

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METOD

A. Research Design

The research design in this study is descriptive qualitative research. Creswell (1994, p.171) stated that descriptive method is collecting the qualitative data, analyzing data, and writing result. Based on definition above, descriptive method is a method to collect and analyze data, and draw conclusion of analyzed data.

Bogdan & Taylor (1990, p.122) qualitative research is procedure research that produces descriptive data of written words or utterances from people and actions that can be observed holistically. Therefore, the research is done by using leather method to get the data scientifically or comprehensively and comprehensively according to the background and the data obtained there is no engineering element therein. Creswell (1995, p.24) according research that is guided by the qualitative paradigm is defined as: “An inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem based on building a complex, holistic picture, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting”.

In this case reinforced by Denzin & Lincoln (1998, p.78) qualitative research is more shown to achieve a detailed understanding of a particular organization or event, rather than describing the surface portion of a large sample of a population. This study also aims to explain the explicit meaning of

structure, order, and broad patterns that exist within a group of participants. Qualitative research is called ethno-methodology or field research. This study produces human background data on the background.

Qualitative research does not use behavior, or manipulate variables. This research is flexible so that it can be adjusted with the actual situation. Concepts, data collection tools, and data collection methods can be tailored to the development of the research. Meanwhile, these researches use a descriptive method. The objective is to describe the phenomenon from the data analysis in which the conclusion of the research be drawn.

In this research, the researcher describes on the strategy in teaching speaking by teacher for the eleventh grade student at GIBS. Then in conducting qualitative research are determining the object, determining the source of data, determining the method of data collection, and determining the technique of data analysis.

B. Research Setting

The location of this research is at Global Islamic Boarding School, Jalan Trans Kalimantan, kilometers 12, Alalak, Barito Kuala Regency, South Kalimantan. The writer chose this school as a location of this research because the teacher has different strategies. This research is conducted for two month, from 28 October 2019 – 28 December 2019. Furthermore, the writer observe in fifth time for four classes, they are: XI Social Boy, XI Science Girls 2, XI Science Boys 2, XI Social Girls 2.

C. Subject and Object

1. Subject of the study

The subject of this research is one teacher of the English course of Global Islamic Boarding School of eleventh grade.

2. Object of the study

The object of this research is teacher's strategies in teaching speaking skill at Global Islamic Boarding School.

D. Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data about teachers' strategy in teaching speaking for eleventh grade at GIBS, the researcher used observation.

To gather the information, the researcher conducted the observation involving the participant observation. It was when a researcher attempts to observe in some way in the group being researched and to share in the experiences being recorded and analyzed (Neville, 2007, p.23).

According to Neville (2007, p.24), the data collection as a particular observer can be in the form of:

a. Primary observation: where the searcher notes what actually happened or what was actually said at the time.

b. Secondary observation: interpretative statements by observers of what happened.

c. Experiential data: a record of the researcher's feeling/ values and how these changed, if applicable, over time.

According to Sudaryanto (1993, p.133), the method of collecting data in this research is “Metode Simak” meaning that the researcher pays good attention to the use of language (on the teaching and learning process among the speaker and the hearer). To conduct the method of collecting data, the researcher uses several techniques. First, the researcher uses the technique of “Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC)” which is defined as the technique where the writer involves neither directly nor indirectly in making the dialogue which will be used as the data (Sudaryanto, 1993, p.134). The researcher just becomes the observer of the conversation of the performed by teachers in the classes.

For the next technique the researcher also uses “Teknik Catat”, meaning that the writer involves directly and pays a good attention to the conversation in the process of searching and collecting accurate data, and the researcher notes and writes all the data which has relation to the topic. The next step, the writer makes transcription from the chosen teaching strategy in speaking class. The last step, the writer classifies and making description the obtained data based on the kinds of teaching strategy and the problem in teaching speaking.

E. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (1994, pp.10-11) explain there are three main point of qualitative data analysis. They are data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing and verification. The analysis data in this research was done in the following:

1. Data collection

The activity of data collection and the activity of data analysis is a cyclical and interactive process. Thus, during the data collection the researcher circulates among these four steps continually in order to grasp all of the information needed in the next steps of data analysis.

In the other words, it is the stage where the researcher tries to find out the “unripe” data that will be reduced, displayed, and concluded. In this research, the writer collects the data of the teachers’ Strategies in the classes.

2. Data reduction

According to Miles and Huberman (1994, p.10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstract, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions”. Based on description above, the data reduction process are varied from several ways, such as through selection, summary or paraphrase and being subsume in larger pattern.

3. Data display

The next point of data analysis is data display. After to collect and reduces the data, the researcher displays the amassed data in organized and compressed information that will lead to conclusion. The forms of qualitative data display to include types of matrices, graphs, charts, or networks. The next point of data analysis is data display. The function of these types of data displays is to perform accessible, compact, and organized information about the data. The researcher classified the data of the teachers’ strategies in speaking class.

4. Conclusion drawing and verification.

After the data displayed in the in a form of tables, then the researcher would able to interpret it and reaches conclusions and verification. Derived from the data displayed in tables, the next step conducted by the writer is describing and interpreting the data so that the conclusions and verifications of the use of strategy in speaking class by the teachers can be drawn.