

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design is presented in advance and then followed by specification of the research variables, approach, subject, setting, Source data, data collection, instruments and data analysis. Finally, the data analysis is further discussed. This chapter is presented about the data that have collected and analyzed.

A. Research Design

Descriptive qualitative approach is preferable to be used in this study as it is a design that can explain in deep understanding and provide a widerange of information regarding the process of such particular issue. According to Bogdan and Taylor, qualitative method is “a research procedure that obtains descriptive data in written or spoken form from the people and their behavior which is being observed.” As they state, this approach is purposed to seek the understanding of a phenomenon byfocusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric of analysis data. In line with this statement, Fraenkel & Wallen maintain that qualitative researchers usually try to understand how things occur by going to the natural setting without implementing any intervention. (Creswell J. 2016) It uses the natural setting of an event, behavior or process as a direct source of data. Creswellalso suggests this design allows a direct interaction between

researchers and participants at the time of the research.

B. Research Setting

The research is conducted in SMPN 7 Kotabaru. This research take place at SMPN 7 Kotabaru which located in Batu Silira Perumnas Hilir, Kec. Pulau Laut Sigam, Kotabaru Regency, South Kalimantan. The school is also close to SDN 2 Hilir Muara, Daarus Salam Islamic Boarding School, and Hilir Indah Kindergarten. The school is also about 4 km from the city center.

C. Participants

Participants in this study including one teacher and fifteen students that join the Extracurricular English Learning club because they met the general criteria and requirements.

D. Data

1. Data of the Research

Researchers need all the data about the learning process using Telegram in learning to speak in addition, researcher also need all the data about the teacher reasons of learning using telegram, procedure of learning speaking skill using Telegram, and the benefits that teacher and students get from using Telegram application that are carried out in the classroom researcher obtained data from observation and interview methods.

Primary Data

Primary data is the data that directly obtained from sources or via experiences. In this case, primary data is gathered through interview and observation. Original data is information that has been gathered directly from original sources, such as through observation and interviews. Primary data is typically more thorough because it is tailored to the needs of the researcher. The researcher conducted interviews and performed observations with the aid of interview and observations with the aid of interview and observational guidelines.

Secondary Data

The secondary data sources were gathered from research data in order to supplement the primary data. Researcher get information about a subject indirectly. To gather the secondary data, researcher consult books. Based on information from library research, book sources were found.

2. Source of the Data

The data source is an English Teacher who teaches at SMPN 7

KOTABARU, Batu Silira Hilir Perumnas, Kec. Pulau Laut Sigam, Kotabaru Regency, South Kalimantan. The researcher also research using several books and journals related to this research that support it.

E. Technique of Data Collection

To collect data, researcher used three instruments that the instruments used in this study were observation, interviews, and documentation.

A. Interview

According to (Creswell 2012), stated that interview is a period when researchers ask one or more participants, asking questions and record their answers. The Researcher interviewed an English teacher and 15 students who joined Extracurricular English Club at SMPN 7 Kotabaru get data to know what the teacher's reasons and the benefits that teacher and students get from the use of Channel feature in Telegram application.

B. Observation

In qualitative research, observation is directly involved in the subject of study. The researcher also learns how the teacher uses telegram to improve speaking skill. In the back of the classroom, the researcher observes how the teacher uses the telegram to improve speaking skill of students. The researcher observes the actions in the telegram channel using

an observation guideline.

a. Documentation

Documents are sources of data used to complete the research, either in the form written sources, pictures or photos, and all of which provide information for the research process. These are data collected such as below;

a) Lesson Plan

Lesson plans are needed as data so that researcher can find out what will be done when the teaching and learning process is carried out, such as how the steps of giving material, giving practice to students, and so on.

b) Learning Material

Researcher finds out what topics and material will be discussed during the ongoing teaching and learning process.

c) Students Data Profile

With those data, the researcher finds out the total number of students in the school that be researched and the number of students who take part in the English club.

d) English Teacher Data Profile

Researcher finds out more about the position he held besides being an English teacher and what achievements were made with students.

e) School Data Profile

This data helps researchers to determine the geographic location and environmental conditions around the school.

f) Photos of Activities

As proof of documents that can show how the teaching and learning process takes place.

F. Data Analysis

Analyze is the process of solving, organizing, and finding the data. In qualitative research, data analysis technique is the process of organize a result of interview and observation that will be explained in one of opinion, thought or theory. The researcher uses three part of data analysis According to (Matthew B. & A. Michael, 1994) first using data reduction, Second, data display, so after focusing and reducing the data,the researcher try to organize and take a point of data. Third is conclusion drawing or verification, in this analysis researcher conclude by drawing, verified the data and information. It is explained as below:

a. Data Reduction

Researchers use data reduction, a data sorting technique, to identify the most important data findings, which become the main focus and purpose of study findings. According to (Sugiyono, 2018), data reduction is a critical thinking process that also requires high intelligence and breadth of knowledge. It involves summarizing, choosing principles, focusing on significant items that are relevant to the research issue, looking for themes and patterns, and finally providing a clearer picture to facilitate additional data collection.

b. Data Display

According to (Knalf et. al, 2005), Data analysis presented as a research data presentation in which the researcher combined data from numerous primary research sources into a display defined data display. Data display is a way to present data in graphs, tables, or pictograms that can be specific to study findings.

The results of the researcher's data reduction and sorting from observations and interviews were presented in matrices, graphs, and charts connected to research findings to further enhance the depiction of trends across all study data sources.

Along with the results of the reduction process, the researcher also uses written data and tables to present interview data that has already undergone some form of data reduction. In addition to using observation, the researcher also used written data and tables to provide observation data. The next proceed is researcher displaying and classify the data obtained in interviews and observations based on the factors and problems contained in the use of Telegram in speaking skills for data collection.

c. Conclusion drawing and verification

The researcher concluded with a good and clear narrative description to answer the research questions in this study as the final step. The researcher additionally suggested that the final step of data analysis, conclusion and verification, involve relating deceptive patterns and descriptions to results in general at a higher level of abstraction to complete this research. Because qualitative research is still ad hoc in nature and established in accordance with relevant research in the field of research, data collected in the field may differ from data collected by researchers typically.

According to Sugiyono (2018), conclusions from qualitative research may or may not address the initial formulation of the problem because the problem and formulation of the problem in qualitative research are still ad hoc and will change once the research is conducted in the field. Conclusions in qualitative research are novel discoveries that have never been made before. Findings may take the form of a description or description of a previously ambiguous object that becomes clear after further investigation.

G. Techniques of Data Validity

The researcher requires data validity in order to obtain accurate results from this investigation. The findings of the qualitative research were certified valid if there were no discrepancies between the findings of the data presented by the researcher and the real data from the field data. As a result, the researcher decided to use one of several validity methodologies in this investigation, namely the degree of credibility or trustworthiness in non-qualitative research, the concept of credibility effectively substitutes the concept of validity it is, in essence, a technique used to examine research data so that the data is not questioned.

According to (Sugiyono, 2016) as it happens. The researcher used the following methods to validate it:

1. Observation Persistence

One of the credibility technique's methods, termed observation persistence, was applied in this study according to the researcher, making observations more persistently is one technique to verify data, and efforts to modify the supplied data are suited to certain circumstances. The researcher used techniques like reading books, a variety of related references, earlier study findings, and other relevant materials to analyze and contrast the research data gathered.

2. Triangulation

By comparing data from numerous sources and at various points in time, the researcher used triangulation as part of their credibility technique triangulation is used by the researcher in this technique with references.

The data is studied by digging from a variety of existing sources, be they documents or specific activities, in order to determine the reliability of the data the researcher checked the data findings through several sources in order to examine its veracity the researcher comes to additional conclusions as a result, which are then given in the findings and discussion chapter.