

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents sub-topics of research methodology. It consists of research design, participants, data collection method, research instrument, data analysis, and triangulation.

A. Research Design

This research was conducted in qualitative analysis method since this research explore a problem and develop detail understanding of a central phenomenon and use words such as interviews of a small number of individuals so that the participants' views are well obtained. In addition, according to Sugiyono, it is a description of presumption reason from the connection between behavior and outcome in specific phenomena (Tika 2021). Meanwhile, the design of this study is Case Study. Case study is a deep analysis conducted to explore a program, event, activity, or process of one or more individuals (Cresswell: 2009).

Case study performs in-depth analysis within a real-life (Yin, 2009) to explore an issue using multiple sources of information, then reports a case description and case themes within a single case study. In short, the researcher explores the case with the set observation time, collect the data, and then analyze the data deeply (Wahyuningsih:2013). As it is a qualitative study the researcher will involve in the process and explore the students' behavior to know their perspective

on the limitation of the study. However, the researcher will not edit the process in the class and observe it naturally.

B. Participants

Kampung Inggris Pare is located in Kediri, East Java. The place provides abundance place to study English intensively. More than hundreds courses offer special packages as what the students need. Meanwhile, the researcher conducted the research at *Language Center (LC)* English course. Student can choose the program for the course, such as *Full Package and Intensive Intergrated Program*. In the program the students learn about *vocabulary, speaking, pronunciation, and Grammar*. They also facilitate the students with *full English Camp Area* which the students must speak English 24 hours from Monday to Saturday. It help students to practice their speaking.

The subject of this research is the fourth-month students of *English Master Program*. They learn in LC for 4 months. The subject consists of 13 students. Most of them are from 17 to 20 years old students. There are 9 female students and 4 male students. The students are from different cities in Indonesia such as Sulawesi, Jakarta, Lampung, Tulung Agung and more. They also come from different level of English skill which will be elaborate in the analysis section. These students come to Kampung Inggris without coercion from their parents. It is from their motivation and awareness that English is important. The female students stay in one camp as well as the male students. The fact of which they get more motivation, and supportive environment to keep learning English in camp.

C. Data Collection Method

The researcher will conduct a week of observation in the class. The researcher will sit as an observer without involving the teaching process. The researcher uses the theory of Asmussen and Creswell to collect the data. Thus are doing interviews and observations for collecting the data. Likewise, the data gathered will be more complete and *rich* (Wahyuningsih: 2013).

In the collecting data process, the first researcher interviews the students about their speaking difficulties and their solving strategies. In this research, the researcher uses structured interview to collect the data by interaction between the interviewer and the participants. As stated by Berg (2009), structured interview is an explicit qualitative data collection technique in which the researcher asks the participant a series of questions that embed to same lists. Moreover, the purpose of this type of interview is to seek the participants' stories to be compared in analysis. Finally, the researcher form two major questions: questions about the speaking difficulties and questions on their speaking strategies.

The researcher conducts some steps to do the interview. In the beginning, the researcher makes an interview guideline. Then, the researcher makes an appointment with the participants. During the interview, the researcher uses Indonesian to avoid bias and misunderstanding on either the meaning or the answer. The interview will be done at *Language Center*.

According to Cresswell (2014), observation is also used to collect data. It is a technique where the researcher takes field notes of the target behavior and activities in the research site. The researcher observes and takes notes to the action and characteristics of humans, objects, or events. In this research, the researcher observed the speaking class activity which focuses on the students' speaking difficulties and their strategies to overcome the difficulties. The researcher notes intend to be evidence that gives meaning and to understand the phenomenon. To support the observation of collecting data the researcher uses audiovisual and digital materials. It includes the form of photograph, art objects, videotapes, website main pages, e-mails, text messages, social media text, or any form of sound (2014: 262). Along with the interview and observation, the researcher gather the research data from audiovisual or recording. The video and recoding includes the real activities of students in the class.

D. Research Instrument

The characteristic of qualitative research is researcher as key instrument (Cresswell 257). It means the researcher is the main instrument to gather the information and interpret it. In other side, according to Nurhidayah, an instrument is a tool to conduct research. It is needed to support the researcher in collecting the data which is important considering the data accuracy. Qualitative research gathers the data through observation, interviews, and documentaries (2019:40).

In this research, the researcher develops instrument to collect data from the interview and observation. The researcher will develop the observation list and

make an interview guide. Thus, it will help the researcher to keep on the scope and research limitations. The other research instruments are video recording and audio recording. The second instrument will be helpful to find specific findings or students' natural behavior.

E. Data Analysis

1. Transcribing data

To analyze the data, the researcher does some steps. After the researcher collects data through interview, the researcher transcribe the data by listening to the answer on the interview recording tape. Also, the researcher watches the video observation to transcribe the activity in the class.

2. Ready the transcription

The researcher transcribe the data in form of tabulation as a way to give clear exposure of the recorded data.

3. Identifying students' speaking difficulties and speaking strategies

Next, the researcher sort the answer from the questionnaire about the difficulties and the strategies in speaking. Furthermore, the researcher will sort out unnecessary data source then focus on the important things that relates to the research question.

4. Displaying Data in tabulation

After categorizing the data, the researcher displays the data in table. The form of the table shows student's difficulties and student's strategies to overcome it.

5. Comparing and contrasting the data

In this part of analysis, the researcher look closely on the table to compare and contrast the students' speaking difficulties and strategies. The purpose is to know the same category that experienced by the student.

6. Categorizing

The researcher will display the categories from the students' speaking difficulties and strategies based on the theory explained in chapter II. Nevertheless, the new categories are possible to be displayed.

7. Theme construction

The researcher will draw the theme as linguistic and non-linguistic. Then, the researcher divide the high proficiency and low proficiency students.

In the end, the researcher presents the data which is divided into two groups: the students' difficulties in speaking and the students' strategies to overcome the difficulties.

The interview collected data will be analyzed manually using the key words of the research question. In other word, the researcher display the data by describing the difficulties and the strategies to solve the speaking problem. The researcher will display the answer from the interview then give the interpretation under the displayed data.

Then, the researcher analyze the audiovisual data by observing the video along with the audio to find the act or utterance that support the data from questionnaire and interview. It is important to analyze the audiovisual data to strengthen the validation of the research analysis as well.

8. Conclusion

After the researcher reduce and display the data, the researcher draws the conclusion from the result of the analysis. The conclusion of this research will be the short description of the students' English speaking difficulties and how the students' strategies to face the difficulties. It will be divide into to two categories. The first is the high proficiency students and the second is low proficiency students.

F. Triangulation

Triangulation helps the researcher to check the validation of the data. According to Creswell and Miller (2000: 274), validity is the determination of the accuracy in the research from the standpoint such as researcher, the participant, or the readers of an account. Based on Denzin (1970), this research uses the data sources, the investigation from the theory and methodology as the triangulation methods. As mentioned before, this research uses triangulation to verify the collected data. It

will check the verity of the information through some method and sources of data collection. The purpose of using different data sources in this research to support the validity of the research.