

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research design is purposed to guide the researcher conducting the research activities. It is also because research design is a plan of gathering and analyzing data in order to fit with the research objectives.¹ This study applies a qualitative research design. A qualitative research also takes into account the process rather than the outcomes or the product.²

Bogdan and Taylor explain that descriptive qualitative research is one of the research procedures which produce of descriptive data in form of speech and the behavior of those being observed. For this case, Bogdan and Biklen recommendeds, the characteristic of qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and researcher is the key of instrument.³ The researcher employed the case study research to describe the teaching speaking using talking stick at SMP Islam Thoriqul Huda Cekok Babadan Ponorogo.

B. The Role of Researcher

According to Lexy Moleong, the characteristic of qualitative reserach is the researcher as a key instrument, because the researcher is divided all of scenarios.⁴ It

¹ S. Nasution, *Metode Research*, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara), 23.

² Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: CV Alfabeta, 2005), 9.

³ Bogdan, R.C & Biklen, S.K, *Qualitative Research for education*. (boston Allyn & Bacon, 1982), 29-32

⁴ Moleong, Lexy, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT rosda Karya, 2005)117.

means that the researcher is as actor to collect the data. So, the researcher puts in order all of the activities of the research.

Moreover, Matthew B. Miles and Michael Huberman stated that characteristic of qualitative research are: intense and prolonged researcher contact with a field or situation, its role or purpose to obtain a systematic and integrated overview of the data under study,

Its researcher functions as the key research instrument and its analyses that are in form of words.⁵

In this research, the researcher has a role as passive participant. It means that the researcher presents at the scene of action but does not interact or participate.

C. Research Location

This research is conducted at SMP Islam Thoriqul Huda Ponorogo. It located at Jl. Syuhada Cekok Babadan Ponorogo. The reasons for selecting the school are:

- a. The school is reachable. It enables the researcher to conduct the research more effectively.
- b. Talking stick method has been applied in this school, particularly in teaching English.

D. Data and Source Data

The data source is the information that is said by people who are the subject of research, observations and document facts in accordance with the focus of research.⁶

⁵ Matthew B. Miles and Michael Huberman, *An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data Analysis*, (California: Sage Publication, 1994), 6.

Suharsimi in *Procedur Penelitian* states that data source in a research is a subject the obtained of data from data that have been got.⁷ From this statement, we know that source of data as a statement from the result of interview with English teacher and students. Moreover, the source of data from documentation as a lesson plan. The data collected is form of words and pictures rather than number. Then, the action is collecting data from observation and documentation of teaching and learning process.

E. Technique of Data Collection

This research uses a qualitative approach. There are some kinds of technique of collecting data, such as interview, observation, questionnaire, documentation and test.⁸ In this research, the researcher used documentation, observation, and interview as the methods of collecting data.

1. Observation

Observation is a process of observation and recording in a systematic, logical, objectives and rationale of the various phenomena, both in the actual situation and in artificial situations to achieve certain goals. Observation not only used in the evaluation, but also in the field of research, especially qualitative research. The main purpose of observation is⁹:

1. To collect data and information about a phenomenon, either in the form of events or actions, either in a real or artificial.

⁶ <http://www.majalahpendidikan.com/2011/04/data-dan-sumber-data-penelitian.html>. Assessed on 26 november 2016.

⁷ Suharsimi, Arikunto, *Prosedur Peneltian*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), 107.

⁸ Ibid , *Prosedur Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), 126.

⁹ Arifin, Zainal, *Evaluasi Pembelajaran*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosda Karya: 2011), 152-153.

2. To measure the behavior of the class (both teacher and learner behavior), the interaction between learners and teachers, and the factors that can be observed others, especially social skills.

Based on the statement above, the observation used to know the teaching and learning speaking process, especially to know the reason of applying talking stick, and describe the implementation of talking stick, identify the advantages of talking stick and students responses . The researcher participates in teaching and learning speaking process. The purposes of observation are to know the implementation of teacher method, media and assessment. The researcher observation by seeing and observing the teaching and learning activities in the class.

2. Interview

In general, the interview is how to collect information of materials carried by oral questioning unilaterally, face to face, and with the direction and goals that have been set. Interview can also be equipped with tools such as the type recorder, so that the answers to these questions can be more fully recorded¹⁰.

According to Syamsuddin and Damaianti, there are two kinds of interviews that can be applied in qualitative research. They are closed interview and opened interview. In the closed interview, the questions focus on particular topics. The questions are used to guide the interview process have been prepared before. In the

¹⁰ Sudijono Anas, Pengantar Evaluasi Pendidikan, (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 1996), 82-83.

opened interview, the interviewer gives respondents the freedom of speech without using the list of questions.¹¹

The researcher is using the opened interview, because the researcher gives some question intensively about focus of the research that has been prepared. There are some informant's interviewed in this research consist of vice chairman of curriculum, English teacher and students about to know the teaching and learning speaking process, especially to know the reason of applying talking stick, and describe the implementation of talking stick.

3. Documentation

Documentation is one technique to collect data that produce importance script related with the problem of the research, so will be acquired the complete data, valid and does not based on approximation. Documentation use to collect the data that already available in the document script.¹² Documentation consists of personal note, like diary, letters, and official documentation.¹³ Documentation is a method to get data from of note, transcript, book, magazine, agenda, etc¹⁴.

Based on definition above, it can be stated that documentation is one of the techniques used to obtain the data from the document and written materials. In this research, reseacher takes documents related to the students names of the eighth grade

¹¹ Syamsuddin A. R. Vismaia S. Damaianti. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya), 97.

¹² Basrowi dan Suwandi, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarts; Rineka Cipta, 2008), 158.

¹³ S. Nasution, *Metode Penelitian Naturalistik-Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Tarsito, 1996), 85.

¹⁴ Sugiyono' *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Bandung: CV Alfa Beta, 2005), 329.

students of SMP Islam Thoriqul Huda, background of school, vision and mission of school and so on.

F. Data Analysis

Bogdan states that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, filed note, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.¹⁵

Based on the statement above, data analysis is conducted when the research analyze the data. Data analysis obtained from the result of interview, observation and documentation. The researcher activity in collect the data that do on a stage scale. The stages of interactive analysis applied in this research are presented as follow:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcript. Data reduction is occurring as the researcher decides (often without full awareness) which conceptual framework, which case, which research questions, and which data collection approaches to choose¹⁶. In this stage, the researcher need separate the accurate data from the inaccurate ones. Through the data reduction the researcher focuses on the data that will be analyzed. It can easier the researcher to continues the collecting the data.

¹⁵ Ibid, 82.

¹⁶ Miles, Matthew B. *Qualitative Data Analysis*, (United States of America: SAGE Publications, 1994), 10.

2. Data Display

The second major flow of analysis activity is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion, drawing, and action. Looking at displays helps us to understand what is happening and to do something-either analyze further or take action-based on that understanding¹⁷. In this stage, the researcher present the data into design that will be done in form of short statement, charts, graphs, matrices, and networks.

3. Conclusion Drawing or Verification

Conclusion drawing in our view is only half of a Gemini configuration. Conclusion are also verified as the apalyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a sorht excursion back to the field notes, or it may be through and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop intersubjective consensus or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set.¹⁸

In this stage, the researcher is making a conclusion. The conclusion is a form of thick description. The conclusion is the answers of the researcher problems that have been formulated.

¹⁷ Ibid, 11.

¹⁸ Ibid, 11.

Based on this reason, the stage of data analysis can be showed in this picture:

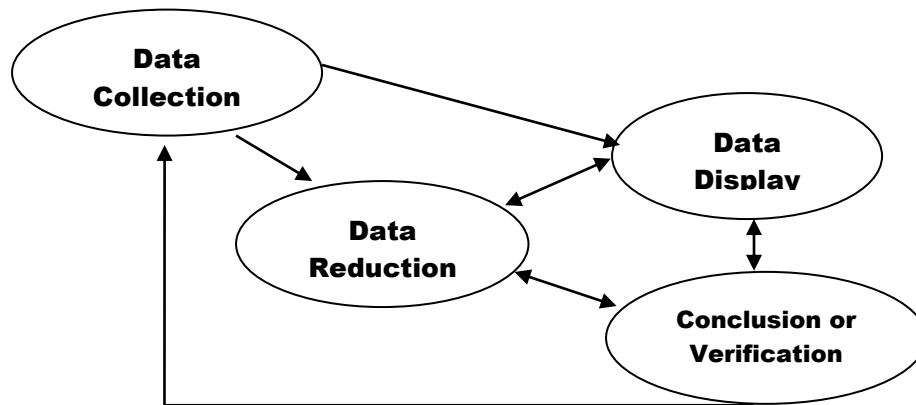


Figure 1.1

Based on the data analysis above, concluded that the first stage, the researcher do the collecting of data. Collecting the data based on the data that have been collected as documentation, observation and interview. Then, data that have been collected must be reduced which one will be used appropriate with the requirements necessary. The last is make conclusion or the verification data. Data it is mean that data from occur in the field which has been observed by researcher. Based on statement above, qualitative data analysis is continues.

G. Checking of Data Validity

The validity level can be done through Triangulation. According to Pusat Penjamin Mutu Pendidikan (P2MP) STAIN ponorogo, triangulation is stated as technique of checking data validity that is containing the different tool outside the

data to prove whether the data is acceptable.¹⁹ Beside that, Supardi states that triangulation is a process to getting a fix data from the various of point of view²⁰.

In the other word, triangulation is the technique used in checking the validity of the data through the combination of many different tools, perspective and time in qualitative method.

In this study, the researcher researchers used two technique to check the validity of the findings the data that has been discovered, they are the researcher participate of teaching speaking activity and observe the teaching speaking proces. Thus, the researcher compares the result of data collection among three perspective from the teachers, collaborator, and students.

2. Research Procedure

There are three steps in the research, and adding with final step, namely, writing the result of research. The steps are presented in the following:

1. Pre-field step, including organizing research, choosing the research field, conducting permission, observing and estimating the field situation, choosing and using information, preparing instrument, and something that relates research ethic.
2. Research step, this step is exploration focus that suitable with mind of problems which is chosen as research focus. This step is the work field where the researcher enters the field and takes a part in looking activities doing

¹⁹ Pusat Penjamin Mutu Pendidikan, *Buku Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi*, (Ponorogo: P2MP STAIN Ponorog, 2010), 42.

²⁰ Suharsimi, Arikunto, *Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2006), 100.

interview, observing and collecting data, document. Then the gotten data is written down accurately, writing down the observed-events and then analyzing the field data intensively that is done after the research finished.

3. Data analyzing step. This step is done by the researcher in rows with the field work, in this step; the researcher organizes observation, interview, and written data result, than the researcher analysis data distributive soon, and then explained in narrative form.