

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the methodology of the research. It presents the research design, research setting, subject of the research, data, techniques of data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. That consists of written records of observed behavior that has been analyzed qualitatively. No numbers are generated on rating scales nor are there counts behavior. This research used two techniques; the first was observation, in this situation, the researcher tries to interpret the meaning from the views of participants. According to Creswell (2014), the key elements of collecting data in this way is to observe participants' behavior during their engagement in activities. The second was interview, in this technique the researcher talked to each participant directly. This can be done in the participant's Islamic boarding school. The third was documentation, in this technique can help the researcher to collect the data with video recording.

B. Research Setting

The location of the research is in An-Najah Islamic Boarding School for Girls. It is located on St. Cindai Alus, Rt. 07, Rw. 04, Banjarbaru, Banjar District, South Kalimantan province, ID 70612. An-Najah Islamic Boarding School for Girls is one of the boarding schools in Banjarbaru. The researcher went there to take the data collection in December until January. The researcher is interested in choosing

this Islamic boarding school because this program was a special program that is always implemented every week, which is not all Islamic boarding schools implement this English speech program. This program is also related to the topic that I raised for a research.

C. Participant/Subject

The participants of subjects of this research are the students of An-Najah Islamic boarding school for girls that have been explained above. The participants above are expected to give the real relevant information and data that related with the research topics.

In addition, this research is qualitative research and only short number of students would be chosen. According to Paulo (2000) proposed that ten participants could be proper since in qualitative design the qualitative design the quality of the sample is more effective than the number of the samples. The researcher decided take twelve students from An-Najah Islamic boarding school for girls Banjarbaru as the sample for this research. The twelve students were from junior high school. Every groups in English speech program consist ten students. The name of groups were group A, B, and C. Therefore, the researchers choose 2 out of 3 groups from junior high school and took twelve students as the participants. The researcher choose six students in each group.

D. Data

1. Data

The data of this research obtained from students English speech paper and how they delivered it. The result from the data that the researcher got through them

were how the researcher found the students' speaking competence in delivering English speech and how the students did the practices their speaking competences. To get the complete information, the students were asked several question interviewed was given by the researcher.

2. Source of Data

To complete the information of this study, there were twelve students that observed and interviewed twelve students of junior high school at An-Najah Islamic Boarding School Banjarbaru.

E. Technique of Data Collection

There are some techniques that are applied in this research, they are:

1. Observation

The researcher used observation as the first research technique, this technique is used to collect the data of information and situation. The observation would be allowed the researcher found the answer of research question to complete the data. The researcher observed to the location where the research was carried out. The purpose of this observation to know how the researcher found the students' speaking competence in delivering English speech and how the students did the practices their speaking competences

2. Interview

The researcher used interview as the second technique, this technique used to obtain the deeper information about the research topic with asked the several question related were about speaking competence and English speech. The data from this technique would be a description of each data that collected from the

observation. The researcher also interviewed twelve students of junior high school in An-Najah Islamic Boarding School for Girls for this research.

3. Documentation

The researcher used interview as the third technique, this technique used to collect the data with video recording. According to Creswell (2018), says that during the process of research, the researcher may also collect qualitative document, in the form of public documents or private documents. Here are advantages of taking the document based to Creswell's theory, that enable a researcher to obtain the language and words of participants, represent data to which participants have given attention, as real evident and it saves a researcher's time.

F. Data Analysis

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), defined about data analysis as consisting of three activities, they are data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion that will be explained as below:

1. Data Reduction

The first activity is data reduction. The process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions are called as data reduction. The researcher would be chosen the data that have been obtained through the observation and interview that the researcher conducted. Then, the researcher summaries the information that related with the research topic and construct it.

2. Data Display

The second activity is data display, designing qualitative data and deciding which data should be chosen for this research. This part also has clear data implication. The researcher will organize the result of data reduction, construct it in the suitable form and theory related with this topic and the result of observation and interview that conducted by the researcher.

3. Drawing Conclusion / Verification

The last activity is drawing conclusion or verification. Here, the researcher will make conclusion which be based on the research problem. According to Miles and Huberman (1994), conclusion are also verified as the analyst process. Verification may be as brief as a fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing with a short excursion act to field notes. The data that have been collected by researcher will be classified to answer the research questions and answer the research theories.