

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODE

In this chapter the researcher describe the research method. It consists of research design, data and data source, technique of data collection, data verification and data analysis

A. Research Design

The design of this research is qualitative research. Qualitative research, in contrast focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in the research. Descriptive qualitative research is a study designed to obtain information concerning the phenomenon (Ary, 1985:325). So, in this research descriptive research is conducted in the purpose to describe systematically about the fact and characteristics of the subject (English native speaker teacher and the students at SMAN 1 Trenggalek)

The researcher uses descriptive design in this research because this research focused on certain phenomenon in the class of English Native speaker teacher speaking. In this case, the phenomenon is the activities of teaching speaking English by English native speaker. This research also does not need to give the treatment to the object of the research. Then, the researcher observes and describes the phenomena as in the fact as clear as possible without manipulation. Therefore, the appropriate design can be used in conducting this research is descriptive research.

B. Subject of the Study

In this research the researcher chose the subjects of the study by applying certain criteria. Qualitative studies more typically use nonrandom or purposive selection technique based on particular criteria (Ary,2006:450). It means that researcher could not take English native speaker teacher randomly as research subjects in order to get data which was suitable with this research.

For selecting subject of this research who had qualification in teaching speaking, the researcher decide to do preliminary study. It was done in order to know an English native speaker abilities and characteristics. Before that, the researcher prepared by asked some English teacher's in several school to select subject. The criteria for select subjects were the English native speaker who :

1. Have a good ability in teaching speaking
2. Success to teaching speaking evidenced by the Students have a good competence in speaking english.
3. Active and discipline in teaching English

C. Data and Data Source

1. Data

Data which collected in this study were qualitative data. Ary (2006:454) states that the qualitative research deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures, rather than numbers and statistics. In this research, the

data selected were the English native speaker's strategy in teaching speaking. Data are in the form of:

1. Interview result with the English native speaker
2. Researcher's observation about the English native speaker's strategy in teaching speaking
3. Students comment about the English native speaker's strategy used in teaching speaking

2. Data source

Data source is a source where data were taken from. In this research, the data source are from:

- a) The result of interview and observation to English native speaker
- b) The result of interview and observation to students who give information about the English native speaker's activities in teaching speaking.

D. Techniques of data collection

The techniques of data collection are needed to obtain data in the research. In the most qualitative studies, data collecting and data analysis take place simulatously (Ary, 2006:425). It means that the researcher did not wait

until all of the data were collected before interpreting them. Data collecting methods applied by the researcher in this research were:

1. Interview

According to Moleong (2005:186) states that the interview is a conversation with certain purpose. According to Ary et al (1985:434) interviews are used to gather data on subjects opinions, beliefs and feelings about the situation in their own words. It is a conversation which is held by giving some question and the question have to be answered by the interviewee. In this research also the interview is some way to collect information with some question to someone orally or directly.

The interview was being conducted with English native speaker and select students of SMAN 1 Trenggalek who are give information about English native speaker strategy in teaching speaking. For collecting the data from interview, the researcher used procedure as follow:

- a. The researcher prepare the concept of question to the English native speaker and also prepared recorder in recording informant's answer.
- b. Teh researcher asked and talked in friendly way according to the concept of question that has been prepared.

c. The researcher recorded informants answers.

2. Observation

Observation means the action of process of closely observing or monitoring or someone (Hornby, 2002:233). Observation is technique of obtaining data through direct contact with a persons or group of persons. Through observation, the researcher learns about behaviours and the meaning attached to those behaviours.

This method was used to get any information about the selected english native speakers teaching strategies.

The ways in doing obseravtion were: 1) the researcher joint the subject's speaking activities, 2) researher did the observation and observed the English native speaker's strategy in teaching speaking, 3) researcher taking a note during teaching speaking process. from the beginning to the end of the class.

E. Technique of Data verivication

In qualitative research, there are some techniques that can be used to increase the validity. The researcher uses triangulation technique to get the validity. Moleong (2006:303) explain's " Triangulation is a technique to check the trustworthness of data which uses something else to be compared toward that data".

Sugiyono (2010:373) classified triangulation into three kinds of triangulation; source triangulation, technique triangulation and time triangulation.

1. Source triangulation

Testing the validity of the data is done by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources.

2. Technique Triangulation

Technique triangulation is done by checking the data from the same source within different techniques. For example, the data was obtained by interview, and then was checked by observation, documentation and questionnaires.

3. Time Triangulation

Time also often affects the validity of data. To test the validity of the data can be done by conducting interview, observation, or other techniques in different time or situation.

In this research, the researcher used interview and observation. So, this research already used source triangulation. In other hand, researcher also checked the data from the same source within different techniques. So the researcher also used technique triangulation to verify his data.

F. Data Analysis

According to Bogdan (1998:157) “Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, observation sheets and other materials that you accumulated to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present about what you have discovered to other”.

Nevertheless Ary et al., (2010:283) stated the data analysis in this research can be broken down into four stages, they are coding, data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion or interpretation. Those can be explained as follows,

1. Coding

The first stage in analyzing qualitative data here involves coding. Coding is analogous to getting ready for data provided. In this stage, after get the data, the researcher collected the data. After all data are collected, the researcher places all unit having the same coding together. It was easier to read the data. In short, by coding all the data we gathered, we can underline the significant data that are appropriate with topic if this research. So, it was easier to read the data.

2. Data reduction

The second of data analysis is data reduction. It 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 (Moleong 2006) .In this stage, the researcher got the data from interview with the English native speaker. The result interview show how the english native speaker's strategy in teaching speaking. In this step, irrelevant data is reduced and the needed data is included.

3. Data display

After data reduction, the next step is data display. It is process of displaying data in the form of essay, so the data re more understandable. In this research, the researcher used essay in displaying the data, because it is most common data display used in qualitative.

4. Drawing conclusion

In this last step data analysis that is drawing conclusion. Here, the researcher began to see what is the data. The researcher examined all entries with the same code and then merged these categories and finding the connection among the categories. Finally, the researcher got the result and conclusion of this research.