

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This conducted research employs a descriptive qualitative approach in order to seek and examine the utilization of story completion technique on teaching speaking at Language Development Unit Class. Kumar (2019) stated that a descriptive study aims to provide a systematic description of a topic, scenario, phenomenon, service, or program. Descriptive qualitative research also offers information on, for example, description of the living conditions of a certain community or to characterize the attitudes towards a particular problem. This kind of approach is appropriate for this proposed research because it allows the researcher to investigate the subject matter in light of actual events.

B. Research Setting

The research takes place in one of the LDU (Language Development Unit) classes, Group 31. It is located at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The researcher chooses this setting because Group 31 is classified as the top class of LDU which consists of the top 18 students according to their placement test score. Another related reason is that the class has been already utilizing story completion technique for their speaking activity. Thus, the setting presents an

exact perspective of utilizing story completion technique on teaching English Speaking for college students.

C. Participant

The participant of this research is an English tutor of LDU (Language Development Unit) Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin at group 31 (thirty-one) who has been teaching English in LDU class for 12 years.

D. Data

1. Data of The Research

The data in this study is obtained through three instruments such as observation, interview, and documentation that is pin-pointed on the utilization of story completion techniques on teaching English speaking as well as the encountered challenges. Furthermore, the data was transcribed by the researcher in order to present reliable information.

2. Source of Data

The source of the data is from the conducted observation, interview, as well as the documentation to the subject. The researcher obtained the data through observing the tutor while utilizing story completion techniques in his speaking class and conducting semi-structured interviews with the tutor to explore the challenges he dealt with on the utilization of story completion techniques. The researcher also took documentation to strengthen the study.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Through observation, semi-structured interview, and documentation, the data is gathered. The following is the data collection process:

1. Observation

The use of observation in place of, or in addition to, interviews, documentary data, or questionnaire data has been noted by Hammersley (2007). Although experiments rely on the experimenter's observations, it is often thought to occur in natural rather than experimental situations. Thus, in order to get a clear understanding of how to utilize story completion techniques for teaching speaking, this study also used observation for triangulation. Observations were made to determine the reality of the utilization of story completion techniques on teaching speaking English at LDU class. This observation helps the researcher to provide the answer for research question number one.

Additionally, in order to illustrate the utilization of story completion technique on teaching speaking, the researcher observed the process of teaching and learning English in group 31 (thirty-one) Language Development Unit of Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. This study employs non-participant observation, in which the researcher is not actively participating in the scenario being watched. The researcher was only observing the tutor while he utilized the technique in his classroom activity.

2. Semi-structured Interview

The researcher used semi-structured interviews as an instrument for this research in order to gather specific information. As said by (Kabir, 2016), this interview gives the interviewer the right to explore conversational subject trajectories that may diverge from the guide when the interviewer deems it necessary. In this research, the researcher asked the tutor for an interview on this research's topic. The researcher voice records the interviews in order to avoid any omissions of specific information. This answers the research questions number one and two by interviewing the tutor.

3. Documentation

Documentation yields some important notes about the issue encountered, resulting in an accurate and reliable data set (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). As a result, it is somewhat advantageous because the researcher can go back and review the documentation's findings, ensuring that no specific information is missed. Hence, voice, video, and photographic recordings will all be used in this research.

F. Data Analysis

Descriptive technique is applied in this research in order to describe the real condition of the phenomenon without any addition. There are three phases of qualitative data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion in order to accurately depict the phenomenon's true state without any additions.

According to Miles and Huberman's model, the following are three main stages of qualitative data analysis; data reduction, data display, and conclusion. (Huberman et al., 2018).

1. Data Reduction

It is a mechanism of choosing, classifying, reducing, and transforming unprocessed research material collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. This procedure seeks to eliminate a little amount of extraneous data and arrange it into field notes. As a result, the researcher is able to extract the essential cores of the raw data.

2. Data Display

It is a process of gathering crucial data that might result in a conclusion. Data can be presented as a flow card, a correlation of each variable, or as a brief summary. The researcher is able to plan the next step and conduct analysis based on what has been arranged and learned by organizing and reducing the data.

3. Drawing Conclusion and Verification Conclusion

Once the researcher has completed the procedure on data reduction and data display, this is the final stage to draw and verify conclusions. The conclusion of a study is a description based on data observation, interviews, and documentation. It is developed to offer responses to the investigated study questions. The researcher makes

efforts to establish the link between what was done, what was studied, how it was studied, and why it was studied, and how the study came to its conclusion.