories, data sources, methods or investigators in one study of a single phenomenon to converge on a single construct" Moreover Lacey and Luff (2001: 23) stated that triangulation means gathering and analysing data from more than one source to gain a fuller perspective on the situation you are investigating. There are three kind of triangulation data, they are : 1) data source triangulation 2) methodology triangulation 3) time.

From those techniques of triangulation method, the researcher used two kinds of triangulation. Those are data source triangulation and methodology triangulation. In this present study, the source of data refers to the students as the subject and an English teacher as the informant. Methodological triangulation will be done by employing method of collecting data. They are observation, interview and field note. Techniques of triangulation used by researcher are described using figure 1 as follow:
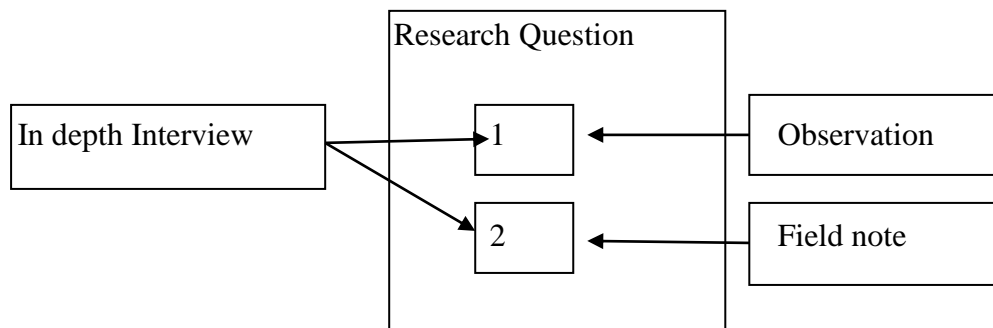
Figure 1.1: Trustworthiness of data

1. Data Source Triangulation

The figure about data source triangulation shows how the research questions were answered. From the research question number one about speaking learning strategy employed by the twelve grade of the acceleration students of MAN Trenggalek. The data are taken from the subjects. Moreover the data of research question number two about learning strategy employed by the twelve grade of the acceleration students contribution to improve their speaking proficiency. The data are taken from subjects and teacher.

2. Methodology Triangulation

The figure about methodology triangulation shows how the research questions were answered. The subjects were answered the research question number 1 and number 2. Research question number one is taken through depth interview and observation. Moreover research question number two is taken through depth interview and field note.

from the figure above the data of research question number one are triangulated from side methodology and research question number two are triangulated from side of data source and methodologically.

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