CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, variables of the study, subject of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data and research instrument and method of data analysis.

A. Research Design

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 of well done plan must be made an automatically the valid answer research questions also be obtained. It means that appropriate research design has to be selected. Refering to this purpose, the study belonged to descriptve study with qualitative approach. According to Gary Anderson and Nancy Arsenault (1998 : 7) research design in education is a disciplined attempt to addressed questions or solve problem through the collections and analysis of primary data for the purposes of description, explanations, generalizations and predictions. In order to support the researcher, an appropriate design should be decided.. Descriptive design targeted to understanding a phenomenon, a process, or a particular point of view from the perspective involved. Donald Ary (2010:451) stated that The Central purpose of the studies is to understand the world or the experience of another. Qualitative approach was general term referring to the research involving detailed, verbal descriptions of characteristics, cases and

setting. Qualitative research usually involved fewer cases investigated in more depth than quantitative research.

According to Marguerite G. Lodico, Dean T. Spaulding, Katherine H. Voetle (2006 : 264) qualitative research focus on the study of social phenomena and on giving point to the feelings and perceptions of the participants of the study. This is based on the beliefs that knowledge is derived from the social setting and that understanding social knowledge is legitimate scientific process. On the other sides according to Gary Anderson and Nancy Arsenault (1998 : 126) qualitative research is a form of inquiry that explores phenomena in their natural setting and uses multi-method to interpret, understand, explain and bring meaning to them.

So, in this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research design. According to Sugiono (2016: 282) qualitative research were the researcher not only decided their variables but also all of the social situation that to be research, they were : place, actor, activities that have interactions directly. As stated by Karasar (2009), descriptive research is used to describe a current situation that existed in the past or existed now in the way it is. It is to gain the information about learning strategies employed by good students in speaking in senior high schools at Tulungagung. Using this design, the researcher wants to describe the learning strategies employed by good students in speaking an the researcher in this case as the main instrument.

B. Subject of The Study

This research was intended to know the learning strategies employed by good students. The researcher choosed some senior high schools that indicate served the student who has good achievement in speaking. The school chosen by the researcher such as : SMAN 1 Tulungagung, MAN 1 Tulungagung and SMA Katolik "Santho Thomas Aquino". The selected subject in this study fulfilled the several criteria, the first criteria is the students who ever joined some English contest such as: debate, story telling and speech. The second criteria was the students that to be the winner in the Englsih contest. It means that the researchers could not take subject randomly it was intended to get valid data based on the formulation of research question. After found the students who ever following English contest the researcher only choosed the students who had been the winner. From the three schools they were six subjects that related with subject selection as follows :

The first subject is IR, she is twelve grades in MAN 1 Tulungagung. She was very interesting with English especially speaking. Why she like English because when she was child she has a friend who has good speaking until she has a motivated to learn English too. Then, she also like watched Hollywood movie and she was interesting with the pronunciation of English people. She said, when the English people speak English it would be different with the text. It is one of the reason why she like English speaking.

From her experienced in MAN 1 Tulungagung, she ever joined some English contest espeacially in speaking contest. She ever joined Aksioma contest

especially speech contest in her school, she was to be the first winner. Then she continued to the next level that is speech contest in regency level, she was to be the first winner also. Then she continued to the next level that is speech contest in province level and she was to be the second winner.

The second subject is JN, he is twelve grade of MAN 1 Tulungagung. The reason why he likes English especially speaking, because since he was child his brother trained him to speak English until he thought that English is easy and funny to learn. From his interest, he could get good achievement in sepaking such as : he ever joined speech contest in regency level and to be the first winner, then he also ever joined speech contest, and became the first winner in Islamic Institute of Tulungagung.

The third subject is AK, he is twelve grade of MAN 1 Tulungagung. He likes speaking beacause he thought that pronunciation in English speaking was interesting. When he learned English, he was challenged. He ever joined a debate contest in Islamic Institute of Tulungagung and he become the second winner. Then he ever joined a storry telling contest in Peace Corps and he also become the second winner.

The forth subject is PR, she is the students of SMA Katolik "Santo Thomas Aquino". She is very interesting in speaking skill, because speaking is one of the materials that often used in her class. She said that everyone mastery in speaking, they did not feel wory.. She knows that English is International language, so that is the reason why she is interested in speaking skill. Because of her interest, she always gets good achievement in her English lesson especially in

speaking skill. She also ever joined English contest and to be the winner in STKIP Blitar.

The fifth subject is DV, he is the students of SMA Katolik " Santo Thomas Aquino". He is one of good students in his school. He ever won a out story telling competition at STKIP University Blitar as the second winner. He also ever won out a story telling competition at STKIP University Tulungagung as the second winner. That is the evidence if he is one of good students in his school. The reason why he likes English especially speaking, because when he was child he always learned with his parents to improve his speaking skill, so he has a passion to be expert in speaking skill in order he can make a conversation with foreigner.

The last subject was AN. She is ten-3 grades of the students at SMAN 1 Tulungagung. She is one of good students in her school. She ever joined speech contest in Narita hotel and to be third winner. She told that she is very interesting with English especially speaking. The reason why she likes speaking because when she was child she wanted to have foreigner friends to trained her English speaking. Nowdays, she has foreigner friends from Singapore, Philipine, Southeast Asia and America. All of her foreigner freinds help her to improve her speaking.

C. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

    Data is something important in all of the research, especially qualitative research, because they contain the answer that related with the research questions need. The collected data of this research belonged to the qualitative data. Data in this study are in the form of statement and relate to research questions. Qualitative inquiry seeks to understand and interpret human and social behavior as it is lived by participants in a particular social setting (Ary Donald, 2006 : 420). According to Bogdan and Biklen " data " refer to the rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying; they are particulars that from the basis of analysis.

2. Data Sources

    Data source is a source from where data is taken from. Based on Arikunto (2006:118) statement, the source of data are subject where data can be gained. Source are some subject that are possible to give information in order to give representative data. There are three classified data sources, they are place, persons, and paper. In this research, the researcher got data through doing observation and conducting interview to the good students in speaking of senior high schools. Hence, the data source of this research was categorized as person data source.

a. Selected students.

In this research, students who had good ability in speaking were important and significant sources, because they were the main source in this research. The students chosen as the subjects were those who ever joined English contest and to be the winner. Almost all of information were gotten from them.

b. Teacher and Subject's friend

English teacher and Subject's friend was the following sources. They were as an informant. Anderson (2015:132) stated that "*Informant are people within the research setting who can shed light on the phenomena under investigation*". They also have big contribution for this research to give the additional information, because the teacher was one who understand well about how their students learn speaking at the school

D. Method of Collecting Data and Instrument

Data from the source can be several information related with smart student's strategies in learning speaking. In the qualitative research, doing collecting data are in the natural setting such as : participant observation, in depth interview and documentation. According to Sugiono (2005-309) " *the fundamental for gathering information are, participant in the setting, direct observation, in-depth observation and document review*". Some method in collecting data are :

a. Observation

Observation means the action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone (Oxford : 233). Observation is a basic method for obataining data in qualitative research and is more than just " hanging out ". Qualitative observation usually takes place over a more extended period of time than quantitative observation. Qualitative obseravation rely on narative or words to describe the setting, the behaviours, and the interactions. The purpose of qualitative research is getting the complete description behavior in a specific natural setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviors. The researcher enter to the class room and English club class to conducted the observation then write down and recorded natural behavior of the smart students related on their speaking learning. During observations the researcher use video and audio recorder to support the observation.

b. Interview

Interview means a meeting of people face to face. The Interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obataining qualitative data. Intreview are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situation in their own words. According to Arikunto (2013) there are three kinds of interview (a) unstructured interview, this type the interviewer carries out the interviewee with no systematic plan of

questions, (b) structured interview, the interviewer carries out the interviewee by using a set questions arranges in advance, (c) semi structured interview, the interviewer use a set of questions which are developed to gain the specific information.

According to the explanations above the researcher usedd structured interview. In this research before conducting interview the researcher brought general idea by some questions that were prepared before. To get validity and credibility of the instrument, the researcher asked help to the expert teacher to validate the interview guide. The interview was conducted to the smart students and English teacher about how the smart students learn speaking in the school.

E. Technique of Data Verification

In qulalitative research, there is a common technique usually used to check the trusttworthiness of the data. In relation to this reserach the use of trustworthiness of the data is necessary to be checked in order to reduce the researcher's opinion, prejudices and biases about the data. To check the trustworthiness of the data the reseracher used triangulation. Miles and Huberman (1994: 223) state triangulation is one way to get the finding the first place by seeing or hearing multiple instances of it from different sources by using different method and by squaring the findings with others. Furthermore, Moleong (2006:330) revealed that there are four kinds of triangulation technique : (1) source triangulation, (2) methodology

triangulation, (3) investigator triangulation and (4) theoritical triangulation. Triangulation was done by combining some data collection methods. In addition, Sugiyono (2008:241) states that triangulation means the researcher used some different methods in collecting data to get data from sources. The purpose of triangulation is to verify the credibilty of the data.

As stated above, in this research the researcher employed methodology triangulation. The researcher used methodology triangulation in order to check credibilty of the data by using different techniques such as obervation and interview. Observation is done first then conduct interview. In addition, it was designed to investigate the student's learning speaking strategies in senior high schools. The subject were interview to get clear and deeper data. The data from the reserach question about how the students learn about speaking especially good by using more one method or instrument.

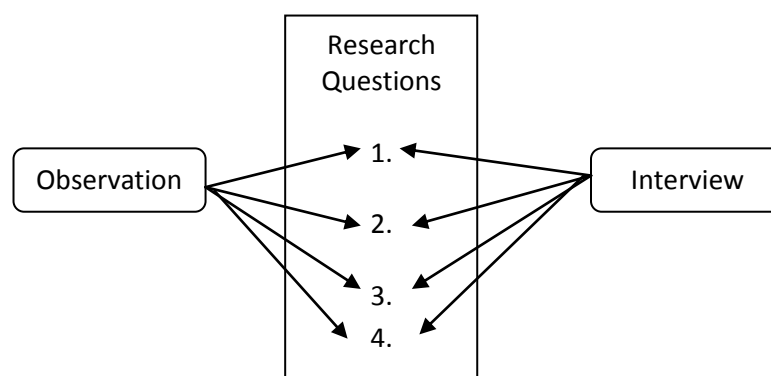The methodologically triangulation was presentedin the figure 3.1bellow

Figure 3.1. methodologically triangulation.

The figure showed in how the research problems are answered. It was also implied that all proposed research problem were triangulated. The data of the

research problem number 1 about how the smart students learn about their grammar was collected by using two different techniques: they were doing observation and conducting interview. Meanwhile, the data of the research problem number 2,3 and 4 about how the smart students learn about their pronunciatio, fluency and accuracy was also collected by using more than one technique: they were doing observation and conducting interview. So that, the data of the research questions numer one, two and three were triangulated methodologically.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

During the process of collected through doing observation and interview, the data were analyzed. In this research the data used qualitative research. The characteristic of qualitative research is generative data. It means that the writers presented the problem specifically then make general conclusion. Data analysis is a process whereby a researcher systematically arranges the data in order to make them more understandable for researcher and for others. According to Donald (2000) process of data analysis inductive way contains three steps of qualitative method of data analysis are organized and coding. On the other hand, According to Bogdan states

> "*Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, fieldnootes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them to enable you to present what you have discovered to*

others"[1]. In this process the researcher did
some procedures to get a clear description
of data analysis".

In analyzing the data, the researcher employed procedures of data analysis. Proposed by Miles and Hubberman (1992:23) covering data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data reduction

    Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written field notes transcription. The step in the analysis data in this research were : (a) the researcher collected the data through observation and interview, (b) the researcher transcribed, selected and focused on the data by refering to the research problems. In other words, the irrelevant data were discarded and the relevant data were included.

2. Data display

    Data dispaly is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The process of showing data simply in the form of narration, table and graphic. After collceting and reducing the data about students speaking learning strategy, the researcher displayed those selected data in the form of narrative or description.

3. Conclusion drawing

    Conclusion is the last of procedure of analyzing the data of the research. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data

collected in the form of statements. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Meanwhile conclusion drawing means testing the provesional conclusion for thier validity. In this research, the temporary conclusion became final conclusion because the conclusion was supported by sufficient data in the field. The researcher got final and perfect conclusion as the answer of research problems.