

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This study use qualitative approach. Qualitative research is approach that suit to address a research problem in which researchers do not know the variables and need to explore Creswell (2012). Qualitative research is research methodology that suit with this research because of the researcher want to create the data in form of qualitative.

The reasons of the researcher choose qualitative approach because in this study the researcher wants to describe and write about LiDS Educia members' perception and their feeling about their speaking confidence after learns AREL technique in debate. This approach can help the researcher to deliver the objective of study with good way.

This is considered to be in line with the direction of research that the researcher wants to do. In this research the researcher wants to do a study in form of descriptive. With this methodology the researcher will produce the data into paragraphs.

The topic of this research presented about overview of the LiDS Educia members' perception of using AREL technique to grow

confidence in speaking. In this research the data was analyzed by the instrument of qualitative method.

B. Research Setting

The research setting of this study is LiDS Educia. LiDS Educia is a debate club at the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. This organization was born in 2014 and be the one and only debate club in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

LiDS Educia has 3 levels of membership there are prospective member, member and executive. In this case all of them are learn about debate together by the schedule and trainer that was designed by the executive. They did debate practice minima two times in a week and did evaluation every month.

The researcher chooses LiDS Educia as the research setting because on their debate practice, they use AREL as technique of deliver their speech. The use of this technique was applied to two languages that are English and Arabic. However, the researcher focuses to analyze member who are from English department and choose English as language for practice.

C. Participants

The participant of this research were members of LiDS Educia. The researcher choose LiDS Educia because it was one and only debate club in tarbiyah and teacher training faculty at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. LiDS Educia applied AREL to teach their members created an argument in debate.

On LiDS Educia AREL teach by tutor or senior member of the club. In process of learning members usually divided into several group. In small group they learned the theory about crating argument by using AREL and did debate practice.

On 2022 LiDS Educia have 43 members and 15 members were studied in English department. In this study the researcher want analysis members of LiDS Educia who studied in English department and learned AREL at least 1 semester. With the characteristics the researcher get 11 participants.

D. Data

The data of this research would be from primary data by doing questionnaire and interview in the form of narrative. The source of data got by asked the participant to fill the questionnaire to get their perception about the use of AREL to grow their speaking confidence. Next the data got by did interview to discuss is there any grow of

confidence that feel by members of LiDS Educia before and after learn AREL technique.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In this study the researcher use two instruments there are interview and questionnaire as technique of data collection. The instruments choose because can help the researcher to answer the research question and give the data optimally in this study.

1. Questionnaire

To analyze the data from questionnaire instrument the researcher follow guide from Sugiyono (2012) to get the percentage of the questionnaire.

The questionnaire followed guide from the previous study who did by Wahyuniet al (2020) the questionnaire has five answer choices they are strongly agree, agree, neutral disagree and strongly disagree.

2. Interview

To analyze the data from interview instrument the researcher follow guide from Creswell (2014) that is in qualitative interview the researcher do the interview by face to face interview with the participant, telephone interview or group interview. These interview involve unstructured and generally open-ended questions that few in number and intended to elicit views and thinking from the subjects.

This study use “Long Interview” by McCracken(1988). “Long Interview” is kind of interview that allow research participant to reflect upon the domain of discourse in a relatively unbiased and free flowing manner. Tan and Hunter(2003) on their study state that any 4 steps to do this kind of interview there are:

- a. Gaining an awareness of the relevant literature.
- b. Understand the interview question posed well.
- c. Conduct the interview during which research participants have an opportunity to tell their story
- d. Conducting the analyses of interview data to identify emerging themes.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

Data analysis in qualitative method is aim to analyze data in form of words or paragraph. Creswell (2012) state that data analysis in qualitative research could be process hand-in hand with other parts of developing the qualitative study, namely, the data collection and write up of finding.

In this research the researcher analyze the data follow three concurrent by Miles et al(2014) Including data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion and verification.

1. Data reduction

Goal of data reduction is to simplify the obtained during data collection. Data reduction refer to the process of selecting,

simplify, focusing, transforming and abstracting the data in form of written up field notes or transcription.

On this research the researcher collects the data of perceptions and opinion of LiDS Educia members about the use of AREL technique to grow speaking confidence. To collect the data, the researcher used questionnaire and interview in this part irrelevant data which were not related to research questions were discharged. After that, the researcher is doing collecting and reducing the data the researcher display the data in form of descriptive.

2. Data Display

The second step of data analysis procedure of this research is data display. According to Miles et al(2014) data display should be a normal part of reporting finding and conclusion. Data display compressed assembly of information that allows to conclusion drawing and action.

On this research data display was done by presenting a set of information that is structured and possibility of drawing the conclusion, because the data obtained during the process of qualitative research usually in form of narrative furthermore, need requiring simplification without reducing it's contents to display the data.

3. Conclusion drawing or Verification

In qualitative research the characteristic of conclusion is temporary. According to Miles and Huberman (2014) conclusion drawing and verification are only half of Gemini configuration. “Final” conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes, the coding, storage, and retrieval hods and the sophistication of the researcher, but the conclusion often have been prefigured from the beginning, even when the researcher claims have been proceeding “inductively”.

In this research the conclusion could be made by conclude the data from the instrument of study. Data analysis is the process of arranging data sequences, organize the data in pattern, categories and basic units of description.