

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This research aims to investigate the types of feedback that given by teacher and students' peer. This chapter explains the research design, research procedures, and the subject of the research, data collection technique, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Before going to the research design used in this research, it is better to know what is meant by research design. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1998:49) cited in Ary (2006:470), 'Design' is used in research to refer to the researcher's plan of how to proceed. "The 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". From the statements above, it can be concluded that research design is the researcher's plan of the activities which she or he would like to do in conducting a research.

This research was conducted to analyze the practice of feedback in speaking class. The goals of this research are to find out types of feedback are both the teacher and the students and to investigate the contribution of the used of feedback to improve students speaking proficiency. Type of Feedback and contribution to students' speaking ability are something important to analyze comprehensively so that we get explanation deeply.

This study belonged to descriptive design with qualitative approach. Descriptive research is designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. They are directed towards determining the nature of situation as it exists at the time of the study. There is no administration or control of a treatment as what is found in an experimental research. The aim is to describe “what exists” with respect to variables or conditions in a situation.

This research referred to a kind of research procedure that generated descriptive data in words and languages form. Qualitative research is a type of research method that does not include any calculation. It provides a factual and accurate description of a situation of area. So, the researcher not give manipulation to the object of research. This research provides natural data.

B. Description of the Setting

This study conducted at speaking class of English Departmen State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Tulungagung , which located at Jl. Mayor Sujadi Timur 46 Tulungagung. It has 4 faculty such as Faculty of sharia and law science, Faculty of Islamic Theology, Adab and Propagation, Faculty of Economic & Business Islam and Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training. IAIN Tulungagung has many facilities to support the success teaching and learning. Such as, Language Laboratory, Library, computer library, unit language development room, auditorium etc. Each class completed with LCD projector to help lecturing process.

C. Subject

The data in this research were collected by doing observation, interview and field note. The main data was about kind of feedback employed by both lecturer and students in speaking class. The subject of this research were teacher who taught speaking and students who come into the class during feedback are given and students who participated actively following the class.

D. Data and Data Source

In conducting a research, the researcher needs data to answer the research questions. Those data were feedback produced by the subject during teaching and learning process.

The data of the study belong to qualitative data. Those data preferred to the kind of feedback employed by teacher and students in speaking class. The data in this research were in the form of : (a) video transcript. This form of data were collected through doing observation in the class, (b) interview transcript that were got through doing depth interview with the subject of this research, (c) description of the teaching and learning activity. These data were collect by doing observation and, (d) description of field notes about teaching and learning.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of collecting data is the way the researcher do for collecting data in the research. For collecting the data the research, the

researcher used three kinds of data collection techniques, they were doing observation, conducting interview and making filed note.

1. Observation

Observation is a process of collecting data which does not only focus on communication as interview but also the other objects around the research field (Sugiyono, 2011:145). The researcher conducted observation in the speaking class at IAIN Tulungagung. In this matter, the researcher observed the class directly and records the classroom activity to collect necessary data. The collected data used to find feedback employed by both teacher and students. The researcher used note taking technique on the relevant events while the teaching-learning process was going on. The researcher executed non-participant observation, in which the researcher acts as passive participant in the subject activities in the classroom.

2. Interview

According to Sugiyono (2008:137) interview is used as data collection technique when the researcher wants to do pilot study to discover the problem that should be researched, and also the researcher wants to know some things from respondents deeper. These interviews were intended to follow up and verify the finding in observation to gain the further information. The interview was in the form of semi-structured interview. It meant the researcher had guidelines of the questions as the instrument of the collecting data but there were be any possible and

unpredictable questions. The purpose of this interview was to dig out more any valuable information from interviewers. Interview guide was expected to ease the interview process with the teacher and the students. Interview guide consisted of question related to with how teacher and students employed feedback. The researcher interviews some students find data about their respond after given feedback, effectiveness of feedback and the purpose of feedback. This was meant to support and strengthen finding in observation.

3. Field note

In this study, making field notes describes the class activity. it was benefit to got data which was uncovered in observation and interview.

F. Data Analysis

The data analysis technique is the process of data arrangement and data categorization. Data analysis is used to analyze the collected data from observation, and the result of interview and field note.

To analyze the data, the audio-taped classroom activities and interviews were transcribed. However, some parts of the utterances were not transcribed because some were unclear or inaudible. This was the drawback of utilizing audio-tape in large and noisy classroom. The classroom observation transcripts were used to identify the feedbacks which were produced by both of the teacher. The result of interview used to figure out the contribution the contribution of feedback toward students' speaking proficiency.

In data analysis, the researcher applied the steps of qualitative data analysis proposed by Miles & Huberman (1992: 16) cited in Fitriawan (2013: 33) suggest that data analysis consists of three concurrent flows activity: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming 'raw' data (Miles & Huberman, 1992: 16). In this research, data reduction was the process of selecting data related to the formulated research questions to the focus.

2. Data display

Data display is an organized assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action taking (Miles & Huberman, 1992: 17). In this research, the selected data were displayed. The researcher used table for displaying the to make easier for drawing conclusion.

3. Conclusion drawing

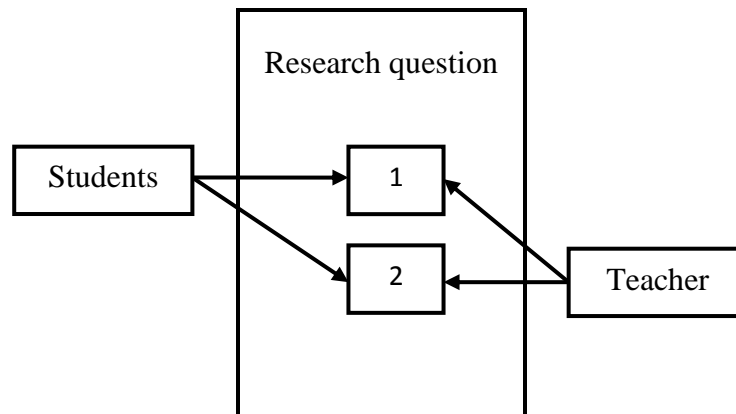
Conclusion drawing means beginning to decide what things mean, noting regularities, patterns, explanation, possible configurations, causal flows, and proposition (Miles & Huberman, 1992: 19). From the displayed data, the researcher drew conclusions.

G. Trust Worthiness of Data

In qualitative research, the data Trust Worthiness consist of validity and dependability (reliability). Validity is related to whether the research findings capture what is really occurring in the context and whether the researcher learned what he or she intended to learn. There are several strategies to establish validity, including member checks, peer interview and triangulation. The researcher uses Triangulation technique to get the valid. Moeloeng (2006:303) explains “Triangulation is a technique to check the trustworthiness of data which uses something else to be compared toward that data”. Triangulation used to analyze data based on source, method, investigator and theory.

From those techniques of triangulation method, the researcher used two kinds of triangulation. Those were data source and methodology triangulation. In this present study, the source of data refers to both of teacher and students as the subjects. Methodological triangulation in this study referred to the use of more than one instrument in collecting data. They were observation and interview. Techniques of triangulation used by researcher were described in the following figure :

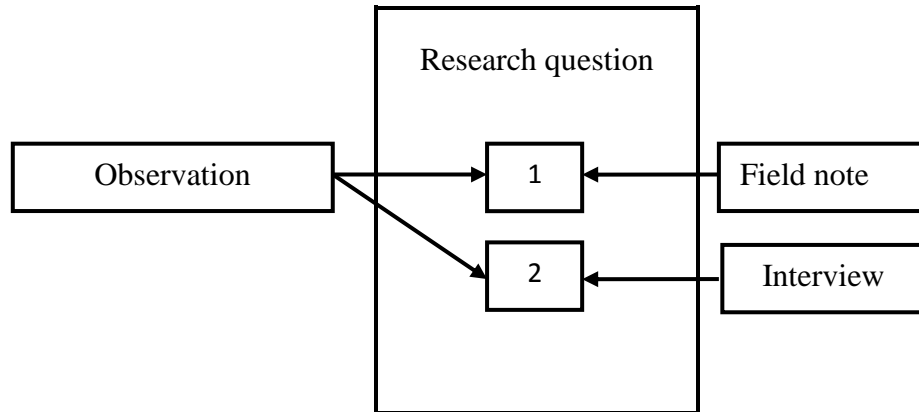
Figure 1.1: Data Source Triangulation



The figure about data source triangulation shows from whom the data were answered. From the research question number one type of feedback employed by both of the teacher and the students in speaking class English Education Department (TBI) IAIN Tulunagung, the data were taken from subject. Meanwhile, the data of the research question number two about to what extend were the given feedback contributive to improve speaking proficiency, the data were taken from students and the teacher.

From the figure above the data of research question number one and two were triangulated from side data source.

Figure 1.2: Methodology Triangulation



The figure about methodology triangulation shows how the data were answered. The subjects were answered the research question number 1 and 2. Research question number one the data were taken through conducting observation and from field note. Additionally, research question number two was taken through observation and interview.

From the figure above the data of research question number one and two were triangulated from side of methodologically.