

### **CHAPTER III**

#### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the researcher explains about research design, research setting, participants, data, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

##### **A. Research Design**

In this research the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method which provided an accurate description of the phenomena in the form of words. This research focused on strategies and applications, how do the teacher use the strategies on the applications, and the most efficient strategy and application based on teachers' view during teaching speaking while online learning at Citra Madinatul Ilmi Junior High School Banjarbaru. Qualitative research is specific relevance to the study of social relations, due to the fact of the pluralization of life worlds (Uwe, 2009). Sugiyono (2015) state that qualitative research is the research method which based on the post-positivism philosophy, used to research on the natural object condition.

##### **B. Research Setting**

The research took place at Citra Madinatul Ilmi Junior High School. The school is located at Jl. A. Yani, km 17,5 Kota Citra Graha Banjarbaru, Kalimantan Selatan. This place was chosen because it's a favorite school and has good quality, also there were many students have good speaking skill. Another reason the researcher took this place because this school has obligatory speaking subject out of general English major, which is not in other school. So, there was obligatory

Speaking subject which is required all students learn speaking beside general English subject. In other words, this setting was suitable with the goal of this research. The observation started from January 24<sup>th</sup> 2022 – March 25<sup>th</sup> 2022 and the interview did at March 11<sup>th</sup> 2022.

### **C. Participant**

The participant of this study was 2 (two) English teachers which teach speaking at Citra Madinatul Ilmi Junior High School Banjarbaru. Each teacher had different strategy and application in teaching speaking during online learning.

### **D. Data**

The data included in this study were observation, documentation, and interview to obtained the data. Researcher obtained the data through interviewed with teachers and observed the class to obtained more accurate data about speaking strategies used by Islamic junior high school during online learning, how did the teacher use the application, and the most efficient strategy and application based on teachers' view.

### **E. Technique of Data Collection**

The technique of collecting data applied in the research are as follows:

#### **1. Observation**

According to Sugiyono (2015) observation is an activity of loading research on an object. When viewed in the implementation process of data collection, observations were divided into participants and non-participants. The type of observation used in this study is non-participant observation.

In conducting observations, the researcher selected the things that were observed and recorded things related to the research. The data to be observed is in the form of teaching and learning activities during speaking lesson from the beginning teachers prepared to teach until teachers closed the lesson, the researcher observed all speaking teaching-learning activity carried out by the teacher by joined the meeting room to observed the strategy teacher used and how teacher used the strategies through the application during teaching speaking online. The result of the observation would be analyzed in form of narrative.

## 2. Interview

Esterberg in Sugiyono (2015) define the interview is “a meeting of two people to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about a particular topic.” In other, Stainback in Sugiyono (2015) states that “interviewing provides the researcher a means to gain deeper understanding of how the participant interprets a situation or phenomenon than can be gained through observation alone.”

The researcher interviewed teachers who teach speaking skills to gain more information which related in the research. The researcher asked the teachers about strategies and how to use the strategies through the applications that used in teaching speaking and the activity of teaching speaking during online learning. Moreover, the researcher used audio tape to recording the interview.

## **F. Data Analysis**

In this research, the researcher uses the following technique to analyze the data. Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2015) state that activities in analyzing the

data qualitative are doing as interactive and continuing to do. The activities in analyzing data are data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

### 1. Data Reduction

According to Miles and Hubberman (1994) data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription. The purpose of data reduction is to simplify the data obtained during data collection in the field.

The researcher first reduced the data that collected from observation. In order to know what the strategies and applications, how did the use of strategies through applications to teach speaking during online learning, the researcher have to analysis the data while observation the participants. The researcher also reduces the data collected from interview for the third research question in this research to find out the most efficient strategy and application to teach speaking during online learning based on teachers' view.

### 2. Data Display

After reducing the data, the next step is displaying the data. According to Miles and Hubberman (1994) data presentation is a collection of organized information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions. This step was done by presenting a set of information that is structured and possibility of drawing conclusion, because the data obtained during the process of qualitative research usually in form of narrative, thus requiring simplification without reducing its contents.

In this research, the researcher displays the data reduced from observation and interview. The researcher displayed in form of narrative in order to made the researcher easier to analyzed the data that have been collected and reduced.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

Conclusion or verification is the final stage in the data analysis process. In qualitative research the conclusion characteristic is temporary. It can change if the researcher does not find strong evidence to support the next collecting data. Therefore, “Final” conclusion may not appear until the data collection is over (Miles and Hubberman, 1994) However, if the conclusion in the previous data can be evidenced by validity and consistency when the researcher is going back to the field, so the conclusion is credible.

After done the process of data display, the researcher would do conclusion drawing from each finding from the observation and interview that have been collected. Finally, the result of data reduction, data display and the process of conclusion were explained in form of words through a descriptive qualitative.