

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research design is a strategy regarding what information would be collected and how the research would be conducted. Therefore, this section is an important part of the study. The researchers conducted this study to find answers to the research questions. In conducting the research, the researcher study would use qualitative research.

Qualitative research is an approach that seeks to explore and understand the meaning of a social or humanitarian issue by individuals or groups. (Creswell, 2013) This study uses qualitative research with a qualitative descriptive type of research. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method because it aims to analyze students' reactions to Corrective comments from English department lecturers.

B. Research Setting

The researcher takes place in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin which is located at Jl. A. Yani, KM. 4,5, RW.05, Kelurahan Kebun Bunga, Kabupaten Banjarmasin Timur, Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan, 70235. The researcher chose to do the research in 7 student of class A 2021, because these subjects experienced a learning process in using English in speaking skills courses which could provide valuable information for this research.

C. Participants

The participants of this research are the student majoring English education in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The researcher only selected seven student from class A of 2021 who had already taken a speaking course.

D. Data

This is descriptive qualitative data includes the data about student responses to lecturers corrective feedback in speaking skills of the English department. In this research, the researcher used interview sheets to found data on student response.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Collecting data is something very important in scientific research. Data collection is a systematic and standardized procedure for obtaining the necessary data. In this research, the researcher would use interviews.

1. Interview

Stainback in Sugiyono (2018) states: “Interviews provide researcher with a means of gaining a deeper understanding of how participants interpret a situation or phenomenon than can be achieved alone through observation. At this stage, the interview aims to ask questions of the participants and collect certain data to answer the research questions.

This data collection technique is based on self-assessment or at least one's knowledge and beliefs. During the interviews, researcher would selected 7 Student from Class A 2021 majoring in English at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The researcher chose them to represent Class A in 2021, majoring in English at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The purpose of the

interview was to know the students' responses to lecturers corrective feedback in speaking skills of the English department.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of systematically studying and organizing interview transcripts, field notes, and other documents that researchers collect to enhance their own understanding and enable them present what they have discovered to others.

According to Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014 p. 12) data analysis techniques in qualitative research include three stages, which are data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verification.

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of aggregating, selecting, concentrating, simplifying, abstracting, and modifying data. In this step, after collecting data, the researcher would select the data and irrelevant data would be deleted. Therefore, to gain a better understanding, the researchers would categorize the data related to participants' responses to obtain data on students' responses to the lecturers corrective comments on skills. their speaking in the English department. Additionally, this would be done through an encryption process. Coding is the process of labeling and dividing units of meaning from descriptive or inferential information collected during the research process. This process would help researchers organize and classify data.

The coding process is:

A. The data would be read carefully by the researcher.

B. Data related to the research objectives would be identified and selected.

C. Each data would be coded.

2. Data Display

Data display is the second component in qualitative data analysis. After the researcher reduces the data, the researcher would organize the data to make it easier for researchers and readers to read it. Then, after displaying the data from each interview, the researcher would present in the form of narrative text the students' responses to the lecturer's corrective feedback on speaking skills in the English department.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Drawing conclusions is the final step in analyzing the data in this research. In this step the researcher would make conclusions based on the data found and would be displayed in the data display step. Researchers draw conclusions and verify from interviews with students from the class A of 2021.