

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research applied descriptive qualitative research to find out and obtain facts about the use of module in teaching speaking skills at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut. Descriptive research is defined as a research method that reveals various details or elements that were not visible in an object of learning research so that, the data collected were clear, detailed, and accordance with the natural situation.

Aspers (2019) stated an interactive process in which improved understanding to the scientific community is achieved by making new significant distinctions resulting from getting closer to the phenomenon studied. This formulation is developed as a tool to help improve research designs while stressing that a qualitative dimension is present in quantitative work as well. So, qualitative research is a process of scientific research that is intended to understand human problems in a social context by creating a comprehensive and complex picture presented, reporting detailed views of sources of information, and carried out in natural settings without any intervention from researcher.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that descriptive qualitative research is a research method that describes the subject and its object in the form of a comprehensive and complex narrative without the use of numerical and statistical data in data analysis. Through this method,

researcher can obtain important information to answer the problems in this research about how the teacher use module to in teaching speaking skill at XII MIA 1 Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut.

B. Research Setting

This research took place in one of senior high schools in the city of Pelaihari, it is Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut. It was located at Jl. General Ahmad Yani Km.06 RT.05, Ambungan, Pelaihari District, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan 70815. Researcher conducted research on class XII MIA 1 students.

The reasons researcher took Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut school as the research location because it was one of the leading highschoools in Tanah Laut district, many achievements have been achieved by school and students in various competitions at local, regional, and national levels, have complete learning support facilities and infrastructure. When the researcher observed the relationship between this study and the research location from the English teacher at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut that the main material taught in class XII did use module, so other data that would be obtained would be very relevant to this research. The research entitled "The Use of Module in Teaching Speaking Skills at MAN Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut" has never been carried out as a deeper effort to find out how to teach speaking skills in superior schools using modules made by the teacher herself.

C. Participants

The participants of this research is English teacher of class XII MIA 1 in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut who becomes the main target in this research. There was one teacher as the participant in this research. The sampling technique that was carried out by the researcher was purposive sampling, which is a sampling technique sampling by using certain considerations in accordance with the criteria determined by the researcher (Sugiyono, 2018).

In determining the subject, participant criteria that must be met are teachers who teach English in class XII and teach with English module class XII. The English teacher who teach in class XII very easy to work with also has experience teaching in grades X and XI at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut so that he can explain the differences between students when learning takes place and how students behave in class.

Researcher choose the teacher class XII as subjects because they had learning experiences using modules when they were in class X and at class XI also used modules, so that the informants have accurate criteria and knowledge for information to be explored by researcher regarding student's speaking skill. Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut has a regulation that every teacher who teaches must make a module for his students, so that in each subject students use a module made by the teacher himself, plus this is a superior school, its students were also selected students from the results of a strict selection, the hope of student researcher

is that they can give a clear information according to how far their understanding during learning of the designed module made by their own teacher is.

D. Data

The data used in this study were primary data and secondary data. According to Lofland (as cited in Moleong, 2013, p. 157) suggested that the main data sources in qualitative research were words, and actions, the rest were additions such as documents and others. Sources of data took from documents, interviews, field notes and results from observations. According to Sugiyono (2015) says data were divided into two types, they were primary and secondary data. In short, primary data is a direct source of data from the first source that provides information to data collectors. Secondary data is data that does not directly provide information to data collectors, such as through other people or documents.

1. Primary Data

In conducting this research primary data were the results of interviews between researcher and teacher and observation. The primary data was collected from interview about the way of teaching by the teacher in using module as the main material in speaking aspect, module design analysis by researcher based on theory to determine the quality of the modules taught.

2. Secondary Data

In conducting this research the secondary data were a module that made by the teacher. The module used in this study is only in chapter 6 with the main material about Procedural Text.

Based on the explanation above, it means that naturally descriptive studies appeared, here the researcher has no control over what was happen and can only measure according to what he gets. Therefore, researcher used three kinds of instruments, namely observation, interviews, and documentation.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Observations

Observation is an activity as well as a method for collecting data by observing directly to the research site, then the phenomena that occur were understood again based on previous knowledge. Widoyoko (2014) states observation is a systematic observation and recording of the elements that appear in a phenomenon on the object of research.

Observations in this study were carried out by observing the class directly, there must be a teacher and students in XII grade when English learning activities begin. Researcher observe in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut because this school is known has good students and teacher but as the explanation from teacher the speaking

skill of students still not good enough. Observation did twice when activity of teaching speaking skill with module in class.

2. Interviews

In a recent study, Ministry of Education and Culture (2020) states interview is a conversation between two or more people and takes place between the source and the interviewer. The researcher used several questions to start the interview as a discussion material and asked additional questions based on the responses from the interviewees. Researcher used data collected from interviews with English teacher as the main information about the use of module in teaching speaking skills at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut.

There were several ways that can be done to seek information through interviews, either through direct or indirect communication. Direct interview means that the researcher and resource person talk directly face to face, while indirect interview, the researcher asked a list of questions to the interviewee to be answered in oral form. In this study, researcher used direct interviews with teacher and students. Researcher asked the questions to teacher related to how the teacher taught and how students responded during learning especially in speaking skill and ask the students about the students' interests, motivation, and background to find out whether there are obstacles faced by teacher in using module in teaching speaking skill at XII MIA 1 students of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut.

In this study, the researcher conducted an unstructured interview technique in the form of a semi-closed interview as one of the data collection techniques. This is based on the research method used by the researcher, which is very dependent on the understanding of the researcher and the information data obtained from observations and interviews.

3. Documentations

Sugiyono (2015) states documentation is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written numbers and pictures in the form of reports and information that can support research. This documentation is great for obtaining clear and authentic data based on what is happening in the field.

In this study, researcher used the module made by the teacher for teaching English in XII grade Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut for completing information that researcher need for supporting this research.

F. Data Analysis

In a recent study by Sugiyono (2015) found the following that data analysis technique is the process of searching for data, systematically compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, breaking down into units, synthesizing, compiling into a pattern of choosing which one to choose what was important and be studied, and make conclusions so that they were easily

understood by themselves and others. In their findings (Miles & Huberman, 1994) data analysis in qualitative research is divided into three activities including data reduction, data display, drawing and verifying conclusions. So in this study there were three activities that can be done, including:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction can be defined as the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and converting raw data from field notes. Data reduction can be done by making summaries and writing memos. In short, it is a form of analysis that categorizes data so that conclusions can be drawn. In data reduction, all data that has been collected in the place where the teaching and learning process takes place was reduced. Researcher selected data that were important and related to research problems about the use of module in teaching speaking skills without changing the meaning of the data.

2. Data Display

Data display is the data that has been reduced, the next step is to display the data that easy to understand and comprehend. In this research, the researcher presents the data in the form of narrative text in detail obtained from the results of data collection procedures about how teacher teach, kind of student's assignment, student's score, how is the module design, and how students' speaking skills ability.

3. Drawing & Verifying Conclusions

Drawing activities and verifying conclusions were designed for researcher to find meaning in the collected data by identifying patterns of relationships, similarities, or differences with the topic. At this stage the researcher draws conclusions from the data collected in the form of good statements and has clear data. After receiving the conclusion, its credibility is analyzed and verified. Finally, at this stage, conclusions can be drawn about the use of module in teaching speaking skills at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Insan Cendekia Tanah Laut.