CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter focuses on the method used in conducting this research. It covers research design, subject of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data, research instrument, method of data analysis and trustworthiness of study.

A. Research Design

The research design used by the researcher is Descriptive Qualitative because the researcher seeks to understand a phenomenon, a process, or a particular point of view from the perspective of those involved (Ary et al, 2010). The underlying question of this study the researcher is asking is about "What is Native English Speaking Teacher's technique in teaching speaking and how is the implementation of the technique used?" It also directs to interpretation of the human actions, in the certain situations, events, customs, or portrayal of what being studied. The ultimate goal of this kind of research is to portray the complex pattern of what being studied in sufficient depth and detail so that someone who has not experienced it can understand it. This research concerns on the describing and analyzing a phenomenon that is happened in the classroom speaking activities.

According to Ary (2010), Qualitative research discusses a variety of approaches. However, the researcher uses only one approach which is appropriate to the research problem. This research is categorized into the descriptive study which refers to the researcher's act in arriving and identifying a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations and so on, and the main concern of this research is to describe Native English Speaking Teacher's technique in teaching speaking. This descriptive study is also able to produce the data in the form of written words rather than numbers or statistics.

In this research, the researcher would like to describe about the related phenomenon of the elaboration of teaching speaking technique which is conducted by the subject of this research which is native English speaking teacher by the focus is the Native English Speaking Teacher's Technique in Teaching Speaking to the Students of MTs Darussalam Kademangan in academic year 2015/2016.

B. Subject of The Study

There may be various subjects and participants in qualitative research. The subject and participant can be individual or groups under the study. However, this study was intended to investigate Native English Speaking Teacher's technique in teaching speaking ability and elaborate its implementation, so that the subject of this research will be a Native English Speaking Teacher who teach English at MTs Darussalam

Kademangan. She is appropriate to be the subject of this research because she fulfilled these criteria: (1) She is a Native English Speaking Teacher (2) She teaches speaking to the students. Then, the participants of this research will be three Second grade students who were taught speaking by Native English Speaking Teacher at the school.

C. Data and Data Sources

The data of this research is information about Native English Speaking Teacher's technique in teaching speaking to the second grade students of MTs Darussalam. In this matter, interview transcription and recording were as the primary data, than video and picture during observation were as the secondary data. The data was taken from Native English Speaking Teacher as primary data sources and the students as the secondary data sources.

D. Method of Collecting Data and Research Instrument

1. Method of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, some methods and instruments are used by the researcher to get the valid and credible information. Those methods are mentioned below :

a.   Interview

Interview is the verbal conversation between two people with the objective of collecting relevant information for the purpose of

research. According to McNamara (1999), Interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind a participant's experiences. The interviewer can pursue in-depth information around the topic and it may be useful as follow-up to certain respondents. According to Crabtree (2006), there are five types of interview. Those are including (1) Structured Interview, (2) Semi-structured Interviews, (3) Unstructured Interviews, (4) Informal Interviewing and (5) Focus Groups

In this research, semi-structured interview is used by the researcher based on some considerations. First, in semi-structured interview the interviewer and respondents engage in a formal interview, the interviewer develops and uses an 'interview guide.' This is a list of questions and topics that need to be covered during the conversation, usually in a particular order and the interviewer follows the guide, but is able to follow topical trajectories in the conversation that may stray from the guide when he or she feels this is appropriate.

It is intended to get detail information systematically in order guidelines. However, the interview guide is still possible to be evolved here. The questions in interview guide are proposed to the Native English Speaking Teacher and the students to get additional information related to the Native English Speaking Teacher

technique in teaching speaking ability and its implementation based on their point of view in the language classroom.

b.   Observation

Observation is a systematic data collection approach. It involves observing behavior and systematically recording the results of those observations. Observations are guided by the research questions. Therefore the observations are conscious and planned. They differ from casual everyday observations of behaviour which are often casual, selective, and inaccurate.   Observations are systematically recorded, often using an observation check list. Data are analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods. Observation here means an activity of observing the subject, participants, and the activities of teaching and learning in the language classroom to get the data. It is supported by Hasan (2003: 121) stating that observation can be done to get the data from the activity, place and thing. The qualitative research observations rely on the narrative or words to describe the setting, behaviors, and the interactions.

Observation is conducted by the researcher to investigate the technique of teaching speaking ability done by NEST at MTs Darussalam Kademangan, Blitar. In this method of collecting data, the researcher joined in the language classroom then observe the practice and activity in the teaching and learning English.

The steps of doing observation were :

1) The researcher prepared the observation checklist

2) The researcher joined in the classroom

3) The researcher observed when the Native English Speaking Teacher was teaching speaking by implementing dialogue technique.

c.   Documentation

Documentation is a process of recording data from the document that is collected from non-human source. Purwatiningsih quoted Arikunto statement asserting that documentation is used to get the data directly from the research place such as relevant books, laws, activities report, photos, film documenter, archives, letters, diary, journals and other written text in order to be used to analyze the problem. In this research, the researcher used photos of the subject's activity in the classroom. The researcher would also enclosed the subject's curriculum vitae containing the Native English Speaking Teacher's personal identity and her educational background.

E. **Research Instrument**

1. **Interview Guide**

As the instrument of collecting data by interview, the researcher used interview guide in order to help the researcher direct

the conversation toward the topics and issues the researcher want to learn. It help the researcher what to ask about, in what sequence, how to pose the questions, and how to pose follow-ups. The interview was conducted to the Native English Speaking Teacher, and three second grade students of MTs Darussalam, Kademangan, Blitar in academic year 2015/2016.

2. Observation Sheet

It contained the list of activity might be happened in the classroom and it's in the form of checklist by checking the Yes or No to clarify whether the pronouncement is done or not. Here, the researcher observed when the subject was delivering the English material in order to know the technique used in teaching speaking ability and the implementation of the technique.

3. Human instrument

In collecting data using documentation, the researcher used an instrument that was human instrument since in this matter the researcher herself that was doing the taking of note of the document.

F. Trustworthiness of Research

To ensure the trustworthiness of data in this research, the researcher used the triangulation technique of data analysis to hold the dependability or reliability of this research. According to Cresswell (2009), triangulation of data, data will be collected through multiple success. In addition, Ary

et.all (2010) said that the use of the multiple sources of data, multiple observers, and/or multiple methods is referred to as triangulation.

In this research, the researcher used methodology triangulation because to check the validity of the data the researcher used different method to get the same data. it means that to get the validity of the data in this research, the research more than one method in collecting data. Here the researcher conducted three methods of collecting data including interview, doing observation, and taking documents. Thus, by using those methods, the same data were gotten. The methodology triangulation in this research is conducted by this way:

1. Interview

In the first method, the researcher talked and asked the subject in relax situation. This method conducted to get deep information about teaching technique that native English speaking teacher used in teaching speaking to the second grade students of MTs Darussalam and how the students' opinion about the teaching technique applied by native English speaking teacher in their classroom. Because the researcher needed the subject and the informants to collect information, so the researcher conducted interview twice. The first interview with the native English speaking teacher was on Friday, May 13th 2016 at 10.24 a.m - 10.43 a.m and the second interview with three second grade students of VIIIC was on Monday, 16th May 2016 at

09.34 a.m – 09. 57 a.m. The data of interview were interview transcript and recording as the primary data.

2. Observation

    In this method of data collection, the researcher did preliminary observation on Monday, May 22nd 2016 to collect information about the subject and object, In the preliminary observation, the researcher collected description of field condition by asking the subject. The method is used to to help the researcher got the data to answer the research question. The main observation conducted twice on Wednesday, 24th February 2016 and Friday, 29th April 2016. The data of observation were the listed observation sheet and video as the secondary data.

3. Documentation

    In this research, the researcher took document as the evidence that the researcher did the research and to support the interview and observation. Here, the documents included picture during the observation as the secondary data.

G. Method of the Data Analysis

Ary (2010) said "Analysis involves reducing and organizing the data, synthesizing, searching for significant patterns, and discovering what is important." It means that, data analysis is a process of editing, coding or classifying and manipulating the data. Purwatiningsih also stated that data

analysis is a process whereby the researchers systematically search and arrange the data in order to increase their understanding of the data presented and to enable them to present what they learned to others. It's supported by Bogdan statement defining the data analysis as the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, observation sheet, and other materials that the researcher accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present about what you have discovered to other. In this case, the researcher must organize what he/she has seen, heard, and read then try to make sense of it in order to create explanations, develop theories, or pose new questions.

In this research, the researcher followed some steps by Milles and Huberman (1994:10) in analyzing the data which is called as Interactive Analysis Model that consists of data collection, data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion.

Those will be defined as follows:

1. Data Collection

    In this step, the researcher collected required data, those were from the interview with native speaker and also the students who were taught by the native speaker teacher, recorded data during an observation which was collected from the observation sheet/guide and data taken from documentation.

2. Data Reduction

The next phase is data reduction. In this data reduction phase, there are living in process and living out process. It means that the selected data are included in the needed data and it stays in the living in data and the unselected data are included in the living out data. In this research, data reduction was about the informations those were gained from the observation and interview with the native speaker and the students of native speaker teacher in the English classroom. Some information was needed in filling the data, but some of them were not necessary. Therefore, unimportant data were reduced by the researcher.

3. Data Display

The data display presents the process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentences, narrative, table, and graphic in order that the data collected is mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion. In this research, the data were displayed consist of the information about the native speaker teacher's strategy in teaching English for EFL students and its implementation in the classroom. In data display, the researcher also arranged data systematically in order to get the conclusion as finding of the research.

4. Drawing Conclusion and Verification

Drawing conclusion and verification is the last phase where the researcher summarized the discussion to make the conclusion of this research. It was last procedure of analyzing the data of this research.

After the data were displayed, a conclusion would be drawn. Here, there are two kinds of conclusions those are temporary drawing conclusion and final drawing conclusion. The conclusion drawing started since the beginning of the research after the data were collected by making temporary conclusion. In other words, it can be said that the conclusion was analyzed continuously and verified about the validity to get the perfect conclusion.