

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, subject of the study, location of research, instrument of the research, data collection method, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this study, the writer used a qualitative approach. Creswell stated that qualitative research is best suited to address a research problem in which you do not know the variables and need to explore.⁵² Dealing with the statement above, the writer explored the information that relate with the research problem, which in this research the writer named as the research questions. The researcher described about the students' difficulties in speaking ability and the teachers' efforts in teaching speaking to overcome the students' difficulties in speaking ability. The researcher also gained the information from the related literature, such as journal and some articles, and the participants are including the tutors and the members.

The writer chose case study as the method. Ary said that the goal is to arrive at a detailed description and understanding of the entity (the "case").⁵³ In line with the statement above, the writer described the information about the case in order to make the clear explanation about it. Because the researcher analyzed the students' difficulties in speaking ability and the teachers' effort in teaching speaking to overcome the students' difficulties in speaking ability.

⁵² Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (2nd ed). (Thousand Oaks CA: Sage, 2007), 16.

⁵³ Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education Eighth Edition*. (USA: Wadsworth, 2010), 29.

B. Subject of the Study

The subject of this research are the teacher's and participant's of EMAS (*English Massive*) Program in Kediri. The participant of this study was the English teachers and the students' of *Tambah Pinter Ngronggo (English Massive Program)*. The participants of this study consist of 4 teachers and 16 students. The subjects are chosen because the researcher want to get information about the difficulties and solutions in improving their speaking ability.

While, spot *Tambah Pinter* was chosen to become the object of the research because it won in "English Contest for *English Massive*" on July 31st, 2016 that held by KNPI (*Komite Nasional Pemuda Indonesia*), Department of Education of Kediri and also Government of Kediri City at Selomangleng Cave Recreational Park, Kediri in some categories. In that contest, there were 120 teams which divided into 3 groups (Adult, Teenager, Children). The children group, who joined Telling Daily Activity Contest, won the third place. Then, the teenagers won the first place for the Story Telling Contest's category and defeated the team from Ngampel, Setono Gedong, Bandar Lor, Dandangan and Bence. Furthermore, the adult group being the winner the most in the Telling Procedure Contest on the first, the second, and the first contender. The aspects being considered by the adjudicators in deciding the winner are fluency, pronunciation, expression and performance.

C. Instrument of the Research

The use of instruments in this research is depending on the data source and statement of the problem. There are three instruments in this study; questionnaire, interview and observation.

1. Questionnaire.

Questionnaire is technique to report data-collection by giving a set of question or written question to respondent.⁵⁴ The researcher uses questionnaire to get information about difficulties and feeling of research participants. Based on Bruke, researcher attempts to measure many different kind of characteristic using questionnaire.⁵⁵ There are two kind of questionnaires used, those are a close-ended questionnaires and open-ended questionnaire.

The researcher mixed both questionnaires, open and close-ended form. It is used to get the information in detail. The questionnaire is written in Indonesian to avoid misconception and misunderstanding. The questionnaire was adopted and modified from a study done by repository FKIP Universitas Jambi. The questionnaire contains of 32 items which are related to difficulties in speaking english such as inhibition, nothing to say, mother-tongue use, low or uneven participation, pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and fluency. Standardized 5-point likert scales ranging from “never” to “always” (1 to 5 points) were used for all the 32 items.

⁵⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan, Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2007), 199.

⁵⁵ Burke Johnson, *Educational Research : Quantitative, Qualitative, and Mixed Approaches* (America, 2004), 164.

2. Interview.

Interview is data collection method in which an interviewer asks questions of an interviewee and the interviewer collect the data from the interviewee who provides the data.⁵⁶ The interviewer can explain the purpose of the investigation, and can explain more just what information they want. This study uses the structured interview and it is conducted using audio recorder.

The researcher uses structured interview, for the participant and the teacher. The interview for participants asks about their difficulties and efforts in improving their speaking ability. Then ask the main difficulties on how they improve their speaking ability in the class or out side the class and also how they manage themselves in difficult condition. Then, the interview for the teacher are asked to analysisof the participants' difficulties and its solution they will give.

3. Observation

A classroom observation is the purposeful examination of teaching and learning events through the systematic processes of data collection and analysis.⁵⁷ Classroom observation was also defined as a process by which the observer sits in on one or more classroom sessions, records the instructor's teaching practices and student actions, and then meets with the instructor to discuss the observations. Therefore, it is a collaborative process. Both the

⁵⁶ Ibid., 164.

⁵⁷ Brindley, *Teaching English* (London: Routledge, 1994), 64.

teacher being observed and the observer having significant roles before, during, and after the observation process.

In the observation of this study, the researcher used online classroom, because the conditions are not possible face to face. Researchers look at the difficulties on vocabulary, media and methods in learning English, and the lack of motivation that makes it difficult for students to improve their speaking abilities and want to know teachers' efforts to solve the problem in speaking ability.

D. Data Collection Method

The next step is choosing the data collection methods that will be used. The most common data collection method used in qualitative research is questionnaire, interview, observation (participant and non participant), and documentation. The researcher may use one or more of these method in study:

1. Giving Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher chooses the close-ended and open-ended questionnaire. For the questionnaire, the researcher gave some questions to the participants, and then collect the result. The result of questionnaire used to support the data. The researcher used stratified sampling to select the participants for getting interviews that is 20% from the respondent. Then the researcher makes an interview to know more about the difficulties in improving speaking ability.

2. Giving Interview

Interview provides the researcher a means to gain a deeper understanding of how participant interpret a situation or phenomenon that can be gained through observation alone. The researcher ask participants what are their difficulties in speaking in certain zone or the other place and their efforts to improve their speaking ability. Then the researcher asks teacher concerning the problem faced by the participants in improving their speaking ability, and how to solve the problem.

3. Observation

Observation is a technique that involves systematically selecting, watching and recording behavior and characteristics of living beings, objects or phenomena. The researcher observe three component, such as place, actor (teacher and participants), and activity (learning process, etc). as a moderate participant, the researcher did some activities with the objects and observe them. The researcher draws the conclusion then.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis is conducted after the data collecting finished. The data which will has been collected from observation, questionnaire, interview, and documentation are processed and described after the research done. The data analyze used the theory of Miles, Huberman & Saldana concept. The figure is able to see below:⁵⁸

⁵⁸ Miles, Huberman, dan Saldana, *Qualitative Data Analysis, A Methods Sourcebook*, Edition 3. Terjemahan Tjetjep Rohindi Rohidi, UI-Press. (USA: Sage Publications, 2014), 34.

1. Reducing Data

In data reduction phase, the researcher focuses on the teaching and learning process which is conducted by the English teacher in the classroom, starting from pre-activity to post-activity. Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, looking the themes and patterns and discarding unnecessary.⁵⁹ The data is in the form of observation notes about the speaking difficulties encountered by the participants and teacher's and participant's efforts in solution the speaking difficulties by the participants of EMAS (*English Massive*) Program in Kediri.

2. Displaying Data

The data display phase is done in the form of a brief description by using narrative text, it can also be in the form of graphics, matrix, and chart.⁶⁰ In this case, the researcher displays the data on the speaking difficulties encountered by the participants and teacher's and participant's efforts in solution the speaking difficulties by the participants of EMAS (*English Massive*) Program in Kediri.

3. Drawing Conclusion

The last step according to Miles, Huberman & Saldana is conclusion. In this research, the character education implementation such as character education values and the way to implement has been written in the data

⁵⁹ Ibid., 35.

⁶⁰ Ibid., 35.

display.⁶¹ From the data display it is analyzed further to derive the conclusions.

4. Triangulation

Triangulation is a powerful technique that facilitates validation of data through cross verification of several research methods in the study of the same phenomenon. In this case, the researcher compared the data taken from interview with direct observation. A triangulation was done to verify the data or information that the researcher obtained from the respondents by looking at the source of data repeatedly to get the same conclusion.

The purpose of triangulation is to increase the credibility and validity of the findings. Further, Denzin stated that there are four techniques in triangulation. Those are: (1) source triangulation, (2) investigator triangulation, (3) methodological triangulation, (4) theoretical triangulation.⁶²

From those types of triangulation, the researcher uses methodological triangulation to get validity of data. Besides, the researcher collects the data by using interview guide which is supported by questionnaire and the researcher also uses documentation which can give evidence if the participants are people that is proper to be used as subject of research.

⁶¹ Ibid., 36.

⁶² Michael Quinn Patton, *Metode Evaluasi Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar), 9.