

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents about the research method that used in conducting the research. It covers research design, setting and subject of the study, research instruments, research procedures, data collection, data analysis, and data triangulation.

A. Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method in this research. Qualitative method is one kind of methods. According to Moleong (2001), a qualitative design is one kind of research and it does not use any numeration or calculation, because the data are generally in the form of sentences, words, phrases, and they are not the numbers. Qualitative method is more explaining on the analysis process rather than the result of the analysis. The method was applied by describing the data, analyzing them, and explained by words clearly to have a conclusion of the result in the research.

B. Setting and Subject of the Study

The subject of the study is the eleventh grade students of SMAN 3 Kediri in the academic year 2021/2022. There are 12 classes in the eleventh grade. They are 8 science classes (IPA) and 4 social classes (IPS). The setting of this research is carried out in SMAN 3 Kediri which is located on Jl. Mauni

No. 88 Pesantren, Kediri. It is located in Kediri regency besides the large street.

The researcher used purposive sampling in this study. According to Winarto (2013), purposive sampling technique is used because of certain considerations. The sample used or taken is not based on strata, random (random), or regions, but is based on a goal.

C. Research Instruments

Instruments are tools to get the data in order to make the researcher easier in analyzing the data. The researcher used some instruments to get a valid data in this study.

1. Field note

Field note means making a note in field. When the researcher was conducting research, the field note was really used to write quickly the important data that was found on that way. This is an easy way to have a data while making observations in the field.

2. Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher used questionnaire as one of research instruments to obtain the data about exploring the use of social media for students' learning speaking personally. From the questionnaire, the researcher can know one by one of the students about their ways, challenges, and others in using social media for learning speaking.

3. Interview guide

Interview guide is a way to get the data of the research in more detail. The researcher gave some questions to the students about their activity in using social media for learning speaking. This process helps the researcher to understand the direct answers, feelings, and expressions of the students so that it can add the information as the data of this research.

4. Documentation

Documentation is an instrument to get and to save the unwritten data of this research. The activity can be taking picture of the phenomenon, taking recorder of the subjects, and other activities that can support the data. This is also important because not all data can be noted in book. So the researcher also used this way as the data instrument.

D. Research Procedures

Research procedure is a procedure of getting the data in the research. The procedures is needed to find the valid data in the successful research. There are some procedures used by the researcher such as planning, interviewing, observing, and documenting.

1. Planning

Planning is the initial process in research activities. Planning is very important for the smooth running of a successful research and the achievement of the desired results. Planning activities are in the form of preparing all the things needed when doing a research and planning what

programs or activities will be carried out. In this research, the researcher prepared the research tools and materials needed, such as notebooks to write some notes, questionnaires, cameras, recorders, plans, etc. Planning well could minimize the failure because it was done with good and mature preparation.

2. Interviewing

Interviewing is a process of doing interviews to the data sources. In this research, the researcher did the survey by distributing the questionnaire to the eleventh grade students. Besides that, the researcher also did the interview as a source of data for this research. This is because students who carry out speaking learning activities both inside and outside the classroom. Even so, opinions and information from students also play an important role in knowing the development and activity of students in the learning speaking process in more detail.

3. Observing

Observing is a procedure that is carried out to see, find out, research, observe, and analyze a problem or phenomenon. Observation is carried out by the researcher to get clear and precise results because the researcher acted directly as a passive participants in a special environment that they want to study. In this observation, the researcher did observing to explore the use of social media for learning speaking in the twelfth grade.

4. Documenting

Documenting is the process of documentation of all research activities in the field. It means that from the beginning of the research until getting the research results, this process can be done by the researcher. Documentation in this research was done by taking picture and video using a camera, recording the voice note using audio recorder, and taking some notes using cellphone. This process is useful for saving memories or important data so that it is not easily lost and can be saved safely. When doing the research, the researcher did documenting inside of the class when the students filled the questionnaire and when they were observed by the researcher.

E. Data collection

Data collection is a process of gathering information from various sources. Some techniques to collect the data in this study that used by the researcher such as questionnaire, interview, and observation.

1. Questionnaire

In this research, the researcher used questionnaire as one of data collection to obtain the data about students' information for exploring the use of social media for learning speaking. Questionnaire is the important part of data collection because it gives the personal answers for each questions of many students so that the data will be clear and valid. Sometimes, it needs a long time to interview all students but it will not take a long time if using questionnaire in this research.

2. Interview

Interview is the way to have information in detail from students. Interview is an important way for the researcher to check accuracy of the impression he or she has gained through observation (Frankel and Wallen, 2003). In this research, the researcher conducted interviews with the eleventh grade students during their break in the class. Interviews were used to align the researcher's understanding and the real situation of the students' direct answers so that the research results will be clearer and more convincing. In this research, some students were asked several questions about their activities and opinions regarding the use of social media to learn speaking. The study used the note technique or record the results in writing to obtain the data.

3. Observation

Observation is one of the technique that is used to collect the data in this research. The researcher sometimes can find various phenomena by participating or following a particular activity or event. From the phenomena obtained, it will be concluded as the answer to a research. In this study, the researcher made observations by participating in the learning activities of eleventh grade students both inside and outside the classroom. The researcher observed the way and challenges during students' learning speaking using social media. In this observation, the researcher tried to understand the real state of this phenomenon during the learning speaking process. To get the data, the observation used some observation tools such

as recorder, camera, and notebook. It was useful to record and store the data results that are important for this research.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is ways in the process of analyzing data. The data that has been obtained carried out several procedures to obtain research results. There are three steps in data analysis, namely reducing data, organizing data, and drawing a conclusion.

1. Reducing the data

Reducing the data refers to selecting, simplifying, and focusing the data in field notes and transcription. This process was done by choosing which data is appropriate, related, or closest to the question or research objective from all the data obtained. The researcher wanted to get results from exploring the use of social media for learning speaking, along with the challenges to find what students need when they find challenges in using social media as a medium for learning speaking. If data was found that has nothing to do with these purposes, the researcher reduced or did not use the data to be processed as a result of this research. In doing the research, the researcher got some answers from the participants and reduced them to the some appropriated answers to be analyzed.

2. Organizing the data

Organizing the data is the second step of data analysis. This activity related to the selected data after passing through reducing data. After the process of reducing the data in this research, the researcher did the process of analyzing, classifying, and dividing the data into several parts according to several criteria for answering the research problems in exploring the use of social media for learning speaking. This process focused specifically on data that has been neatly arranged and look for conclusions from the general to the specific until the final conclusion of this research is found.

3. Drawing the conclusion

The third step is drawing conclusion. It is the last part of data analysis. The researcher took the conclusion after analyzing and organizing the data in the previous steps. The researcher collected the organized data and concluded it as a result of this research. In conclusion, the researcher gave the result of the analysis based on the problem statements by concluding the analyzed and organized data and the theory in the previous studies. It drew the result of this research in detail explanation.

G. Data Triangulation

According to Susan Stainback in Sugiono (2007), the purpose of data triangulation is not only to make sure about the truth of something or phenomenon, but the purpose is to increase the understanding of someone about something or phenomenon that is being investigated in the research.

Data triangulation is a procedure of really taking a look at the legitimacy of the data by using some different opinion from the actual data, for the purpose of checking or comparing the data. For this study, after the questionnaire was developed on the indicators that have been measured based on the research, then it was checked by an expert to judge the questionnaire. The advisor could make a choice: the questionnaire can be used in this research, make some improvements, or totally revise it.