

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter covers the methodology used in the research and design of the research, as well as the research setting, subject and object, data and sources of data, data collection technique, and data analysis procedure.

#### **A. Research Design**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the teacher's ways for applying Guided Conversation for students' speaking skills and to find out students' responses toward the use of Guided Conversation in learning speaking and for this study qualitative research is suitable because the researcher wants to gain an in-depth understanding of the results related to the research question.

Qualitative research is the collection of data in the natural environment to interpret the phenomena that occur, where the researcher is the instrument. According to Moleong (2007), Qualitative research is research that is intended to understand certain phenomena that occur in research subjects (related to behaviour, perception, motivational implementation, evaluation, etc.).

Furthermore, the researcher chose data analysis using case studies related to the phenomenon of difficulty speaking English that occurs in students in their daily lives.

Rahardjo (2011) said a case study is a series of scientific activities carried out intensively, in detail and in depth about a program, event, and activity, either at the

individual level, a group of people, institutions, or organizations to gain in-depth knowledge about the event.

From the explanation over, it can be concluded that qualitative styles are demanded and will be veritably useful for experimenters in studying and presenting exploration results to probe the schoolteacher's ways of applying Guided discussion for scholars' speaking chops and to find out scholars' responses toward the use of Guided discussion in learning speaking. The results of this study were described descriptively. This study uses data from compliances in literacy and also interviews with scholars of class X IPS Madrasah Aliyah Muthi'ul Huda Hatungun.

## **B. Research Setting**

This research take place in Madrasah Aliyah Muthi'ul Huda Hatungun Academic Year 2022/2023 which is located in Jl. 17 Agustus No.44, Hatungun District, Tapin Regency, South Kalimantan. The researcher was conducted this research from November 2022 to January 2023.

The researcher chose this school as the research location because based on the direct observation of the researcher in this school the researcher found the application of guided conversation in overcoming students' difficulties when they spoke in English. Furthermore, the research that focuses on Guided Conversation on students' speaking skills has never been conducted at Madrasah Aliyah Muhi'ul Huda Hatungun, as a deeper attempt to find out how students' speaking skills are learned the researcher feels the need to observe and find out more about how guided conversation is applied by the teacher and how students respond.

### **C. Research Participant**

This research involved an English teacher as the main subject and also the subject of this study was a class tenth student of Madrasah Aliyah Muthi'ul Huda Hatungun, the researcher used a purposive sampling technique, which according to Sugiyono (2015) is a sampling technique using certain considerations according to the criteria that has been determined by the researcher. The number of students was 30 students who would be involved in this study and for the interview the researcher chose 20 students in the class as a sample because it is sufficient to answer research question number two.

The researcher chose to conduct research in tenth grade because the students had just entered the upper secondary level, so the learning and material were different from when they were still in junior high school and also the students in class tenth were new to learning English using Guided Conversation, therefore the researcher wanted to find out more about the responses from the students.

### **D. Data**

#### **1. Data of The Research**

Data is information or facts in the form of oral or written, whether in the form of pictures or photos that are used to discuss or decide on answers to research questions. The data in this study were the results of observations when learning takes place in tenth grade and the researcher uses interviews related to the application of Guided Conversation to students' speaking skills with each student who is a research respondent.

## **2. Source Data**

In collecting this data, researchers also need sources to obtain available data. The source of data is important in conducting research. According to Sugiyono, data is divided into two types, namely primary data and secondary data.

Primary data is the main data used in this study. Primary data is usually data that comes from the main purpose of research. In this study, the primary data was obtained from the implementation of observations and interviews. Observations and interviews were arranged based on research questions that had been made previously.

While secondary data is supporting data in this study. Secondary data is usually data that helps researchers indirectly. Secondary data in this study are various journals and articles that have assisted researchers in completing this research.

### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

Data collection is important in research. In this study, data collected by qualitative methods. Sources the data collected using the researcher's notes on class observations to collect information and the researcher used interviews with each student who is the respondent of the study.

In observation, the researcher analyzed the teaching method used by the teacher when speaking learning process. By conducting the observation, the researcher may get the documentation from the real situation.

To build transparency and good communication between researchers and informants, researchers used semi-structured interviews. The purpose of the interview is to discuss research problem number two, meaning that the researcher

needs to conduct interviews to explain the information collected. The researcher conducted interviews with students to collect material data regarding the students' responses to English learning activities using Guided Conversation on speaking skills.

### **E. Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a systematic process of searching and planning data obtained from field notes, documentation, and interviews by classifying data, synthesizing, verifying data into units, formulating conclusions that are easily understood by ourselves, selecting the most important data to study, and so on. There are three activities to analyze data in descriptive qualitative research: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

#### **1. Data Reduction**

The researcher selects essential data from a variety of raw data collected from participants during the data reduction stage to understand what the data signifies. After the data has been collected through observation and interviews, the researchers present their findings.

#### **2. Data Displayed**

The researcher presents the facts in descriptive prose and discovers the study's conclusion. The information could be presented in the form of a form description, a draft, or a correlation between each class. By seeing presentations helps the researcher comprehends what's going on and then investigate it.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Conclusions are drawn after data analysis activities. Conclusions take into account what is implied from the analyzed data and evaluate the data for research questions, while verification requires data review to collect and verify the data to ensure that the results are comprehensive and detailed.

The researcher concludes each conclusion from the research question after summarizing the analyzed data from the data display. Then, to answer the research question, the researcher makes a conclusion that includes all the findings. After that, to confirm the conclusion, the researcher collected more interview data to supplement the missing data. Next, to strengthen the conclusion, the researcher completes the incomplete data by collecting additional interview data to obtain more in-depth information. The last, to summarize the findings, the researcher wrote the final data into short paragraphs.