

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This study used qualitative research, which is a research method used to examine the state of natural objects, using descriptive methods. According to Denzin and Lincoln in Moloeng (2012). Qualitative research aims to gather data that is reliable and clearly illustrates the circumstances that are occurring in the subject of interest. This is done by focusing on a variety of situations that occur in the field of study. This research is also referred to as qualitative research because the writing, analysis, and conclusions of the author use aspects of tendencies, non-numeric, in-depth interviews, and descriptive. Including interactive qualitative because researchers interact directly with informants through interviews based on interview guides and explained descriptively.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted on 11, 18 and 24 October 2023 at MTsN 2 Banjarmasin, located at Jalan Batu Benawa Raya and Jalan Cempaka Besar, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The reason the researcher chose this school as a research location is that students are trusted to be able to work together to make research activities successful, and no previous researcher has done research on this topic related to the topic to be researched by the author.

C. Subject

The research subject is the whole object where several sources or informants are believed to be sources of information by researchers who will provide accurate information to complete the research data. (Sugiyono, 2010) states "Informant is a designation for samples from qualitative research. Samples in qualitative research are not called respondents, but as resource persons, or participants, informants, friends, and teachers in research".

In this study, the researcher focused on 15 students with the highest grades in their class and an English teacher. The selection of 15 students as research subjects was made considering several factors, one of which was the limited time available for conducting the research. The haze conditions at the time of the study also had a significant impact, causing school hours to be shortened. Therefore, the researcher had to adjust the number of research subjects to fit the available time. The researcher chose this class as the research subject because the researcher discovered this problem when visiting the school and this method is being taught.

D. Data

1. Data of The Research

The data from this study are as follows: how the English teacher apply the EGRA method in learning speaking skills and how useful the EGRA method is for students in learning their speaking skills

2. Source of Data

In this study, the data source selection technique is carried out by researcher who obtained data through teacher observations when using the method

during lesson activities and conducting interviews with 15 students who has the highest-graded, then a report is made from the results of these observations. So, the data sources of this research are an English teacher and 15 students, totaling 16 people.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Observation

According to Widoyoko (2014) observation as the systematic observation and recording of elements in a research phenomenon. Thus, observation involves directly or indirectly documenting various biological and psychological processes that occur in the research subject. In this study, the researcher wants to observe the use of the EGRA method in teaching speaking skills. During the observations, the researcher used a predefined guideline as a reference. This guide was designed to ensure that every important aspect of the application of the EGRA method in teaching speaking skills is measured consistently and objectively. Thus, the researcher can collect accurate and reliable data to analyze these methods.

2. Interview

Interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. Interview is a process to get an explanation by asking questions face to face between researcher and respondent using interview guide (Nazir, 1999). Through this interview, the researcher explores the data, information, and information framework of the research subjects. The widespread use of interviewing as a major technique in educational research gives rise to many varieties and styles of interviewing. as for the difference in the amount of variety it refers to things such as the nature of the

questions asked, the number of people involved, and so on (Hitchcock & Hughes, 1995). The interview technique carried out is a guided free interview, meaning that the questions asked are not fixed in the interview guide and can be deepened and developed according to the situation & conditions in the field. In this study, the interview subjects are 7th grade students, totaling 15 students. The researcher wants to find answers to the question of how useful the use of EGRA methods in teaching speech skills was by asking five open questions.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is a systematic research process and data collection obtained from the results of research conducted. The interactive Miles and Huberman model will be used to analyze the data. Miles and Huberman (1994) describe "analysis" as consisting of three parallel activity flows. These three flows are as follows: Data Reduction, Data Displays, Conclusion drawing/Verification Data.

1. Data Reduction

At the data reduction stage of using the EGRA method in teaching speaking skills, researcher will undergo a process of selection, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming data that emerges from field notes or interview transcripts. The collected data will be sorted to emphasize relevant aspects related to the application of the EGRA method. This process involves identifying key themes, eliminating irrelevant information, and restructuring the data into a more organized format. By reducing data systematically, researchers can clarify and narrow the focus of analysis, making it easier to draw valid and

reliable conclusions regarding the use of the EGRA method and its usefulness in improving students' speaking skills.

2. Data Displays

At the display data stage for the use and usefulness of EGRA methods in teaching and improving speech skills, researcher will organize and present the data that has been reduced in a structured form like a chart. This visual representation aims to illustrate relationships, patterns, in data that have been processed through data reduction processes. By using appropriate visualization, researchers can effectively communicate insights and interpretations gained from this study, enhancing clarity and facilitating a deeper understanding of EGRA methods in improving students' speaking skills.

3. Drawing Conclusion/Verification Data

In the Conclusion Drawing/Verification phase, the researcher will draw conclusions from the data that has been analyzed. This stage involves interpreting data to find meaning, patterns, and relationships that are important. In this way, the researchers can ensure that the conclusions taken truly describe the use and usefulness of the EGRA method in improving the student's speech skills.

This study used descriptive qualitative analysis, which uses words to provide concise and in-depth descriptions of the data. This study's method of data analysis involves considering the findings of interviews with an English teachers and 15 students. Observations and interviews served as the primary sources of the data used in this study.

The analysis helps researcher to find some important conclusions from this research. The conclusion is how do the teacher apply the EGRA method to

teaching speaking skills and how useful is the use of the EGRA method in teaching speaking skills because in fact this method still sounds foreign and even some teachers do not explain what method they use when teaching.