CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This Chapter presents research design, subjects of the study, sources of data, research instrument and methods of collecting data, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

Research design refers to how the research is conducted. In this research, the researcher uses a descriptive study using qualitative approach. According to Ary et al (2010:29), qualitative research seeks to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than Numeric analysis of data. Furthermore, Arikunto (2010:3) defines descriptive research as a research that has purposes to investigate a condition, situation, event, activity, etc, and the result is presented in the form of research report. So it can be said the qualitative study is dealing with information expressed in words-descriptions, accounts, opinions, and feelings.

Descriptive study was chosen a research design conducts this study because the researcher wants to give more detail explanation of the information obtained. The researcher explores more explanation about to observe The Effort of teacher to create speaking learning environment for student at Senior High School at Modern Islamic Boarding of

Wattanatham Islam. Qualitative research is from of inquiry that explores phenomenon in their natural setting and uses multi-methods to interpret. Understand, explain and bring meaning to them (Anderson & Nancy, 1998:126).Moreover, the researcher perspective also influences what might be found. Qualitative research community seeks an understanding of phenomenon from multiple perspectives, within a real word context.

B. Subject of the study

The subject in this Research is means the one who was chosen or whom the data are collected from. In this study, English teacher was taken as the subject and students as the informants who are taught by the teacher. The English teacher is only Mr. X, the one who teaches third grade of Senior High School students. The teacher could provide information related to the data needed about the efforts of teacher to create learning environment in speaking class. The researcher as well took some students as informants till the saturated data founded. The researcher decides the subject of student by chosen randomly.

C. Place and Time of Research

In this part, setting means place and time the researcher conducts this study. The researcher chose one of classes of the third grade of Senior High school Modern Islamic boarding of Wattanatham Islam to be observed, those are science classes. The taken time was January, 15th up to fabruary, 28 th 2018. The observation was conducted during the active day of school. It

could be in the morning or afternoon. The schedule of English lesson are once a week, on monday. The researcher therefore would sit in the school during investigation on those days.

D. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

Data are kind of information that show the answer of research questions, those can be "the rough materials researcher collects" (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998). Data in this research were qualitative data which were written through words by words, including statement or dialogue in the form of descriptive or narrative as the data taken from interview transcript, observation sheet, and field note. The data were also in the form of picture gotten from the documentation, including lesson plan, and photos shoot. Besides, the additional data were in the kind of recorder, such as video or audio, to gain the deeper information.

2. Data Sources

Data source is a source where data were taken from. It means data sources are as the subject of a research. According to Arikunto (2002:129), there are three resources of the data namely person, place, and paper. Accordingly, to identify the data source easier, the researcher classified the subject into three kinds of subjects:

a. Person: informants of the interview, they are one of English teacher of Senior High of Modern Islamic boarding of Wattanatham Islam School,

Third grade students of Senior High of Modern Islamic boarding of Wattanatham Islam School,

b. Place: object of observation, namely which cover Senior High of Modern Islamic boarding of Wattanatham Islam school which cover The effort of teacher to create speaking learning environment .

c. Paper: documentation sheet, it includes the lesson plan, student work, and. In selecting the subject of this research.

E. Data Collection Method and Instrument

In doing the research, the research used some methods and instruments to help her work easier, more effective and more efficient. Instrument of collecting data was tools used by the researcher in collecting data in order to be easy and to have a good result .As stated before, this research was descriptive qualitative research ; therefore the main instrument and data collection at the same time.

In this study researcher used some methods to collect the data: they were observation, interview, and documentation

1. Observation

Observation method is a system to get data by doing survey and making notes systematically. Observation is done to get information about human behavior as like in reality. As Ary et al (2010:431) stated that the goal of observation is to understand complex interactions in natural setting. In addition, Patton (2002:4) also stated that the data from observation consist of detailed description of people's activities, behaviors, actions, and the

full range of interpersonal interaction and organizational process that are part of observable human experiences.

In this research, the researcher observes the process of the effort of teacher to create speaking learning environment Furthermore; the researcher observes the process of teaching English in and out of the class. The researcher takes a role as a non-participant observer who did not involve into the students' activities. Then, the researcher notes down any actions taken by the teacher and students as well as identified the practices of teaching speaking. The observation was done two times on 28th, January and 11th, February 2018.

2. Interview

Interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. In more detail, Ary et al (2010:438) gives definition of interview concern with the use that:

Interview may provide information that cannot be obtained through observation, or they can be used to verify observations. Furthermore, an interview has the advantage of supplying large volumes of in-depth data rather quickly.

There are three kinds of interview; they are unstructured interview, structured interview, and semi-or partially structured interview. Based on three kinds of interview, the researcher uses unstructured and semi-or partially structured interview. Unstructured interview refers to the process of interview in which the questions arise from the situation. The interview

is not planned in detail. The researcher asks questions when the opportunity arises. The informant or the interview may not even realize that he or she is being interviewed. In conducting unstructured interview, semi structured interview the researcher only used or carried a list of questions that was planned before.

In this research, the interviewees are the English teacher of modern Islamic boarding of Wattanatham Islam School. The researcher uses interview to gain the deep information from the subjects related with the research problems. The interview with the English teacher was done February, 11th 2018. It has the purpose to find the strategies in teaching and creating speaking learning. The interview with the students was done on 26th, 27th, 28 th February, 2018. The purpose of this interview is to find out the activities that the teacher to provide in creating speaking learning environment of modern Islamic boarding of Wattanatham Islam.

3. Documentation

Documentation is the much to use to support other instruments in collecting data. Rely on Ary et al (2010: 442); the term document refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials. In this qualitative research, the researcher used documents to obtain an understanding Phenomenon related to the study. This method is used to get the data which cannot take by using other methods. This statement is strengthened by Guba and Lincoln (1981) in Moleong (2013:217) that document is the rich and stable source.

Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, or may be official such as files, reports, or documents of popular culture such as books, film, and videos. According to Ary et al (2010:442), documents can be classified into four categories: (1). Public record, (2). Personal documents, (3). Physical materials, (4). Researcher-generated documents.

In this way, documentation was used as an instrument with the purpose to reveal the effort of teacher creates speaking learning environment at modern Islamic boarding of Wattanatham Islam.

F. Data analysis

Data analysis is systematically process of seeking and systematizing the data that compiled with the reason to be more readable and easier to be presented in a conclusion through some steps: "working with data, organizing them, breaking them into manageable units, synthesizing them, searching for patterns, discovering that is important and what is to be learned, and deciding what you will tell others" (Bogdan and Biklen, 1998). In other word, analyzing means the following process of reducing, organizing, managing, synthesizing, searching, discovering, summarizing and interpreting the data that finally explained by statement or symbol.

The data in this qualitative research would be analyzed in inductive method. It is about demanding the researcher understanding in examining and interpreting the data from the specific to general conclusion. The data acquired from interview, observation and also documentation about teacher

creativities in creating speaking environment are collected and analyzed into some steps of inductive method proposed by Miles & Huberman cited in Sugiono (2009) and Ary (2010), those are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction was a process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appeared in written-up field notes or transcription. So, in this study, the transcription from the interviews and observation notes were being filtered by focusing the answers based on the research problem. The data unrelated to the problem were reduced.

Whereas, the data which appropriate to the effort of teacher to create learning environment in speaking class at Modern Islamic Boarding of Wattanatham Islam school were transcribed and arranged.

2. Data display

According to Miles and Huberman (1994:11) data display was an organized assembly of information that permitted conclusion drawing and action taking. It meant that data display was a form of analysis which described what was happening in the natural setting so that it could help the researcher to draw a final conclusion. By doing the data display, the researcher would be easy to understand with what the phenomenon that happened and prepared what the next activity based on the data that had been understood.

Here, the data were presented in the form of narrative sentence which divided into some parts relate with research problems. First part relates to the effort of teacher process in the classroom. Then, the next part relates to the teaching and learning process in the classroom and outside classroom

3. Conclusion drawing

The last step of the data analysis was conclusion drawing. In this step, once the data had been displayed, the researcher made conclusions based of the information obtained from the research. In this study, the researcher read the data presentation to get into deeper understanding of the topic being studied. After that the researcher concluded her interpretation of the finding. The conclusion is the final finding of the research process.

G. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, the common technique to cross-check the data become valid is called "triangulation". The validity and reliability of the data gained from combination of different aspects, those are theories, data sources, and methodologies which the aim is to extend the deeper understanding of what being studied in the field (Bogdan & Biklen, 1998; Sugiyono, 2009).

In this study, the data were taken from two kinds of triangulation. In the beginning, the researcher used data collecting technique triangulation which demanded the researcher to conduct some different techniques in collecting data to the same sources or informants. Hence the researcher used three methods, including doing interview, observation and taking documents from

the informants. The researcher next used data source triangulation to come to saturated data. The researcher chose more than one data source that was the teacher and some students.

H. Data collecting technique triangulation

Triangulation techniques to test the validity of data is done by checking the data to the same source with different techniques, for example data obtained by interview, then checked by observation, documentation, with three techniques testing validity of data. The resulting in different data, then the researcher conducts further discussions to each other of the relevant data or another, to ensure which data is deemed correct or maybe everything is right, because the point of view is different
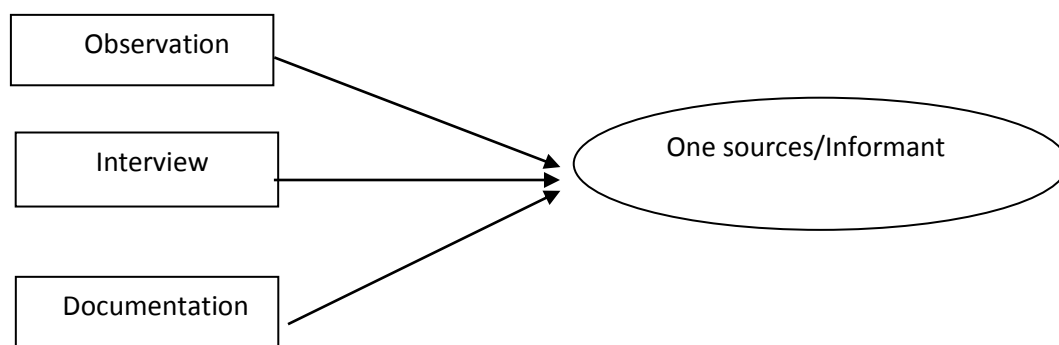
Figure3.1. Data collecting technique triangulation (Sugiyono, 2010: 372)

I. Data sources triangulation

Triangulation Source to test the validity of data is done by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources. From this research the

researcher checks the validity of the teacher interview and some students, so

the result can be from the students there which are different from the teacher

but there is also the same. Therefore more researchers use the same result
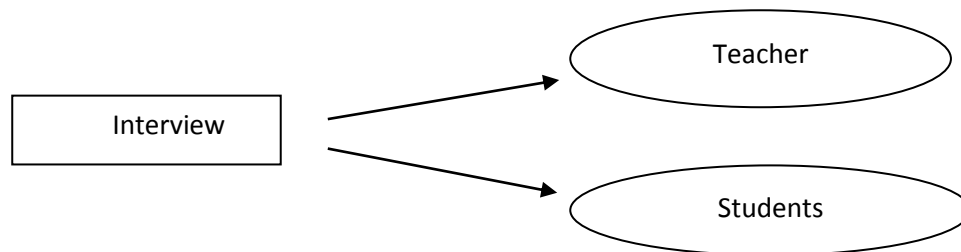
data to be the correct data.

Figure 3.2 Data sources triangulation (Sugiyono, 2010: 372)