

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this section describe several important in relation to 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, technique of data verification and method of data analysis.

A. Research Design

The research design in this study guided the researcher in collecting and analysing the data. Creswell (2009) states that research designs were plans and the procedures for research that span the decisions from broad assumptions to detail methods of data collection and analysis. This research was conducted to investigate EFL Teacher's strategies in teaching speaking as natural as possible. In this research, the researcher was the primary instrument that collecting the data from the field. Then the researcher processed the data in the form of words.

The study was conducted in qualitative 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

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 qualitative research design. This research purposed to generate the theory. The type of qualitative research that used in this research is descriptive research. As stated by Kasasar (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 teaching strategy used in teaching speaking by teacher in MTs Sunan Kalijogo Sendang Tulungagung. Using this design, the researcher wants to describe the strategies used by English Teacher to teach speaking and the researcher in this case as the main instrument.

B. Subject of The Research

Qualitative study is study that must get a deep data, it means that the researcher must get the data from everything that related the topic. To get the data, the researcher must selected the subject and cannot take randomly. The researcher has some criteria to select the subject. This criteria will support the researcher decision in selecting the subject. Beside that, the

researcher also ask suggestion from some informant when selected the subject for example is the headmaster and other teacher.

This research was discovered to analyse teachers at MTS Sunan Kalijogo Sendang Tulungagung about their teaching speaking, especially their strategies when teaching speaking. The researcher choose an English teacher and some students who join in his class. The selected subject is this study fulfilled the several criteria. For the teacher, the first criteria is teacher who has teach more than five years in that school, the second criteria is the teacher must has interest strategy when he taught English lesson. For the students, the criteria is have get english lesson especially good at speaking skill. Based on the Headmaster suggestion, the researcher selected an English teacher that is Rida Kuncahyo S.pd and some his students who fulfilled the criteria.

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 belong to the qualitative data. Data in this study are in the form of statement related 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).

2. Data Sources

Data in the research is not only analyzed, but supporting data is also used to support research (Ary Donald : 1998 : 335). The source of the data is teacher and students at MTS Sunan Kalijogo Sendang Tulungagung. In this research, English teacher and students at MTS Sunan Kalijogo Sendang Tulungagung to be an important and significance source, because they are the main source in this research. Almost all of the information that needed by the researcher are got by them. They tell about how the teacher teach and use strategies when teach speaking and how students learn and response from their teachers strategies.

a. Selected Teacher

In this research, teacher who had good strategies in teaching speaking were important and significant source, because he was the main source in this research. The teacher chosen as the subject was those who has taught English lesson for five years. Almost all of information was gotten from him.

b. Students

Students was the following sources. They were 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 additional information.

D. Method of Collecting Data and Data Instrument

In this research the data source can be several information related with teachers' strategies in teaching 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 (2005:308) the fundamental for gathering information are, participant in the setting, direct observation, in-depth observation and document review. Here the researcher uses some methods in order to collect data from the sources. The method used in collecting data are:

a. Observation

Observations means the action or process of closely observing or monitoring something or someone (Oxford : 233). Observation is a basic method for obtaining data in qualitative research and is more than just “hanging out”. Qualitative observation rely on narrative or words to describe the setting, the behaviors and the interactions. The purpose of qualitative research is getting the complete descriptive behavior in a specific natural

setting rather than a numeric summary of occurrence or duration of observed behaviors. The researcher write down and recorded teachers' behavior when he teach speaking and his students response while the learning process. During observations the researcher use video and audio recorder to support the observation.

b. Interview

Interview means a face to face meeting of people. According to Arkunto's classifications, 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 on the explanations above the researcher use structured interview because the researcher will bring the general idea to conducting the interview. Interview was conducted to English teacher and students at MTS Sunan Kalijogo Sendang Tulungagung in semi structured way. Question arranged based on research question that conducted by the researcher. Beside, the interview will held after the observation finished.

E. Technique of Data Verification

In this research, the researcher used triangulation to check the verification of data analysis. Triangulation is the cross-check of data verification technique that the researchers take different perspectives on an issue under study in answering research questions. According to Denzin (Rahardjo: 2010), there are four types of basic triangulation: (1) methodological or method triangulation; (2) investigator triangulation; (3) data triangulation; (4) theory triangulation.

In this study the researcher employs methodology triangulation, in order to check credibility of the data by using different techniques such as observation and interview.

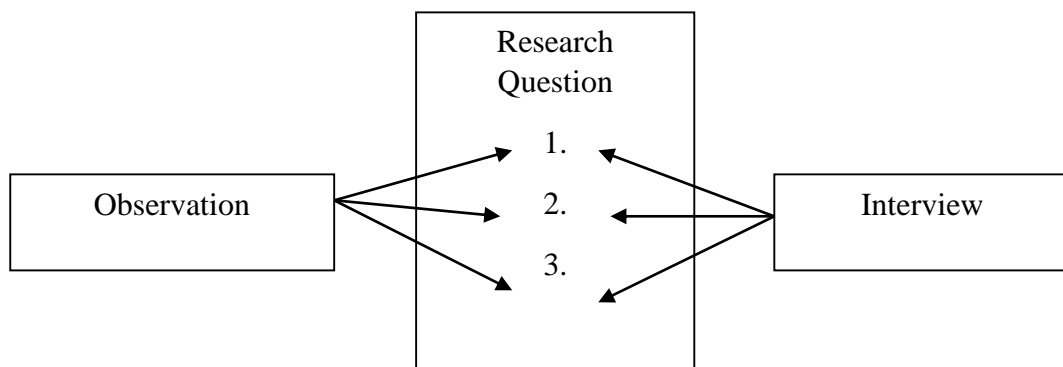


Figure 3.1: Methodology Triangulation

The figure shows that how the research problems were answered. The research question for number 1 until 3 the data was collected by doing observation and interview. Thus, it could be concluded that research question number 1 until 3 were triangulated methodologically.

F. Method of Data Analysis

In this research the data will use qualitative method. The characteristic of qualitative research is generative data. It means that the writers present the problem specifically then make general conclusion.

The data were analyzed by using the procedures from Miles and Huberman (1994):

1. Data reduction

It was the process whereby the mass of qualitative data is reduced and organized. At this stage, the researcher tries and discards all irrelevant information. The researcher step in 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 referring to the research problems based on the EFL Teacher's strategies in teaching speaking and students response toward the strategies. It was needed for the next stage that was data display so there was no displayed recurred data.

2. Data display

After reducing data, the step in analyzing data were displaying data. Data display was an organized, compressed assembly of information that permitted conclusion drawing and action (Miles and Huberman, 1994). The process of showing data simply in the form of narration, table, and graphic. In this study, the data displayed were the result of observation and interview.

The researcher displayed data based on the formulation of research problems. So, this study displayed the data descriptively. By displaying data, the researcher got easy in understanding about phenomenon that were happened and the researcher make the planning based on the situation that was understood.

3. Conclusion drawing/Verification

Conclusion is the last of procedure of analysing the data of the research. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of statement. The conclusion of descriptive qualitative research is the new finding one. It can be the clear description from the unclear one. The conclusion of this research was the description about EFL Teacher's strategies in teaching speaking at MTS Sunan Kalijogo Sendang Tulungagung.