

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discussed the research method used in this study. It covered the presentation of the research design, data and data source, method of data collection, research instrument, and method of data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design is the researcher's plan for the study, which includes the method to be used, what the data will be gathered, where, how, and from whom (Ary, 2006: 34). Based on that theory, this study is conducted in a descriptive study by using qualitative approach. Qualitative approach is an approach in study that is aimed to understand the phenomenon experienced by the subject of the study, such as; behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. holistically and descriptively in the form of words in its natural setting using some methods (Moleong, 2010: 6). Generally, descriptive research is not aimed to examine hypothesis. Yet, it is aimed to gather information about phenomenon in its natural setting when the research is conducted. Arikunto (2010: 234) defines descriptive research as a scientific research which the purpose is to picture out the phenomenon. It does not need any administration or control of certain action. The design begins with general statement of a research problem or topic. To develop the focus in inquiry, the researcher thought about some topic in which she wanted to know more about. The research question may be one that comes from the

researcher's observations and experiences with particular topics, settings, or groups (Ary, 2006: 426). In this study, the researcher wanted to know the strategies used by the selected students who are good in speaking at STAIN Tulungagung.

B. Subjects Selection

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 students randomly as research subjects in order to get data which was suitable with this research. For selecting subjects of research who had qualification in speaking, the researcher decided to do preliminary study. It was done in order to know student's abilities, and their characteristics. Before that, firstly, the researcher prepared the concept of questions and discussed with English lecturer of STAIN Tulungagung. It was done because the researcher believed that they knew their students' ability well. Besides, the researcher asked some students to come to the selected subjects. The criteria for the selected subjects were the students who;

1. Have good ability in speaking, and it was indicated by score. The score were gotten from students' IP.
2. Were nominated by the English lecturer.
3. Were nominated by their friends who knew them well.
4. Join some English programs/ join English debate competition.

C. Data and Data source

1. Data

Data in this study were needed to answer research questions. Data which were collected in this study were qualitative data. The qualitative research deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures, rather than numbers and statistics (Ary, 2006: 454). In this research, the data selected were the students' speaking strategies and those learning strategies contributive to their speaking improvement. Data were in the form of: 1) interview result with the informants of the research, 2) researcher's observation toward students' speaking strategies 3) field note, 4) some supported documents from the students' achievements.

2. Data source

Data source is a source where the data were taken from. In this research researcher used interview guide, field note, and document in collecting the data. So, the researcher took effort in getting data from the informants. In this research the informants were:

- a) English teachers who nominated the subjects as students who have good speaking ability and gave information about subjects' profile.
- b) Other students who nominated the subjects as students who have good speaking ability and also gave information about subjects' profile.
- c) Selected students of STAIN Tulungagung who have good speaking ability.

From these students, the researcher got information about their speaking learning strategies.

D. Method of Collecting Data and Instruments

The data collecting method and the instruments are needed to obtain data in the research. In most qualitative studies, data collecting and data analysis take place simultaneously (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. Doing semi structured interview.

In semi structured interview the interviewer used a set of questions, which were developed to gain the specific information (Arikunto, 2002: 156). Applying this technique in interview was to create relax and flexible situation. The interview was being conducted with English lectures, subjects' friends, and the selected students of STAIN Tulungagung who are good in speaking by providing a list of questions while having interview to know the selected student's speaking strategies.

For collecting the data from interview, the researcher used procedure as follows:

- a. The researcher prepared the concept of questions to the English teachers, selected students, and subjects' friends. The researcher also prepared recorder in recording informants' answers.
- b. The researcher asked and talked in a friendly way according to the concept of question that has been prepared.
- c. The researcher recorded informants' answers

2. Conducting observation

This method was used to get any information about the selected students' speaking strategies. The ways in doing observation were: 1) the researcher prepared the concept of observation form, 2) the researcher joint the subjects' speaking activities, 3) researcher did the observation and observed the students' speaking strategies.

3. Documentation

Documents taken from this research were the students' score, their certificates, their notes, etc.

E. Technique of Data Verification

For determining the truth worthiness of the data, it needs an appropriate technique of evaluation. Data analysis in this research was done through collecting, reducing (data management), display (organizing and determining form), conclusion drawing, and verification of the data. Bogdan and Bicklen (1998: 104) stated that triangulation that made its way into qualitative research carried its old meaning- verification of the facts-but picked up to another. It means that triangulation is needed since different source of data were better in study than a single source. Because multiple sources lead to a fuller understanding of the phenomenon we are studying.

Sugiyono (2008:273) drives three kinds of triangulation. They are 1) Source triangulation 2) Technique of collecting data triangulation 3) Time. While Bogdan and Bicklen (1998:104) state three kinds of triangulation: 1) Data collecting technique 2) Subjects 3) Researcher. In this study, the triangulation used was data

collecting technique triangulation. This is to check the data credibility. It is done by checking the data to the same source by using different technique.

Researcher used some techniques in collecting data; interview, observation, and documentation. So, researcher did interview with the subjects. After the data of interview were collected, to check the truth worthiness of the data, the researcher also collected the data from observation. Then, researcher also collected data from documentation.

F. Method of Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others (Bogdan, 1998:157). In qualitative, the data tend to be described in the form of words rather than numbers. Madya (2007: 76) stated that one of technique in qualitative analysis is interactive analysis which is developed by Huberman and Miles that is the process of analysis concerning in describing and emphasizing research conclusion. In the analysis, the steps are: data reduction, data display, and conclusion.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is started by explaining, selecting the basic things, focusing on something important to the content of data which derives from the field. Data reduction involves making decisions about which data chunks will provide your initial focus. So, the reduced data can give description deeply to the observation

result. In this research, data reduction is done by making summary contact, developing category coding, making reflection.

2. Data display

Data display is the process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected.

3. Conclusion

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion verified to the notes taken, furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of a good statement and having clear data. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed.

Based on the procedure above, the steps in analyzing data in this research were: The first, the researcher collected the data through interview, observation, the researcher selected, transcribed, and focused on the data by referring to the formulation of the research problems being investigated in the study. In other words, the irrelevant data should be discarded while the relevant data should be included. Next, after collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those transcribed data in the form of narrative

In the process of reducing and displaying the data, it should be based on the formulation of the research problems. After displaying the data, a conclusion is

drawn. In this study, the researcher used the temporary conclusion and final conclusion.

The conclusion drawing was 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.