# CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method. It focusees the method used in conducting this study. The decision covers research design, setting and subject of the research, data and data source, data collecting method and the instruments, data analysis, trustworthiness data .

## A. Research Design

Before going to the point of research, it is better to know, first the definition of research. Research is a systematic attempt to provide answer to question (Tuckman, 1978:1). To apply these procedures in conducting the research, it needs a research design which is suitable for the research situation. So, research design is a strategy to arrange the setting of the research in order to get valid data. To conduct a useful research, a systematic way or well done plan must be made and automatically the valid answer of the research question also be obtained. It means that appropriate research design has to be selected.

This study used descriptive design with qualitative approach. McMillan and Schumacher (2001:283) explained that descriptive research is concerned with the current or past status of something. Then, they explained that this type of research simply describes achievement, attitudes, behaviors, or other characteristics of group of subject. Other explanation from them was a descriptive study asks what is or what was; it reports things the way they are or were. Furthermore, they also explained that descriptive research does not involve

manipulation of independent variable. This design was chosen since the purpose of the study was to describe the existing phenomenon explicitly based on the data namely the writer's analysis.

As a qualitative study requires participant respective, the researcher focused on study on teaching speaking. Particularly, she wanted to know how the English teacher teaches especially on speaking.

**B. Setting and Subject of the Research**

This research was conducted in SMAN 1 Boyolangu Tulungagung. The researcher did the research in May to June 2014. The subject of this research was the English teacher and students eleventh graders in SMAN 1 Boyolangu.

**C. Data and Data Sources**

1. Data

The term data refers to the rough material the researcher collect from the world they the studying; they are the particulars that form the basis of analysis (Bogdan and Biklen, 1998:106). Data in this research were a qualitative data. Data that are in form of information are gotten by researcher from: 1) interview transcript (result of interview with English teacher), 2) lesson plan and syllabus, 3) list of score, 4) some photos. These data are the important aspect in conducting the qualitative research. .

2. Data Sources

Data source is a source in which data is taken from. Data is something is important in the research. The sources of data are subject where data can be

gained (Arikunto, 2002:107). In this research, the researcher used interview guide, observation guide, and documentation to collect the data. Therefore, the researcher took effort to get data from the informants. In this research, the researcher classified subject of data sources into 3 subjects:

1. Person: informants of the interview; they are the English teacher of SMAN 1 Boyolangu and the eleventh graders students SMAN 1 Boyolangu.

2. Place: the location of English teaching and learning, namely SMAN 1 Boyolangu. In this location the researcher know English teaching speaking in the classroom.

3. Paper: source of data collection of teaching speaking at SMAN 1 Boyolangu.

**D. Data Collecting Method and The Instruments**

A. Data Collecting Method

The method of collecting data is the way the researcher do for collecting data in the research. In this research, the researcher used some methods of collecting data. Those were interview, observation, and documentation.

1. Interview

The interview is a form of data collection in which questions are asked orally and subjects' responses are recorded, either verbatim or summarized (Mc Milan, 2012: 167). According to (Ary, 2006: 438) there are three kind of interview, namely:

a.  Unstructured interview, interview which is a conversational type of interview in which the questions arise from the questions. The interview is not planned in detail a head.

b.  Structured interview, interview that the schedule for the specific purpose of getting certain information from the subjects. The questions are structured.

c.  Semi structured interview, interview in which the area of interest is chosen and question are formulated but the interviewer many modify the formal / question during the interview process.

Based on the ideas above, this research used semi interview. Applying this technique in interview was to create relax and flexible situation to gain the information about teaching speaking. By using interview guide the interview was conducted with senior English teacher in that school. For collecting the data from interview, the researcher used procedure as follows:

a.  The researcher prepared the concept of questions that would be asked to the selected English teachers. The researcher also prepared recorder to record informants' answers.

b.  The researcher asked and talked in a friendly way according to the concept of question that had been prepared based on the interview guide.

c.  The researcher recorded interviewees' answer.

d.  The researcher wrote interview transcript based on the results of recording.

2. Observation

   Observation is one of the oldest and most fundamental research method approaches. It involves collecting impression of the word using all of one's sense, especially looking and listening in systematic and purposeful way to learn about phenomenon of interest (Given, 2008: 573) so, in observation, the status of phenomenon is not determined by asking but by observing. Observation is done to get information about human behavior as like in reality. By observation, the researcher can get the clearer description about social life that is difficult to get by another method, in this case to get any information about teaching speaking. The ways in doing observation were: a) The researcher prepared the concept of observation form, b) The researcher joint in the classroom, c) Researcher did observation in the classroom when selected subjects were teaching speaking. By using observation guide, the researcher observed teaching speaking by teachers' English in the classroom. There were 2 teachers and students about the teaching and learning of speaking in this school.
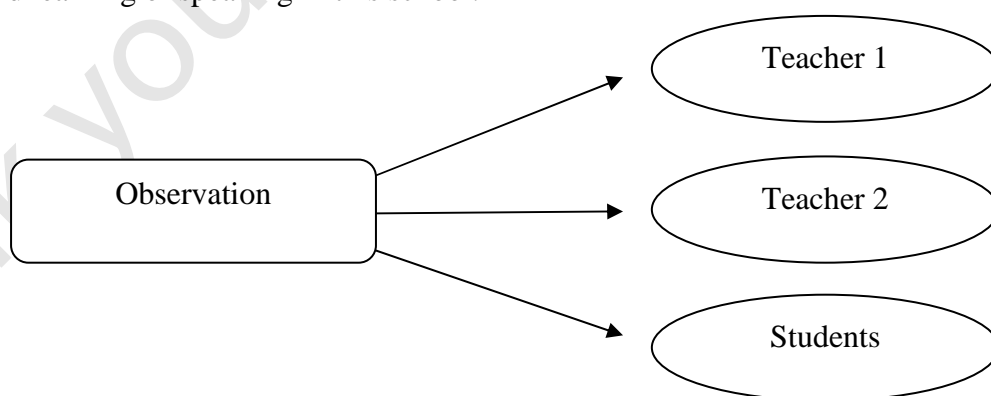


*Figure 1.2. Data Sources triangulation (Sugiyono, 2010: 372).*

3. Documentation

Documentation refers to materials such as photographs, videos, films, memos, letters, diaries, clinical case records and memorabilia of all short that can be used as supplemental information as part of study whose main data source is participant observation or interviewing (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998: 57). Therefore, documentation method is a technique of collecting data that is indirectly given to research subject. In this case, by using instrument that is document where can be seen in the teachers' lesson plan and teachers' material used in teaching speaking.

B. Instruments

The instrument is a mean used by the researcher to collect the data. The instruments in this research are:

1. Interview guide

Interview is one of the most widely used methods for obtaining qualitative data. An interview is a powerful conversation, usually between two people but sometimes involving more (Morgan, 1988), that is directed by one in order to get information from the other. An interview takes on shape of its own (Burgess, 1984; Fontana & Frey, 1994). It is done by two people, namely interviewer who ask questions and interviewee who give answer to the questions itself. In interview, the researcher uses interview guide (see appendix 1).

2. Observation Guide

Observation is a method of collecting data by observing the subjects. Observation was done to get information about human behavior as like in reality. By observation, we can get clearer description about social life that difficult to be gotten by another method (Nasution, 2003:106). This observation guide uses by the researcher to make easier observing the subjects. (See appendix 1)

In the observation of this study, the researcher observed the teaching speaking by the English teacher.

3. Documentation

Arikunto, (2002:133) explains, "In the execution of documentation methods, researcher investigating the written items such as books, magazines, documentations, regulations, meeting minutes, diaries, etc". This opinion is supported by Moleong, (2010:280) who says that documents is a kind of source data involve anything notes aimed to examine a research. The documentation that was gotten in this research were: lesson plan, syllabus, and list of the score.

**E. Data Analysis**

The collected data obtained from the result of interview, observation, and documentation were analyzed to draw conclusions. According to Meleong (2010:280) data analysis is the process of managing the data, organizing it into a good pattern, category and basic unit.

From the explanation above, it can be synthesized that data analysis is the process of organizing and putting the data into the right pattern, category, and the basic unit, so we can find the theme and formulate hypothesis as suggested by the data. The purpose of data analysis is summarizing and simplying the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. In this research, in analyzing the data, the researcher used qualitative data analysis. The qualitative data of this research is analyzed by using inductive analysis method. This technique is used to find the data after coming the real filed. Then making conclusion from the data.

Nevertheless, the data analysis in this study can be broken down into three stages; they are Data Reduction, Data Display, and Drawing Conclusion or Interpretation (Sugiono, 2012: 91). Those can be explained as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of reducing the data occurring repeatedly. Reducing the data means summarizing, choosing the main thing, focusing on the important things, finding the topic and the form (Sugiono, 2009: 92). The data reduced in this study were data found in the interview transcript. The reduced data were those which were out of topics in this study, or which had no relation with material, method, media, strategy, and evaluation used.

2. Data Display

After data reduction the next step in analyzing the data is data display. It is the process of displaying data in the form of table or essay so that it gets more understandable. Miles and Huberman as cited in Sugiono (2009: 95) state that

looking at displays help use to understand what is happening and to do something-further analysis or caution on that understanding. In this study, the researcher used essay in displaying the data, because it is most common data display used in qualitative research. Miles and Huberman (1984) say "the most frequent form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text" (Sugiono, 2009:95). After this step, the researcher can go to the last step in analyzing qualitative data.

3.  Drawing Conclusion or Interpretation

This was the last step of data analysis that was drawing conclusion or interpretation. From the start of the data collection, the qualitative analysis is beginning to decide what things mean-is noting regulations, patterns, explanation, possible configurations, causal flows and preposition (Miles and Huberman: 1994:11)  The conclusion in qualitative research was a new discovery that can be an answer of the research problem. The conclusion was in the form of description of the object of this study. Finally, in this step the researcher could get the result and conclusion of the research.

**F.  Trustworthiness of Data**

In qualitative research, there is a common technique that is usually used to increase the research data validity. This technique is called *Triangulation.* "Triangulation is defined as technique of collecting data by combination of some different data sources" (Sugiono, 2009:83). The aim of triangulation is to increase one understands of whatever being investigated. In this study, the researcher uses

technique Data Collecting Technique Triangulation and Data Sources Triangulation as described in the figure 1.1.
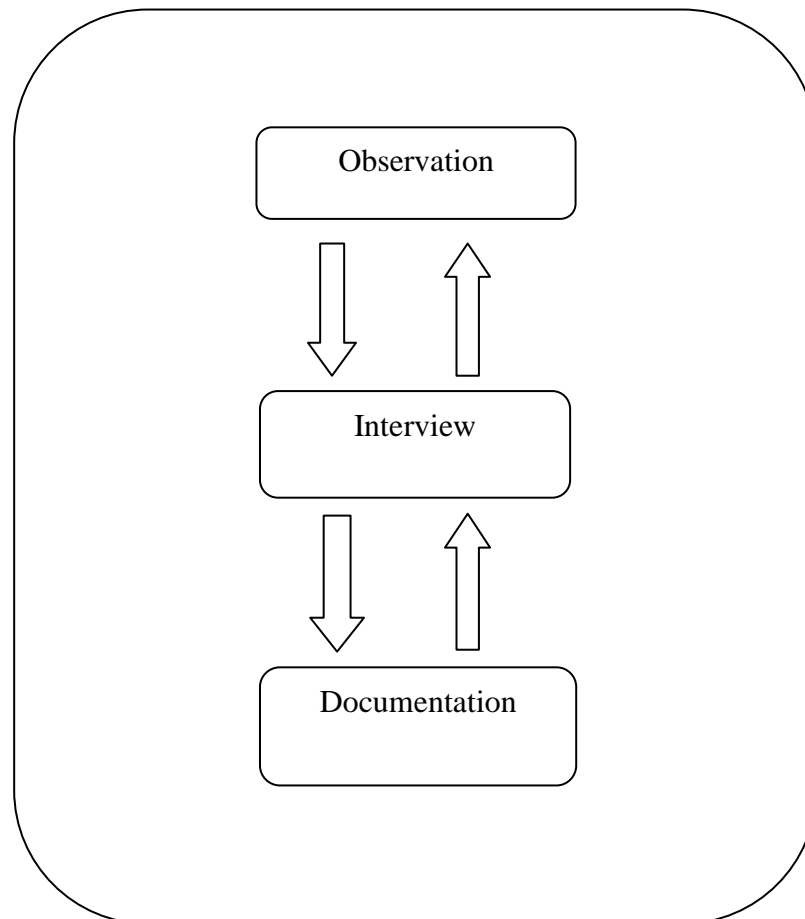


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                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │   Observation    │
                    └──────────────────┘
                         ↓       ↑
                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │    Interview     │
                    └──────────────────┘
                         ↓       ↑
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                    │  Documentation   │
                    └──────────────────┘
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*Figure 1.1.Data collecting technique triangulation (Sugiono, 2010:372)*