CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research, the researcher took qualitative as the research method. according to (Miles, M. B., Huberman A. M., & Saldana J., 2014) Qualitative research was conducted with intense contact with participants in a naturalistic setting to find out information and conditions that relate to everyday life of groups, societies, individuals and organizations. This study tries to find out what are students problems in speaking performance and used descriptive qualitative research, it means that the researcher describes the real situation and condition of students to know what the real problems that student have in speaking performance.

This study uses a qualitative approach with a case study technique. According to (Ary et al, 2010), qualitative research with a case study technique is research that focuses on the analysis of individual or group cases, which often have unique characteristics. research with a case study approach utilizes various methods, such as interviews, observations, and archiving, to collect data.

B. Research Settings

This Research was conducted in Madrasah Aliyah Nurul Hijrah Jorong, precisely on Jl. Gunung Kencana RT 18 RW 03 Alur Village, Jorong District, Tanah Laut Regency, South Kalimantan. Madrasah Aliyah Nurul hijrah was choosen as a location for the research because when the researcher did observations during KKN to get problems that had not been researched and solved. After conducting interviews with several students and the teachers at the school, the researcher was interested in coundacting the issue of the underdeveloped speaking performance of students. This activities was carried out on 19 September-20 Oktober 2024.

C. Participants

The participants of this research are students of Madrasah Aliyah Nurul Hijrah the eleventh grade in the first semester of the 2023/2024 school year. This research was conducted on 17 students. The eleventh grade in the first semester choosen

because the researcher found that the tenth grade students on average had problems improving speaking performance both in class and outside the classroom when entering "Muhadroh" extracurricular or three-language speech. Based on the reason above, the researcher really found problems that occurred in students in terms of English speaking performance, not just the adjustment period or the period of students moving from junior high school to high school.

D. Data

The data required in this research is students' strategies in overcoming speaking problem in english speaking performance. The data comes from the eleventh grade in the first semester at Madrasah Aliyah Nurul Hijrah. Data obtained from interviews, observation and documentation

E. Technique of Data collection

In this research, the data collection using technique as follow:

1. Interview

According to (Richard, J. C, 2001)Interviews can dig deeper into an object of research than questionnaires. Interviews can be done face-to-face or by telephone. Researchers used interviews as a data collection. The interview questions were about the students' problems in English speaking performance and student strategy in overcoming problem to cover they speaking. The questions in this interview were given to student on the eleventh grade in the first semester at Madrasah Aliyah Nurul Hijrah.

2. Observation

At this stage of the research, the researcher used observation to find out how the implementation was carried out in English practice in speaking performance problems. To collect data, researchers used non-participant observation. (Sugiono, 2012) gave a statement that nonparticipant is an observation whose research is not involved but only as an independent observer. The researcher will take notes and then the researcher can write a conclusion about the English learning that is being carried out. The resulting data will be in the form of field notes.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a record of events that have occurred in the past. Documents

can be in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works of someone. Document studies complement the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis technique is a research step that aims to analyze data that can produce conclusions from data collection that has been done. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the Miles and Huberman model which consists of three steps, namely:

1. Data Reduction

Reducing words, namely the researcher summarizes, selects and focuses on what is important and describes some things that are less important. The reduced data has the aim that researchers get clear data and it will be easier for researchers to analyze the data.

2. Data presentation

Presentation of data is the second step after data reduction is carried out in research, data that has been reduced is made and displayed in an organized and compressed manner so that conclusions can be easily drawn. According to Sugiono, displaying data will make it easier to understand what is happening, plan further work on what has been understood. Data display shows, in addition to narrative text, can also be in the form of graphs, matrices, and networks.

3. Drawing conclusions or verification

Drawing conclusions and validating is the last step in data analysis. Drawing conclusions and validating is the ultimate analytical activity qualitative researcher. Here, researchers begin to decide what things mean. Researchers try to draw conclusions and verify them by looking for meaning Each symptom is from the scene, the possible sequence and Visualization, causal flow of phenomena and prepositions. In a Research, data analysis was performed on a statement or statement informant. This happens somehow. The researchers read the entire interview transcript and described all experiences found in the field. Therefore, researchers draw conclusions and validations based on the findings. Researchers

draw conclusions and validate from field notes Researchers compare data by observing and asking students