

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This study is a descriptive research that takes a qualitative approach. Research methods based on the post-positivist philosophy used to assess the state of natural things (as opposed to experiments), where the researcher is the instrument, are known as qualitative descriptive methods (Sugiyono, 2016). The primary technique of collecting data is tribulation, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research are more is the meaning of generalization. The goal of descriptive research is to investigate as many people, groups, or events as possible in order to describe, explain, and answer the problem in more detail. Humans are used as a research instrument in qualitative research, and the written results take the shape of statements or phrases that accurately reflect the scenario at hand.

B. Research Setting

This research was hold at MA Ni'matul Aziz. It was located in Jalan Anjir Soebarjo, Desa Jelapat I RW.000 RT.008 Kec. Tamban Kab. Barito Kuala. The researcher collected data on January 24 – 27, 2023.

C. Participant

The object of research is the target scientific research to collect data for specified goals and uses about a thing (a particular variable) that is objective, valid, and trustworthy. (Sugiyono, 2016, p. 19). The participant of this research

were an English teacher and 16 students of the eleventh grade of MA Ni'matul Aziz in academic year 2022/2023.

D. Data

The research data in this study is an analysis of the implementation of shadowing technique in teaching speaking in MA Ni'matul Aziz and student' perception about that. Furthermore, the data is collected from observation, and interviews.

E. Technique of Data Collection

In order to collect data, the researcher employed the shadowing technique for teaching speaking, which involved both observation and interview.

1. Observation

The act of observation involved viewing or hearing about professional activity either in real time or via a recorded sequence. The direct observation of the thing under study served as the basis for data gathering through observation. The researcher watched how pupils were learning during the data collection procedure and recorded that information. This data includes the student's name who participated in the learning process actively. Data was created to monitor student growth and serve as a guide for teachers as they looked for children who had not previously participated.

2. Interview

The interview is a meeting between two individuals when information and ideas are exchanged through question and answer sessions, which facilitates the construction of meaning around a certain issue. Here, questions were asked of a number of students as part of the interviewing process. This interview was conducted to obtain data or information directly in-depth about their perception of the implementation of the shadowing technique in teaching speaking ability in (Sugiyono, 2016, p. 231).

F. Data Analysis

According to (Sugiyono, 2016, p. 246) suggests data analysis techniques are a qualitative data analysis activity that is interactively carried out and continues indefinitely until finished, saturating the data. Activities in data analysis are: Data Reduction (Data Editor). Data Display, Conclusion Drawing / Verification.

1. Data Reduction (Data Editor)

According to (Sugiyono, 2016, p. 247) the data collected from the field there are rather numerous, thus, they must be meticulously and in-depthly documented. Data reduction means summarizing, selecting the main things, focus on the important things, then look for themes and patterns. As a result, the reduced data will give a better picture and make it simpler for researcher to gather additional data and conduct searches as needed. First, the researcher collected data about the implementation of

shadowing technique in teaching speaking through observation and interviews. The researcher transcribes the data in a written document. The data taken is relevant data according to the research questions in chapter I. Then, the data is presented in a descriptive form after being collected and reduced.

2. Data Display

Once the data has been reduced, the following step is to present it. The process of reducing and displaying data is determined by the research questions. The formulation of the research questions are 1) How does the teacher implements shadowing technique in teaching speaking? 2) How are students' perceptions about the implementation of shadowing technique? This step is done by presents structured information for conclusion-making, because qualitative research data typically consists of narratives, thus requiring simplifying without reducing content. After displaying the data, the conclusion is draw. If necessary, tables, graphs, pie chart, pictograms, and other visual representations of data can be used to communicate qualitative research data. It will be simpler to grasp the data if it is sorted and placed in a relational pattern through the showing of the data.

3. Conclusion Drawing / Verification

Conclusions drawing or verification is stage three in a qualitative data analysis. The preliminary findings are still tentative and subject to

revision if sufficient evidence is not discovered to support them at the time of the next round of data collecting.

Thus, the conclusion in qualitative research might be able to address the formulation of the problem identified at the start, but it might also be unable to do so because, as was already mentioned, the problem and problem formulation in qualitative research are still transient and will emerge once the researcher is on the field. Conclusions in research qualitative research is a new finding that has never existed before (Sugiyono, 2016, p. 253). As a result, it can be said that the conclusion is analyzed continuously and verified the validity to get the perfect conclusion about the implementation of shadowing technique in teaching speaking.